The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny with highest temperatures in lower 80's. Yesterday—High, 82; low, 68.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour
On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
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1340 On Your Dial

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AUG 21 1945 LIBRARY

Truman Acts to Speed Up Reconversion; Jap Envoys Due at Ie Within Few Hours

MacArthur To Tell Cost, Manner of Capitulation

36 U. S. Fighters To 'Ride Herd' on 2 White Nip Craft From Kyushu Tip

Manila (Sunday), Aug. 19 (AP).—The Japanese, their dream of empire vanished and their once arrogant armies surrendering, will learn here tomorrow the manner and cost of capitulation.

Weather permitting, two unarmed Japanese planes—painted white and marked by green crosses—are scheduled to take off at 7 a. m. today (6 p. m. Saturday, Eastern war time) from Kisaraio airdrome southeast of Tokyo.

Aboard will be a representative of the imperial government and at least three militarists from Japan's army, navy and air forces, who will get their surrender orders at a historic conference Monday from General MacArthur, supreme commander of the Allied forces of occupation.

Ordered to Quit Stalling

The Japanese messaged their plans and itinerary yesterday to MacArthur, who had grown impatient at their delays and had sent them a peremptory note to quit stalling and comply with his orders at once.

The Japanese did not say so, but over Satano Cape on the southeast tip of Kyushu their planes will be picked up by 36 Lightning fighters, which will ride herd on them to an airfield at Ie Island, west of Okinawa.

They will land at about 1:20 p. m. on Ie, whose personnel in common with those on Okinawa was burning with indignation over the second attack in two days on their reconnaissance planes over Tokyo.

Photographer Killed

In the second attack yesterday, two big United States bombers were set upon by 14 Japanese fighters. The bombers shot down two of them, but not until one aerial photographer had been killed and two crewmen wounded.

"If this is the Japs' idea of peace, then I got a few ideas about peace for them," was the way one aerial gunner put it.

At Ie, the Japanese will switch to a waiting U. S. Army transport plane which will take them on the five-to-six-hour flight to an air base at Manila—too late to open the conference today.

Instead, their credentials will be examined and then tomorrow they will come face to face with MacArthur, the general they once battled on Bataan and who—they later boasted—would be caught and forced to capitulate after bringing his armies back to the Philippines.

Many Details Kept Secret

MacArthur's headquarters was keeping many of the details of the conference cloaked in secrecy, for the Filipinos have not so soon forgotten the brutalities of Japan's iron rule in the archipelago.

It is understood that the Japanese delegation will be housed in special residences with a military police guard.

A dispatch from Okinawa had said the envoy plane would set down at famed Nichols Field and it was permitted to report yesterday that the meeting would be held in the conference room of the Filipino president.

Now, however, headquarters declines to reveal just where MacArthur will meet the Japanese or give other advance details.

MacArthur will be flanked by

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 8.

New Facts On Atomic Bomb

DID YOU KNOW the atomic bomb was actually a gun toter? That humanity has arrived at the threshhold of power by which it can destroy itself, but that it cannot destroy the earth? Do you know why the Germans failed to achieve atomic power, by which they could have subjugated the world? Do you know what immediate peacetime applications the new power has?

Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor, who holds a Pulitzer Prize for his ability to interpret science for the layman, has obtained important new information since first descriptions of the new bomb and atomic power, and has written a series of daily stories, the first of which will appear in Monday's Washington Post.

'Miss Washington' and Runner-up

Post Staff Photo

ATLANTIC CITY BOUND—Miss Dorothy Powell (left), 21, of 815 18th st. nw., who was crowned yesterday as "Miss Washington" in ceremonies on the steps of the District Building, poses with the runner-up, Miss Seneva Knutson, 20, of 1941 Biltmore st. nw.

Ultimatum Expires Tomorrow

Jap Troop Surrenders Mount Before Red Thrust on Harbin

Civil War Threat Eases in China as Parley Is Arranged

Chungking, Aug. 18 (AP).—Tension between the central government and the Chinese Communists eased today as preparations were completed for the surrender of all Japanese forces in China on Tuesday.

After two days of apparent defiance of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government, Communist Leader Gen. Mao Tze-tung was reported to have agreed to send a representative to Chungking to discuss outstanding issues with General Chiang.

The over-all surrender of Japanese forces in China was scheduled to take place at Chihkiang in Hunan Province. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chinese field commander, was preparing to leave Chungking to receive the capitulation from envoys of Lieut. Gen. Yasuji Okamura, commander in chief of Japanese expeditionary forces in China.

The surrender meeting was originally planned for Monday, but the Japanese were given an extra day. If arrangements can be made for General Okamura to follow his envoys within 48 hours to sign a formal surrender, General Ho will remain at Chihkiang, a former American air base, it was stated.

See CHINA, Page 2, Column 7.

Russia Estimates 1,000,000 Nipponese Continue to Fight

London, Aug. 18 (AP).—Japanese troops laid down their arms in growing numbers in Manchuria today while Soviet spearheads swept within 70 miles of Hsinking, puppet capital of Tokyo's stolen empire, and plowed out gains of 19 to 67 miles toward Harbin.

Moscow's war bulletin indicated that more than 25,000 enemy troops gave up the fight during the day for a two-day surrender total of 45,000.

But thousands of other Japanese troops had not obeyed the "cease fire" order. The Russian army newspaper Red Star estimated there were more than 1,000,000 crack Japanese soldiers in Manchuria, Korea, Inner Mongolia and Southern Sakhalin Island.

Slashing forward on three fronts Soviet columns narrowed to 55 miles the closing pincers that threaten to split Manchuria in two, outflanked the old capital of Munden and drove within 145 miles of Harbin, great central Manchurian arsenal city.

Meanwhile at the headquarters of Soviet Far Eastern Commander Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, presumably at Kharbarovsk, conferences were believed in progress

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 7.

Evasiveness Is Ended

Japs Bluntly Told Country Has Been Defeated by Allies

San Franciscoo, Aug. 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu today flatly informed the Japanese they are a beaten people and must face the facts.

"Unfortunately," a Domei news agency broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission quoted him as saying at a press conference, "we have to face the fact that we have been defeated."

Shigemitsu, said another broadcast quoting the newspaper Asaki, has been named liaison man between the Imperial government and General MacArthur's occupation forces.

The Foreign Minister's warning that the people must pay the price for the busting of the imperialistic dream bubble came after four days of evasive, face-saving explanations of the Nipponese surrender.

In plain words Shigemitsu recognized defeat and said:

"This fact should be admitted as it is, and any overoptimistic view should be avoided. Every Japanese should repeatedly read, and realize, the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and carry them out courageously."

Shigemitsu told the press "it goes without saying that it is necessary to change speedily our way of thinking." He added that "the price which must be paid for this

See JAPS, Page 2, Column 5.

Nats Trounce Tigers, 11 to 5; Slice Lead

Bluegemen Pound Benton to Take Series, 3 Out of 4

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

Detroit, Aug. 18.—The Nats carved another large hunk out of the Tigers' league lead this afternoon in utter contempt of Mr. Al Benton and his pitching record of 11 wins and three defeats. They dispatched Benton in the sixth inning and went on from there to collect a very satisfactory 11-5 victory. It was their third triumph in four games with the Tigers, and the Nats this evening are only a game and a half out of first place and entitled to feel quite expansive.

They rustled up three runs against Benton in the first inning to give Roger Wolff a nice start in his pitching contest with Benton, but Wolff pitched those three runs right back to the Tigers in the same inning.

With that dismal inning out of his system, however, Wolff reformed completely and pitched shutout ball until the eighth while the Nats were amassing an 11-3 lead for him. Eventually he gave the Tigers 13 hits in contrast to the Nats' mere 12, but the big knuckle baller was coasting after the middle innings.

20,380 See Contest

The 20,380 customers whose presence today lifted the paid attendance for the four-game series to 117,491 didn't like the Tigers' performance today a bit, and obviously Manager Steve O'Neill didn't either. The Tigers kicked in with four unpardonable errors and kicked the ball around generally in the course of taking their licking.

George Myatt banged a single between Benton's legs into centerfield with one out to start the three-run proceedings of the Nats in the first inning. Buddy Lewis

See NATS, Page 6, Column 5.

Japs Still Kill Yanks in Luzon

With the Sixth U. S. Division, Luzon, ug. 18 (UP).—The Japanese have killed or wounded 33 men of this division in the Kaingan area since the first Japanese peace move. Enemy troops in this area so far have refused to surrender.

U. S. Is Urged To Keep Isles In Pacific

House Committee Favors Retention Of Some Bases Owned by Allies

By the Associated Press

On right retention by the United States of a group of Pacific islands, including some now claimed by France, Australia and Great Britain, was recommended yesterday by a House Naval Subcimmittee.

They must be ketp as naval and military bases if the United States is to assume resposibility for keeping peace in the Pacific, the committee asserted in a report made public by Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.).

The report, 300 pages long, was based on a 21,000-mile inspection trip made by a subcommittee composed of Representative Izac (D., Calif.), Biemiller (D., Wis.), Bishop (R., Ill.) and Delepate Farrington (R., Hawaii).

It did not suggest how this Nation should go about obtaining title to islands claimed by friendly nations, but emphasized that it is essential that the United States have free and unrestrained access to them.

Four Recommendations

Specifically, the committee recommended that:

1. For our own security, the security of the Western Hemisphere, and the peace of the Pacific, the United States should have at least dominating control over the former Japanese mandated islands of the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas — commonly known as "micronesia"—and over the outlying Japanese islands of the Izus, Bonins and Ryukus.

2. The United States should be given specific and substantial rights to the sites where American bases have been constructed on island territories of Allied Nations.

3. With respect to Manus, Noumea, Espiritu Santo, Guadalcanal and other sites of American bases on islands mandated to, or claimed by, other nations, full title to those bases should be given to the United States because "these other nations are not capable of defending such is lands . . ." and "as these bases are links in our chain of security . . . we cannot permit any link to be in the hands of those who will not or cannot defend it."

4. The United States must not permit its Pacific bases to lapse back into a state of unpreparedness, as in the instances of Guam and Wake, prior to the present war.

Main Fleet Bases

Main fleet bases, the committee added, should be maintained at Pearl Harbor, Guam and Saipan in the Marianas, Iloilo in the Philippines, Manus in the Admiralties, and Noumea in New Caledonia.

Secondary bases, it said, should be maintained in the Midway Islands, at Okinawa, at Subic Bay in the Philippines, and in the Palau Islands, with fleet anchorages at Majuro, Kwajalein, and Eniwetok in the Marshalls, at Truk in the Palau Islands, and at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

The committee urged retention in operational conditon of all land

See BASES, Page 7, Column 4.

ODT Asks Caution In Dropping Plea For 35-Mile Speed

The Federal Government is canceling its request that motoring speeds be held to 35 miles an hour, effective today.

The Office of Defense Transportation yesterday sent telegrams to all Governors advising them of the action.

Director J. Monroe Johnson nevertheless urged motorists to "think twice before attempting to increase regular driving speeds in old cars no longer capable of high-speed operation." He advised motorists to have their cars checked thoroughly.

The Federal request for a 35-mile limit was issued September 26, 1942, as a tire conservation measure. Its enforcement, however, depended entirely upon the cooperation of State and local authorities.

Storm Is Reported 500 Miles Off San Juan

Miami, Fla., Aug. 18 (INS).—A tropical disturbance less than 500 miles east of San Juan, Puerto Rico, was reported this afternoon by airplane observers of the hurricane warning service to be developing in force.

The storm is moving west northwestward and now is about 1500 miles southeast of Miami.

Dark Clouds Ahead

Return to Life of Civilian Easy for Veterans Thus Far

Accelerated demobilization presents America with its Number One challenge—to get the men who have fought a winning fight all over the globe back into civilian life with minimum hardship.

The serious problem of reabsorbing 6½ to 7½ million men within 18 months into our economic life cannot be glossed over. Its gravity will depend on the imagination with which America meets the problem.

To focus a spotlight on the course of veteran readjustment, The Post has interviewed a cross section of District men who have been discharged in the last 15 months and taken their places in civilian life. From time to time The Post will interview additional veterans to keep the picture current.

By Clintie Kenney

The 8823 District men who've already taken off their uniforms and put on civilian clothes are writing the first chapter in the returned veteran story. It is a continued story that will be must reading for Americans in the two years ahead.

So far, the story makes happy reading. The District has welcomed back its veterans with comparative ease. But this is by no means an assurance that the same thing will happen when discharges reach flood-tide.

For these first dischargees employment has been no problem with the labor market wide open. Those who didn't go back to their old jobs had plenty of time for "job shopping" with the assurance that they would be able to change around until they found spots that suited them temperamentally, physically and financially.

For a majority of the men, the psychological readjustment was no tougher than any normal adjustment involving new faces and new ways of doing things. As one former soldier put it, "It was a lot tougher to learn to get used to the Army!"

Their problems were the problems of civilians trying to live comfortably in wartime Washington. They ran smack into the housing shortage, rationing and priorities.

A veteran who goes back to his old job now has to do the work of three. A returnee who used to have a house in Washington now can find only a furnished room.

The case of the young officer now making more money than he ever did in civilian life has not yet become a local issue. Indications are that many of these men intend

See VETERANS, Page 7, Col. 5.

U. S. Set-Aside Buying of Beef, Veal, Ham Ends

New Agency Set Up To Ward Off Collapse Of Farm Prices

By Christine Sadler

In two separate actions the Department of Agriculture yesterday started bolstering itself for the impact of peace on a much-expanded farm economy, hurrying to stave off a collapse of farm prices such as followed World War I and cleared the path for the big depression.

1. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced indefinite suspension of Federal set-aside purchases of beef, veal, and ham for the armed forces. This insures an early end to rationing of these foods and, more important in the overall picture, opens the way for a sell-out of stockpiles before civilians begin feeling the loss of war money.

2. All farm production, price and marketing activities of the department were coordinated into a Production and Marketing Administration which Secretary Anderson said would be fully equipped to handle the problems of peace.

Headed by Hutson

The new agency is headed by Undersecretary of Agriculture J. B. Hutson. It consists of 10 commodity branches and 9 functional branches to administer commodity programs. Purpose of the agency, Anderson said, is to set up a "clear line of authority" on programs affecting the principal farm commodities: cotton, grains, dairy products, poultry products, fats and

See FOOD, Page 2, Column 8.

Knudsen in Sweden

Stockholm, Aug. 18 (UP).—Gen. William S. Knudsen, executive of the General Motors Corporation, arrived by plane from Copenhagen tonight to make a survey of General Motors Affairs in Sweden.

Private Needs Will Absorb Area Labor

Local Unemployment Seen Short-Lived; Many Jobs Waiting

The great redeployment on the home front has brought layoffs to many workers in the Washington area and will cause more, but few of the suspensions will last long and hardly any will be permanent, a survey yesterday showed.

Industrial managers who have lost war contracts invariably said they had plans to reabsorb their help in peacetime production. And managers of firms in the service field, starved for labor, were ready and eager to take on any workers left over from the reconversion District industry.

WMC Is Optimistic

Ernest V. Connolly, war manpower director for the District area, reaffirmed his optimism about the immediate future of labor here. Layoffs, he said, will come gradually; there will be no sudden glut of the labor market; there will be plenty of time for the absorption of displaced help by the service trades.

Connolly's predictions were borne out by reports from the Navy Yard, the District's largest industrial establishment. Personnel there, it was said, is certain to be reduced in the long run, but no mass discharges were foreseen.

The yard looks, instead, for an orderly reduction through normal attrition. Other factors expected to carry off any surplus help at the yard are the desire of women—the yard has 4802 on its rolls—to get out of industry and back to their normal role of homemakers, and a desire to return to farms or small towns by many men who have found themselves ill-adapted to industry.

All the plans of the Navy Yard are contingent on the size of the postwar Navy, a factor not yet fixed by Congress. Tentatively, its

See WORK, Page 2, Column 7.

Program in White House

President to Join With Nation In Prayers Today for Victory

By Robert Tate Allan

President Truman today will join Washington and the Nation in observing the "Day of Prayer" which he proclaimed to thank God for the blessings of peace, and to eulogize those whose sacrifices made victory possible.

While congregations of three faiths hold thanksgiving programs in their respective worship places, a nondenominational service will take place in the East Room of the White House at 10 a. m. Dignitaries of the Army, Navy and Marines; Government, Diplomatic Corps and Congress have been invited.

The White House service will be conducted by Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, new Navy chief of chaplains and former United States Naval Academy chaplain, and Brig. Gen. Luther D. Miller, new Army chief of chaplains, who has seen active service in this war.

At 4 p. m. General Miller will address an interdenominational seervice at the Washington Cathedral, in cooperation with the Federation of Churches. The Rev. George E. Schnabel, president of the Washington Ministerial Union, will assist in the service.

Mr. Schnabel said last night that every Protestant church in Wash-

See OBSERVE, Page 7, Column 6.

U. S. to Keep Controls on Labor, Prices And Inflation

But WLB Is Given Authority to Drop 'Little Steel' Wage Ceiling Formula

By the United Press

President Truman last night ordered extension of wartime labor, price and inflation controls into the reconversion period, but gave the War Labr Board authority to wipe out the little steel formula's ceiling on wages.

His order, he told the Government's economic agencies, was designed "to promote a swift and orderly transition to a peacetime economy of free independent private enterprises with full employment and maximum production."

In what he called "this final stage of the war economy," the President said it was necessary to "assume the general stability of prices and costs and the maintenance of purchasing power which are indispensable to the shift of business enterprises from wartime to peacetime production and of individuals from wartime to peacetime employment."

Penalties Authorized

Parties to labor disputes which interfere with reconversion shall be subject, he said, to the same penalties that were applied to disputes in war plants.

By executive order, the President instructed the Office of Price Administration and Secretary of Agriculture to improve and tighten price controls; continued the authority of the War Labor oBard over industrial disputes; gave the WLB authority to permit noninflationary wage increases and told the War Production Board to limit manufacture of products for which materials or facilities are insufficient, and to control inventories that would lead to speculative hoarding.

Mr. Truman's order was an implementation of the master reconversion plan announced by Reconversion Director John W. Snyled on Monday and the President's own labor and stabilization policy.

Lists Guiding Policies

Mr. Truman listed these guiding policies for Government agencies concerned with problems of the transition from war to peace:

1. Assure assistance in making available materials and supplies for production of goods and services.

2. Provide assistance for conversion and utilization of war plants and facilities privately and publicly owned.

3. Provide effective job placement assistance to warworkers and returning service men and women.

4. Use all powers under the Price Control and Stabilization Acts and all other lawful means to prevent inflation or deflation.

5. Make whatever modifications in controls over prices, wages, materials and facilities are necessary for an orderly transition from war to peace.

6. Move as rapidly as possible without endangering the stability of the economy toward removal of price, wage, production and other controls and toward restoration of collective bargaining and free markets.

Demands Price Supports

Mr. Truman directed the Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Loan Administrator, and the Director of Economic Stabilization "not only to take all measures required by law to support prices but such further measures authorized by law as may be necessary to prevent any collapse of values or discouragement of the full and effective use of productive resources."

The President issued a set of rules for specific agencies which will allow the broadest exercise of power to achieve the ends of his executive order.

The Office of Price Administration was authorized:

To make such adjustments in existing price controls as are necessary to remove gross inequities or correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with effective transition to a peacetime economy.

See that any such price increases

See CONVERT, Page 7, Column 7.

650 Yank Captives Liberated in China

London, Aug. 18 (INS).—The Swiss charge d'affaires in Shanghai today notified the British government that 6865 Allied prisoners, including 650 Americans, had been formally liberated August 15.

Many Area Men Due On SS Queen Mary

(These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

New York, Aug. 18.—The following were reported aboard the Queen Mary, due here August 22.

MARYLAND

Oaksmith, Coprl. Alvin E., Annapolis.
Hughes, Pfc. William D., Cambridge.
Davis, Pfc. John W., Mechanicsville.
Gehr, Pfc. George R., Westminster.
Price, Pvt. Robert K., Gaithersburg.
McPartland, S/Sergt. Edward J., Midland.
Baer, Pfc. Charles H., Frederick.
Moon, T/Sergt. Arthur P., jr., Silver Spring.
Grumbine, S/Sergt. Aubrey L., Boonsboro.
Moses, Pfc. Charles E., Lonaconing.
Rule, Pfc. Alva W., Catonsville.
Samuel, Pfc. Thomas R., Cumberland.
Wilson, Pfc. John G., Beltsville.
McCrone, 2d Lieut. Richard B., jr., Halethorpe.
Lucas, T/4 Calvin S., Church Hill.
Pickard, T/4 Robert M., Cumberland.
Goss, T/5 William P., Brookmont.
Hardie, T/5 Elmer M., St. Laurel.
Hinebaugh, T/5 Joseph, Oakland.
Brennan, Pfc. aJmes E., Barton.
Brockmeyer, Pfc. William W., Glenn Arm.
Littleford, Sergt. Wilson E., Hillside.
Riley, Pfc. eGorge M., 4302 Kaywood dr., Mount Rainier.
Calvert, T/5 Happy F., Port Deposit.
Beilhart, Pvt. oRbert K., Fullerton.
Loomis, T/5 Alan E., Elkton.
Palmer, Pfc. Homer W., Frederick.
Pannone, Pfc. Eugene J., Cumberland.
Whiteford, Sergt. James H., Towson.
Hunter, Pfc. Alfred B., Cumberland.
McDowell, Pfc. Charles J., Northeast.
Seibert, Pfc. Robert M., Eckhart.
Snyder, Pfc. James L., Merrittsville.
Taylor, Pfc. George B., Frostburg
Lowery, Corpl. Thomas M., Chaptico.
Smith, Pvt. Horace B., Pocomoke City.
Powell, Corpl. Raymond T., Thurmont.
Emmel, Pfc. Milton V., Baltimore.
Martin, Pfc. Arthur R., Cumberland.
Robey, Pfc. George E., Riverdale.
Ropko, Pfc. Stephen L., Berwyn.
Shellender, Pfc. Lewis M., Elkton.
Watson, Pfc. Morgan S., Riverdale.
Williams, Pfc. George V., jr., Hagerstown.
Nealan, Pvt. George E., Cooksville.
Hoover, T/5 Carl F., Frederick.
Isenberg, Pfc. Willard E., Smithburg.
Duckett, T/Sergt. Harry U., Curtis Bay.
Rill, Sergt. John D., Hampstead.
Brammer, Pfc. Sealey F., Rising Sun.
Redding, Pfc. Laymond C., 20 Lincoln ave., Takoma Park.
Imperatore, Pvt. Guy, jr., Baltimore.
Robinson, Corpl. Paul C., 4901 Quincy st., Bladensburg.
Dunham, Pfc. Charles M., Easton.
Wells, Pfc. Charles H., Riverdale.
Napienski, Pvt. Gilbert J., Catonsville.
Holbrook, First Lieut. Robert, 1511 East-West hwy., Silver Spring.
Moyer, Gus F., Laurel.
Miller, S/Sergt. Richard E., Hagerstown.
Dill, Pfc. Edmon Y., Cumberland.
Foley, T/5 James C., jr., Deer Park.
Swartz, Pfc. Henry A., Westminster.
Gilbert, Corpl. Clark A., Catonsville.
Sharpless, T/5 Irwin L., Vindex.
Morris, Pfc. Thomas F., Cumberland.
Hayes, Lieut. Col. David L., 7007 Hampden lane, Bethesda.
Makowski, First Sergt Francis P., 51-K Ridge rd., Greenbelt.
Smith, T/4 George H., Greenboro.
Smith, Pfc. Walter L., Heedyville.
Bennett, Pfc. Henry E., Mount Savage.
Strawsburg, T/Sergt. Truman T., New Windsor.
Hildebrand, Pfc. Charles E., Frederick.
Hitch, Pfc. Lovin C., Eden.
Houck, Pfc. Arthur I., Westminster.
Brudzinski, T/4 Walter, Branchville.
Cain, Corpl. Christian L., Linchicum Heights.
Ross, T/5 Alva V., Westernport.
Nave, Pfc. Elmer L., Williamsport.
Porter, Pfc. Joseph F., Mount Savage.
Mason, Sergt. James J., Cumberland.
Tear, Capt. James E., Towson.
Watson, Cwo. Walter L., 51 Ridge rd., Green Belt.
Rice, T/4 Paul F., Hagerstown.
Horne, Pfc. John F., Brookdale.
Kiefer, Pfc. Francis M., Severn.
Lashley, Pfc. William H., Mount Savage.

VIRGINIA

Tweedy, Sergt. William A., Rustburg.
McCoy, Corpl. John W., Lexington.
Patterson, Corpl. Leonard G., Newport News.
Lewis, Pfc. Leonard M., Richmond.
McCormick, Pfc. Joseph L., Lexington.
Reid, Pfc. Milton S., Emporia.
Seibert, Pfc. Gordon S., Woodstock.
Sprouse, Pfc. Willie W., Lynchburg.
Stanton, Pfc. Pearl B., Ben Hur.
Timmons, Pfc. William M., Orange.
Baber, Pct. Billy T., Newport.
Shuttle, Pvt. Howard M., Route 2, Bristol.
Hulton, Sergt. John D., Norfolk.
Irby, T/4 Cecil W., Rice.
Mitchell, T/4 Grayson, Bedford.
Barnes, T/5 Jacob B., Suffolk.
Hayden, T/5 Joseph E., jr., Tappahannock.
Mullins, T/5 Crate, Pound.
Daughery, Pfc. Jesse, Blackstone.
Dalton, Pfc. Ocie E., Gretna.
Lewis, Pfc. Lawrence L., Richmond.
Meyer-Moeffer, Pfc. Ray D., Staunton.
Bales, Pfc. Jarrett B., Grundy.
Parks, Pfc. Ted D., Marion.
Bromley, Pfc. Henry E., Lattsburg.
Brandies, Capt., Ernest. L., Richmond.
Kostrzewski, Second Lieut., A. P., 1214 S. 28th st., Arlington.
Kiser, T/4 Sam, Carbe.
Metz, T/4 Earnest R., Roanoke.
Pace, Corpl., Hamilton W., Proffit.
White, Corpl. James A., White Post.
Dotson, T/5 Carter, Pound.
Proctor, T/5 William, Hampton.
Satterwhite, T/5 William Richmond.
Sharp, T/5 Duford. Q., Ivanhoe.
Andrews, Pfc. Alvin L., Newport News.
Fralin, Pfc. Mason H., Blue Ridge.
Gilmore, Pfc. Jack, Christiansburg.
Hall, Pfc. Paul I., Newport News.
Higgins, Pfc. Gwynn B., Woodlawn.
Kichta, Pfc. Paul P., Sandstone.
Peters, Pfc. Cloyd M., Boonse Mill.
Stiltner, Pfc. Loonie, Pearly.
Strosnider, Pfc. Paul H., Stephens City.
Tebrich, Pfc. John, Richmond.
Weincyzk, Pfc. John J., Salem.
Stone, Capt. Owsley S., Suffolk.
Hedgbeth, S/Sergt. Roger A., Norfolk.
Rosenberger, Sergt. Henry, jr., Lynchburg.
Peoples, Corpl. Robert D., Richmond.
Mackey, T/5 Orville J., Richmond.
Nicholson, Pfc. Acrey E., Winchester.
Renner, Pfc. Walter E., Winchester.
Rhea, Pfc. John C., Saltville.
Rosser, Pfc. Lyle H., Hampton.
Terry, Capt. Frank H., Roanoke County.
Weeks, Capt. Elie, Manakin.
Seay, OWJ. Clayborne H., Roanoke.
Johnson, Pfc. Troy R., Lynchburg.
James, Maj. Charles F. jr., Appomattox.
Shackelford, First Lieut. Robert O., Petersburg.
Lemon, Sergt. Robert R., Roanoke.
Hopkins, T/4 Tom H., Hopewell.
Sweeny, Corpl. Clarence F., Woodstock.
Dreppard, T/5 Robert G., Blackstone.
Smith, T/5 Furman C., 728 20th st., Arlington.
Allhiser, Pfc. Cary N., Waynesboro.
Lawson, Pvt. Mose, 109 Strasburg.
Ayers, First Lieut. Osa B. jr., Roanoke.
Clement, Pfc. Robert L., Gibson Station.
Baker, Pvt. George H., Appalachia.
Short, T/Sergt. William F., Petersburg.
Blevins, T/4 Everett C., 2, Marion.
Otto, T/4 Samuel E., Norfolk.
Vayda, T/4 Pete, Rectory.
Blanton, Pfc. George W., jr., Richmond.
Carter, Pfc. Charles R., Buena Vista.
Isaac, Pfc. Samuel E., Norton.
Lester, Pfc. Garnet, Drill.
Martin, Pfc. Robert L., Rose Hill.
Tharpe, Pfc. Ollie, Front Royal.
Tharpe, Pfc. William R., Warrenton.
Young, Pfc. Marvin C., Forrum.
Putnam, Pvt. Dedford G., 4749 Old Dominion dr., Arlington.
Orme, Maj. Eric C., Falls Church.
Miller, First Lieut. Otey N., Richmond.
Scott, S/Sergt. Leo C., McCoy.
Moore, T/4 Walter E., Richmond.
Sanner, T/4 Floyd C., Gordonsville.
Carneal, T/5 Gilbert R., Ellerson.
Chandler, T/5 Robert C., Wellville.
Hurley, T/5 Seth E., Franklin City.
Saunders, T/5 Fred J., Pulaski.
Hamman, Pfc. Morris S., Fredericksburg.
Hunnell, Pfc. Henry H., Cedar Bluff.
Massey, Pfc. Willard A., Roanoke.
Owen, Pfc. William C., Richmond.
Palmer, Pvt. Eugene E., 208 S. Cleve st., Arlington.
Leach, Second Lieut. William Q., Norfolk.
Sizer, First Sergt. William, Roanoke.
Powell, S/Sergt. Carl M., Suffolk.
Nencioni, T/4 Oswald G., Richmond.
Cooper, Corpl. George R., Danville.
Huneycutt, Capt. William H., Richmond.
Britton, Sergt. Marquis G., Brookneal.
Godlove, Pfc. Joseph R., Winchester.
Jones, Pfc. Robert, Norfolk.
Jones, Pfc. Robert L., Austinville.
Baker, Pfc. James L., Richmond.
Canter, Pfc. Herman S., Richmond.
Maupin, Pfc. Claudy L., Charlottesville.
Shockley, Pfc. Luther, Newport News.
Stevens, Pfc. Andrew G., Richmond.
Taylor, Lieut. B. P., McMullen.
Helbert, Pvt. Carl V., Colburn.
Bowes, T/5, Danville.
Davis, T/5 Frederick E., Staunton.
Etter, Pfc. George E., Roanoke.
Hornok, Pfc. Steve, Cortland.
McMullan, Pfc. Herman E., jr., Petersburg.
Seale, Pfc. Carol A., Culpeper.
Granberry, T/Sergt. Billy B., Springfield.
Hume, Capt. James, jr., Richmond.
Cole, Sergt. Carter A., West Point.
Corley, Corpl. William E., Portsmouth.
Downham, Pfc. Robert B., Alexandria.
Richards, First Lieut. Charles N., Lynchburg.
Jones, S/Sergt. Lloyd T., Culpeper.
Eads, Sergt. Garland J., Vernon Hill.
Young, Sergt. Sidney S., Butterworth.
Crowder, Pfc. Shirley D., Vinton.
Duval, Pfc. George E., Vienna.
Hash, Pfc. Lewis P., Salem.
Ellis, Corpl. James K., Lawrenceville.
Caldwell, Pfc. Wesley E., Dante.
Edwards, Pfc. Ray F., Norfolk.
Hansen, Pfc. Walter V., 1808 N. Adams st., Arlington.
Bray, Sergt. Warren J., Norfolk.
Spangler, Corpl. Arnold D., Richland.
Dalton, Pfc. Charles A., Pulaski.
McCorkle, Pfc. Robert N., Covington.
Wilson, S/Sergt. Albert B., Lynchburg.
Larner, T/4 Matthias W., jr., Staunton.
Sleison, Corpl. William, Pound.
Brown, T/5 James W., Coke.
Runyon, Pfc. James G., Vienna.
Turner, S/Sergt. Rawley F., Roanoke.
Riddle, T/5 Harvey P., Petersburg.
Wilkinson, T/5 Victor M., 132 Pine st., Petersburg.
Wright, S/Sergt. Frank E., Sweet Briar.
Yancey, Sergt. Lester E., Clarksville.
Falco, S/Sergt. Frank E., Roth.
McNeely, Sergt. Howard, Danville.
Anderson, Pfc. Albert C., Glen Alden.
Boley, Pfc. Samuel T., Vienna.
Gatewood, Pfc. Richard W., Norfolk.
Knott, Pfc. Franklin F., Dillwyn.
Lloyd, Pfc. Wilmer, Leesburg.
Novak, Pfc. Stephen J., jr., Richmond.
Purcell, Pfc. Willie E., Richmond.
Roundtree, Pfc. Charles W., jr., Suffolk.
Rupert, Pfc. James E., Bonny Blue.
Seabright, Pfc. Mitchell S., Winchester.
Vaughn, Pfc. Edward G., Alexandria.
Whitlock, Pfc. William, Winchester.
Young, Pfc. Arvid M., Norfolk.
Henry, Pfc. James E., Pennington Gap.
Reeves, Pfc. Sidney, Chester.
Lewis, S/Sgt. Thornton H, Wellville.
Monday, Sgt. Norman S., Chala.
Dodd, Sgt. William L., Buchanan.
Norment, Sgt. Hartwell T. Richmond.
Joyner, Cpl. Dempsey C., Hampton.
Medley, T/5, John H., Sidney West.
Aldred, Pfc. Allie M., jr., Richmond.
Altizer, Pfc. Harry R., Salem.
Blackwell, Pfc. James E., Meaddowview.
Edwards, Pfc. Marvin C., Jonesville.
Haley, Pfc. Marvin B., Axon.
Nadley, Pfc. Charles C., Blacksburg.
Harris, Pfc. John P., Quarry.
Hayes, Pfc. Mack E., Roanoke.
Jarratt, Pfc. Towley B., Emporia.
Lowery, Pfc. Stanley R., Irvington.
Lyons, Pfc. Harold M., Portsmouth.
Moody, Pfc. James W., Valentine.
Pillsbury, Pfc. Joseph F., West Point.
Rea, Pfc. Garnett S., Saltville.
Woodson, Pfc. Frederick A., Richmond.
Younger, Pfc. Jesse, Nathalie.
Hackley, Pvt. Franklin, Stanley.
Messer, Pvt. James B., Covington.
Wiseman, First Lieut. Everett J., Woodstock.
Blackburn, First Sergt. William T., Staunton.
Smith, S/Sergt. Henry D., Endicott City.
Tharp, T/Sergt. John M., Weston.
Driscoll, Sergt. Harold P., Roanoke.
Anninos, Cpl. Augustus, Norfolk.
Lay, Cpl. William C., Gate City.
Rife, T/5 James L., Stancy.
Bayliss, Pfc. George S., 2722 Duke st., Alexandria.
Chittum, Pfc. Donald L., Buena Vista.
Chocklett, Pfc. Harold E., Roanoke.
Cox, Pfc. Ralph H., Dundar.
Dalton, Pfc. Estal B., Route 1, Eagle Rock.
Dollinger, Pfc. Roscoe W. Abingdon.
Duncan, Pfc. Bascome E., Saltville.
Gordon, Pfc. Donald F., Mechanicburg.
Graham, Pfc. Clarence J., Danville.
Kelly, Pfc. James C. jr., Market.
Lackey, Pfc. James M., Callas.
Lane, Pfc. Earnest H., Big Stone Gap.
Meador, Pfc. Jessie A., Roanoke.
Meanley, John P., Farnville.
Smith, Pfc. Don J., jr., Norfolk.
St. John, Pfc. Spencer W., Farnville.
Switzer, Pfc. Cecil F., Newcastle.
Welch, Pfc. Marion A., Buchanan.
Adkins, Pvt. Charlie R., Woodlawn.
Acord, Pfc. Ermal, Sunset Hills.
Armstrong, Pfc. Leroy, Richmond.
Bailey, Pfc. Edward M., Fort Mitchell.
Bennett, Pfc. Horace E., Richmond.
Boone, Pfc. Lee H., jr., Iron Gate.
Estep, Pfc. Douglas L., Woodstock.
Irving, Pfc. Edward W., jr., Roanoke.
Powell, Pfc. James E., Scottsburg.
Willingham, Pfc. Howard W., Falls Church.
Wright, Pfc. George A., Patrick Springs.
Hayton, Pvt. John H., Barryville.
Knott, Pvt. Boyd K., Bridgewater.
Wilson, Pvt. Herbert J., Norton.
Oates, S/Sergt. Russell L., Winchester.
Clark, T/5 William D., Pembroke.
Barrett, Pfc. Jas. R., Bristol.
Bragg, Pfc. Myele V., Huntington.
Byrd, Pfc. Samuel S., Martinsburg.
Dawson, Pfc. Jack, Munnington.
Favver, Pfc. Lewis E., Middletown.
Gregory, Pfc. Malcolm C., Roanoke.
Gunter, Pfc. Cordal D., Princeton.
Harsanyi, Pfc. Steve, North Falk.
Howerton, Pfc. Willie L., Buffalo Junction.
Sands, Pfc. Donald A., Forest.
Thompson, Pfc. Russell L., Eagle Rock.
Toothman, Pfc. Kenneth, Fairmont.
Wilhelm, Pfc. Rogers, Lexington.
Williams, Pfc. Emmett L., Bluefield.
William, Pfc. John C., Victoria.
Gibson, Pvt. Doris H., Tye River.
Hutchison, Pvt. Ezra R., Newport.
Painter, Pvt. James., Stanley.
Butler, Pvt. Bernard J., Richmond.
Hardy, S/Sergt. Samuel D., jr., Norfolk.
Proce, Corpl. Donald H., Madison Heights.
Alley, Pfc. Woodrow J., Marion.
Asman, Pfc. George M., Chulla.
Bosserman, Pfc. William C., Stoulton.
Bryant, Pfc. Lloyd E., Lexington.
Burress, Pfc. Paul, Bluefield.
Clark, Pfc. Byno E., Exter.
Cregger, Pfc. William R., Marion.
Fridley, Pfc. Berlan A., sr., Jordan Mines.
Hare, Pfc. Starkey, jr., 2611 Grove ave., Richmond.
Heavener, Pfc. Allen L., Blacksburg.
Himelwright, Pfc. Meredith, Winchester.
Johnson, Pfc. Earl C., Columbia.
Lorton, Pfc. Stanley C., Radford.
Marston, Pfc. Charles R., Woodstock.
McMeans, Pfc., Tazewell.
Morgan, Pfc. Paul P., Alexandria.
Rosenberg, Pfc. Irving, Portsmouth.
Snider, Pfc. Stanley R., Blacksburg.
Stootz, Pfc. Ralph E., Parrott.
Taylor, Pfc. Richard V., Newport News.
Blankenship, Pvt. William C., Narrows.
Brown, Pvt. William E., Norfolk.
Miller, Pvt. Charles R., Edinburg.
Neims, Pvt. William R., Newport News.
Norman, Pvt. Lloyd W., Ettrick.
Scott, Pvt. Richard W., Lively.
Bates, Pfc. Fletcher B., Rice.
Dockhorn, Sergt. Charles S., Arlington.
Sculthorp, Sergt William E., Richmond.
Dunivan, T/4 James C., Middleburg.
McHenry, Corpl. Archie P., Tazewell.
Martin, T/5 Travis R., Lynchburg.
Abshire, Pfc. Rinzy J., Boones Mill.
Brewbaker, Pfc. Charles A., Springwood.
Clemons, Pfc. Luther R., Cripple Creek.
Dowdy, Pfc. Percy E., Richmond.
Gibson, Pfc. Russell E., Covington.
Leonard, Pfc. Clifton, Danville.
Mayhew, Pfc. George D., Gretna.
McCutcheon, Pfc. Orville, jr., Parkersburg.
McDaniel, Pvt. Robt. C., Norfolk.
Poston, Pfc. Paul L., Portsmouth.
Russell, Pfc. Lewis, Roanoke.
Conway, Pvt. John T., Richmond.
Ryalls, S/Sergt. Samuel W., Bybee.
Skeen, Sergt. John H., Norton.
Bourke, T/4. Ernest L., Lynchburg.
Pattison, T/4 Charles S., Lynchburg.
Howard, T/5 William S., Honaker.
Hodges, Pfc. Catesby R., Upright.
Ogburn, Pfc. Edmund L., Richmond.
Hairston, Capt. James M., Petersburg.
Brickley, Sergt. Caldwell B., Fort Blackmore.
Fowles, Corpl. Edw. G., Toano.
Callahan, Pfc. Jack E., Stonega.
Vaughan, Pfc. John H., Colonial Beach.
Otten, Pfc. Julian H., Emporia.
Griffith, Sergt. Carrol E., Alexandria.
Davies, T/4 John A., Culpeper.
Greenleaf, Lieut. Col. Henry M., Charlottesville.
Barker, First Lieut. Theilbert J., Hurt.
Tillotson, Pfc. Gilbert, Winchester.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Arrivals aboard the steamship General Black, due here tomorrow, included:

Maryland

Leith, Corpl. George E., 3503 Brentwood.
Coyle, T/5 George T., Highfield.
Arnold, Pfc. Raymond L., Cumberland.
Cropper, Pfc. Edward J., Ocean City.
Fleming, Pfc. William, Goldsboro.
Grabill, Pfc. Charles S., Liberty Town.
Nalley, Pfc. Edward C., Jefferson.
Reihl, Pfc. Elmer L., Rock Hall, Kent County.
Tonrtyd, Pfc. John F., Phoenix, Baltimore County.
Strickland, Pfc. Harold W., 313 High View ave., Silver Spring.
Wamsley, Pfc. Charles F., Rawlings.
Johnson, Pvt. Wilbur A., Eldridge Landing rd., Hnaover.
Hays, Pfc. John M., 4538 Woodberry rd. ,Riverdale.
Mitchell, Second Lieut. John M., jr., Salisbury.
Lay, S/Sergt. Arthur E., Havre de Grace.
Veitch, Sergt. Edward H., 9215 Midwood rd., Silver Spring.
Ferrell, Corpl. William S., Curtis Bay.
Aldridgem, Pvt. Ellis B., Hagerstown.
Hall, Pfc. Richard, North East
Lewis, Pfc. Perry C., Monrovia.
Pittinger, Daniel W., Union Bridge.
Roop, Pfc. Enid E., Marriotsville.
Shobe, Pfc. Charles W., Cumberland.
Barnes, T/5 Leroy M., Oella.
Carlock, Pfc. Hubert E., Cabin John.
Woodall, Pfc. George O., Hyattsville.
Knelsey, Pfc. Isaac J., Savage.
Legeer, Pfc. Robert H., Bittinger.
McKenzie, Pfc. Donald J., Frostburg.
Steininger, Pfc. Charles W., Princess Ann.
Wanex, Pfc. Richard L., East New Market.
Rhoderick, Pvt. Emory C., Rt. 1, Frederick.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 18.—A group of overseas veterans flown from far-flung battle fronts into Miami Army Airfield by the Air Transport Command were heading for their homes. Some were slated for separation from the service, but many others were destined for further action in the Pacific after furloughs.

The group included:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T/5 Vernon A. Mothershead, 22, 1114 4th st., Engineers, 14 months overseas service terminated in Germany, Bronze Star, five battle stars.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Pfc. Michael Turlis, 35. Pfc. Harvey C. Wirt, 3718 Woodridge rd.
Pfc. Nicholas S. Latorre, 21.
Bel Alton—Sergt. Thomas A. Garner, 25, overseas service culminated in Italy, six battle stars.
Rosemont—Pfc. Jesse L. Scott, 21, 3007 Pennsylvania ave., Field Artillery, one month in Italy, two battle stars.
Sabillasville—S/Sergt. Floyd E. Brown, 22, infantry, 18 months' overseas service ended in Italy, Purple Heart and cluster, Bronze Star, three battle stars.
Salisbury—Pfc. Victor J. Wilkerson, 25, 1113 Railroad ave., infantry, 15 months' overseas service terminated in Italy, three battle stars.
Westminster—S/Sergt. John H. Harman, 34, 198 E. Main st., infantry, 33 months overseas service completed in France, eight battle stars.

Parents Want Her Adopted

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

DIANA NEEDS A HOME—The parents of blond, blue-eyed Bryan, 3½, shown with her doll, are seeking a foster home for the child. A victim of spastic paralysis, she cannot walk and probably never will. Her father, Lieut. Travis T. Bryan, who recently returned to Boston from Europe and soon will be transferred to Texas, says Diana's 33 pounds have become too much for his small, 96-pound wife

JAPS

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defeat in battle is very high, but as the consequence of such all-out war, that cannot be helped."

The Domei broadcast, despite the flatness of the foreign minister's declaration, sought to soften the harshness of reality, stressing another statement by Shingemitsu that Japan must win "the world's sympathy and understanting."

Occupaiton jitters apparently had replaced invasion fears in Japanese minds as Domei quoted an unidentified Tokyo newspaper urging that no attention be paid to rumors that American troops and a Chungking army already had landed in Nippon.

Warned of Rumors

The newspaper urged the people not to credit "irresponsible rumors" but to place their confidence in "reports announced by authoritative sources, the radio and newspapers" and added that "the landing of occupation armies on Japan's mainland will be done in orderly fashion after the conclusion of the truce agreement."

The rumors, said the newspaper, claimed the Americans had landed at Shinoba, southwest of Tokyo and the Chungking forces had entered Osaka.

Other broadcasts said Gen. Prince Marunimo Higashi-Huni, the new premier, had called an extraordinary session of his new cabinet today after discussing "immediate problems" with about 40 "personages" who called at his home.

Higashi-muni was quoted earlier as pledging his "resolute determination to endure all hardships in safeguarding the national policy and undertaking the task of reconstructing Japan."

Domei, in various dispatches discussing the postwar period and its problems, quoted Asani as saying the cabinet was working out a system that "should lessen the trouble produced between the Japanese" and Allied occupation troops.

A broadcast in Japanese to Asia anticipated an immediate demand on the new home ministry "for the rapid strengthening of the police administration which must maintain peace and order hereafter, in lieu of the army."

Army Action Forecast

Asani earlier had warned that in event the people "fail to preserve peace and order" the occupation forces would be "compelled to step in and interfere strongly in every branch of the central and provincial administration."

Among the postwar projects discussed in the broadcasts were reconversion, rebuilding, new taxes and educational measures—the latter including an education ministry project for the writing of a national history in order to "uphold the spirit of protecting the national policy."

Juleni Tsusnima, new finance minister, pledged strong measures to combat a "dangerous inflationary trend" and urged the people to trust the nation's banks and other financial institutions.

He added that the government intends to supply sufficient funds for reconversion of wartime industries after first meeting its obligation to concentrate on relief and rehabilitation.

"Freedom of the press, speech and association as the basis for national reconstruction" were advocated in another broadcast quoting Dr. Hideji Yagi, former president of the Japanese board of technology. He blamed "feudalistic sectionalism, narrow-mindedness and jealousy" for Japan's defeat.

Takon Maeda, the ne weducation minister, asserted Japan's plans for future scientific progress "is not aimed at countering the atomic bomb—it aims at something far greater" and said he plans for reconstruction "of a new Japan through scientific progress."

Dissolution of the puppet government in Thailand was indicated in a Domei dispatch reporting the cabinet had submitted their resignations to the president of the regency council. The broadcast said King Ananda Mahidol last Thursday had proclaimed the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain "null and void and not binding the Thai people."

Japs Are 'Bewildered'

San Francisco, Aug. 18 (U.P.).—Domei, Japanese News Agency, said today the Japanese people were "bewildered" by Emperor Hirohito's surrender offer, and that disarming of the Japanese army and landing of "enemy" troops in Japan will create an emergency requiring stronger police forces to maintain peace and order.

A Japanese-language broadcast recorded by the FCC pointed out that the police administration, under the home ministry, would be called upon to maintain order instead of the army, and predicted an "immediate demand" on the ministry for stronger police forces.

Isami Inouye, assistant overseas editor for Domei, was quoted in a Tokyo broadcast heard by United Press here as saying that the Japanese people will have difficulty in realizing they are defeated. He said the government was able to "keep the situation in control, thanks to supreme efforts by His Majesty the Emperor," but that the people have "not yet recovered from great shock."

Inouye admitted that up to the moment that the imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration was received, the nation was "not very well informed of either war developments or the international situation, both of which had been rapidly turning against our favor.

RUSSIA

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with a Japanese surrender emissary who was picked up by a Soviet plane today at Harbin.

This envoy, identified in a Khabarovsk radio broadcast as "General Hata," was believed making arrangements for the complete surrender of Gen. Otozo Yamada's Kwantung army in compliance with a Soviet ultimatum to lay down arms by noon Monday.

Surrenders thus far have been the unorganized capitulation of small Japanese groups and units. A total of 20,000 laid down their arms yesterday. Tonight's war bulletin reported that the "number of Japanese troops surrendering has slightly increased."

In the area of Hulun (Hailar), 400 miles northwest of Harbin, an encircled Japanese garrison of 5000 men surrendered with their commander, Major General Namura.

Surrenders Continue

On Marshal Kirill A. Meretskov's First Far Eastern front east of Harbin "units of the Third Japanese army have commenced laying down their arms and surrendering," Moscow said.

Rapidly advancing forces of Meretskov's army, pushing west and southwest of Mutankiang and Ninguta in eastern Manchuria's rugged river-cut mountains, gained 19 to 25 miles and strengthened their hold on the main rail line to Harbin, Moscow said.

Advances along the Eastern stretches of the Chinese eastern railroad carried Meretskov's columns within 145 miles east of Harbin.

Simultaneously, Gen. Maxim Furkaev's Second Far Eastern Army swept down the Sungary River valley northeast of Harbin and captured Tangyuan, a river Bastion 165 miles from Harbin. Furkaev's forces also won the strongly fortified enemy positions of Keton and Iton on Sakhalin Island, which lies 26 miles north of the Japanese home island of Hokkaido.

Advance in Manchuria

In western Manchuria, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Trans-Baikal army kept up its relentless surge across the open plain country shielding Hsinking on the west.

In an apparent 67-mile overnight gain from Kaitung, it stormed and captured Changling, 70 miles northwest of the Japanese puppet capital, in a sickle-like swing that also carried them within 68 miles of the key railroad linking Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. It was possible that the capture of Changling was made after a three-day, 70-mile advance from Canyu.

A junction of Malinovsky's and Meretshov's armies would cut off thousands of Japanese troops in northern Manchuria from any link with the sea, with southern Manchuria, Korea and China.

CHINA

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Otherwise, General Ho will return to Chungking and Okamura may bt directed here.

The entry of Chinese troops into the great industrial metropolis of Canton and the surrender of Japanese forces in South China also was delayed.

(A Japanese Domei agency dispatch said that underground forces of the Chinese government had taken over in Shanghai. In London, a British foreign office spokesman said 6800 interned Allied nationals, including 650 Americans, had been liberated by the Japanese in Shanghai. The information came through the Swiss government.)

Flight Is Cancelled

Crack American-trained troops of the Chinese First Army, a veteran force which fought in Burma, were originally scheduled to be flown into Canton by American planes today and to accept the surrender of Japanese forces in south China tomorrow.

It was announced, however, that no Chinese troops would be flown into any occupied area until all Japanese forces in the vicinity had been disarmed.

Consequently, the First Army, which had not seen action since it was flown into China from Burma to take part in a planned Chinese counter-offensive, will march on Canton and may arrive these several days later than tomorrow.

Poor communications and the decision not to fly troops into occupied areas was expected also to delay the arrival of the American-equipped Sixth Army at Shanghai.

Formal surrender of the Japanese in south China will see the liberation of Hong Kong and free other occupied areas, including Hainan Island and the Luichow peninsula west of the great port.

(A British foreign office commentator said in London that "Hong Kong is part of the British Empire and we intend to occupy it just as any other part" but denied reports that a race with the Chinese was in progress to get there. He said he could not confirm a report that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had notified Britain officially that the Chinese intended to occupy the port.)

The local surrender at Canton probably will be accepted by one-legged Vice-Admiral Chan Chak, newly-appointed Mayor of Canton, who will accompany the First Army. Chan Chak was the hero of a Christmas Day escape from Hong Kong in 1941 in which he led a party of British officers into Free China.

Take Over Radio

Already the national government at Chungking is exercising remote control over the ancient capital of Peiping in north China. Tonight, radio stations in Peiping, which has been under Japanese control since 1937, will rebroadcast programs from government stations at Chungking.

Meanwhile, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow Shao Li-Tsi, one of Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted advisers, conferred with Hsu Ping, Chungking representative of the Chinese Communists.

Hsu Ping reportedly told Shao Li-Tsi that while Communist leader eGn. Mao Tze-Tung might be "unable" to accept Chiang Kai-shek's invitation to come to Chungking to discuss differences, he probably would appoint someone to represent him.

Although tension over the Communist issue remained high, the feeling developed that adroit statesmanship on the part of General Chiang might save China from being plunged into civil war and of being cheated of the peace which she has coveted so long.

All indications were that the Japanese throughout China would surrender peacefully. Rumors that Japanese troops at Hongkong intended making a suicide stand were discounted.

Government departments in Chungking meanwhile worked busily on plans to transfer their staffs and records to Nanking, where Chiang Kai-shek will re-establish the Chinese capital.

American, British and other embassies also prepared to send skeleton staffs to Nanking, immediately after the capital is transferred.

WORK

From Page 1

executives are figuring on a peacetime complement of 10,000. This would be a reduction of 9300 from the present personnel but it would be 2000 more than in 1938, which is deemed a normal prewar year.

One change which will speed personnel reduction is the return to the 44-hour week. Some of the yard's shops will operate on that basis beginning this week, and officials hope to have the entire yard on that basis by September 15.

Meanwhile, there was every indication that displaced Navy workers who remain in Washington will not lack job opportunities. Here are some of the firms who are in the market for labor and expect to be for some time:

Firm Needs Mechanics

The Central Armature Works, supplying electrical installations and repairs. Its treasurer, Edward Camp, said the firm has not been able to get the mechanics it needs for a year and has been in want of office help for six weeks. The firm has been employed exclusively on priority work and has enough on hand to run four months even without the nonessential jobs which are crying to be done, Camp said.

Leo Rocca, autobody works, 4301 Connecticut ave.: Its general manager, William D. Thomas, had this to say: "We need help of all kinds—mechanics, woodworkers, painters, porters, clerical help. We need it for the work we have on hand and we need it even more for the expansion we're sure is coming."

The P. and B. Fluorescent Lighting Co., 1130 14th st. nw.: The firm would be glad to get "just 10 skilled laborers."

Need Help Badly

Carty Electric Service, 1608 14th st. nw.: "Need help? We sure do."

Southern Iron Works, 2 Duke st., Alexandria: This firm switched two months ago from war work to civilian priority goods after its small Government contract had been canceled. The firm has 30 men now, and its chief engineer, George Fortune, said: "We're not laying any off; we're looking for more."

Washington Woodworking Co., 912 4th st. nw.: Its president, Raymond W. Sim said that even though all the firm's Government contracts have been canceled the firm is "over its head" in work. He added that his company would be glad to get all types of wood millmen, laborers and stenographers. The company normally had a prewar staff of 50 to 55; now it must operate with a shortage of 20 to 25.

William E. Kingswell, Inc., 3707 Georgia ave. nw.: The firm worked on atomic bomb components as an "extra chore." But its regular work requires all the help it now has, and it expects to need more mechanics in a few months.

PEACE

From Page 1

representatives of all the Allied powers when he comes face to face with the agents of that island empire which he has fought relentlessly since those somber days of Bataan.

British and Australian representatives were among the first to arrive, and a three-man delegation representing China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek flew in from Chungking yesterday.

(There has been no report from Manila, however, that army representative of Russia has arrived.)

Still to be announced are plans for signing the articles of surrender—possibly in Tokyo.

In China, Manchuria and even in the far-off Solomons the Japanese armies were quitting.

FOOD

From Page 1

oils, sugar, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, livestock and specials.

More than a dozen offices and other agencies of the department—including the New Deal's famed Agricultural Adjustment Agency—will be taken over by the administration. Ordinarily, such a streamlining would have resulted in a saving of personnel, but the food chief declared cuts would not be made until it was determined "how many people we are going to need to administer price support and buying programs in the days ahead."

Rockville Services

The Rev. A. R. Pixley of Takoma Park, Md., will conduct the services and preach in the Rockville Baptist Church at 11 a. m. today and next Sunday. The pastor, the Rev. Herbert O. Cooper, is on vacation.

The Federal Diary

1 of Every 4 Jobs 'Safe' In Readjustment Period

By Jerry Kluttz

REDUCTIONS: How they'll be made is perhaps the No. 1 question on the minds of Federal workers. Sharp slashes in Government personnel will be made within the next 60 to 90 days, mainly in industrial establishments and offices outside of Washington. The employe population will decline gradually over the next several years. Only about one out of every four employes—the one that has permanent Civil Service status—is reasonably certain to hold his job during this period of readjustment. All others had better learn their rights to make sure they get everything that's coming to them, little as it is. Supervisors are apt to make mistakes in the rush to cut the payroll.

KLUTTZ

RETENTION GROUPE, 13 in all, are to be set up in each agency that must reduce its force. Each employe will be placed on a list and classified in one of the 13 groups. He should make it his business to know where he stands on the list and how he was classified. The register is supposed to be open for his inspection at all times. You should see how and where you're classified as it will give you a clew to postwar job prospects in Government, and furthermore, if you're dissatisfied with your rating you may appeal directly to the Civil Service Commission. Most of the war agencies are now making up the retention lists. Personnel offices are doing the job and you'll get fuller information there.

PERMANENT employes will be placed in Group A and of course they are the "untouchable" group, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say they'll be the last to be touched by a reduction in forcee. In Group A will be people who have a permanent Civil Service status, indefinite employes and others who are serving without a time limitation. In A-1 plus will be veterans who have been reinstated to permanent jobs. This is a temporary rating and no veteran will be kept in it for more than a year. It was created to abide by the Selective Service law which provides that a reinstated serviceman can't be fired from his job for a year except for cause. After a year, service people will be placed in plain A-1, which will be composed of veteran preference employes whose efficiency ratings are good or better. In A-2 will be employes whose ratings are good or better and who don't have veterans' preference. In A-3: Veterans whose efficiency ratings are less than "good," and A14, other employes with ratings of less than good. The above ratings, remember, applies only to permanent employes.

GROUP B will be war service appointees who make up about 70 per cent of the Government's personnel. In B-1 will be veterans whose efficiency ratings are good or better. In other words, they'll be the last to be fired in this group. B-2: Other employes whose ratings are good or better. B-3: Veterans whose ratings are less than good, and B-4, all others who have low ratings. In GROUP C will be classified employes whose appointments are limited to a year or less, also employes serving on a when-actually-employedbasis, and employes beyond the automatic retirement age of 70. Classification of these people will be in four groups—C-1, C-2, C-3 and C-4—the same as outlined above for Group B. The first people to go in any reduction of force will be the C-4s and on up through the C, B, and A groups until a sufficient number is reached.

SENIORITY will count, too. Each group will be listed on a last-come first-go basis; that is, all except veterans. The newest employe in C-4 will be the first to go and so on up through each group. Further, the permanent employes in war agencies that are to be cut down gradually are to be given additional protection. Generally speaking, are to be given similar jobs that will last at least a year if their present jobs are abolished. And agencies that are to be abolished in a specific time—such as the Office of Censorship—may require permanent employes with reemployment rights in other agencies to exercise those rights when their names are reached on the reduction in force register. Employes who dilly-dally may lose their job rights.

POINT SYSTEM is another vital factor in dismissals. Points are counted for efficiency ratings and length of service. Eighty points are given for good ratings; 88 points for very good, and 96 for excellent. In addition, one point is added for each year of service. This system may be changed soon to give heavier weight to seniority. But on points, an employe will be in competition only with his colleagues in his own group. That is of prime importance. In other words, a permanent employe who has a fair rating would be retained over a war service or temporary employe who had an excellent rating. Group C employes must be cleaned out in the "area of competition" before any Group B employes are on the payroll. At least, that's the general idea and employes should be alert to see that the lay-off system is followed and the favorite few aren't given more favors.

Puzzled Medal Winner

Associated Press Photo

HIGHEST AWARD—Staff Sergt. Robert E. Laws, 24, of Altoona, Pa., will receive the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Truman in ceremonies Tuesday at Washington. Sergeant Laws, who was wounded in the fighting on Luzon and is a patient at McGuire General Hospital in Richmond, Va., declared he does not know why he is being awarded the Nation's highest military honor

Food Locker Plant Planned For Quantico

Manassas, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.).—The feasibility of establishing a frozen food locker plant at Quantico was considered by the Chamber of Commerce there at its regular meeting this week. It was decided to make a survey of the need and demand for locker service and to contact local business men who might be interested in forming a stock company to finance the project.

The move toward obtaining locker service resulted from the need of frozen food storage and the lack of such service in Prince William County.

Canneries to Continue

Emphasizing the fact that peace will not ease the present food shortage, R. R. Fishpaw, supervisor of the Prince William Community Canneries at Manasses, Nokesville and Occoquan, appealed to county residents this week to continue to make full use of the canning services available at the three county high schools. The cannery schedule is as follows:

Mannassas: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Nokesville: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Occoquan: Mondays and Thursdays.

Users of the canneries are invited by Mr. Fishpaw to give a can of processed food for use of the school lunch program.

Blue-Blood Swine Bought

The purchase of registered Hampshire swine by Harry Van Nort, Nokesville, was reported this week by the Hampshire Swine Registry of Peoria, Ill. These included a boar "Typy Boy's Colonel from James B. Irvin, Nokesville, and a sow from Dewey Wright, Nokesville. The transfer of a Hampshire sow "Lilly of Society III, from Mr. Wright to William S. Brower, jr., Gainesville, was also reported.

New Vocational Courses

Additional courses in cosmetology, vocational nursing, commercial and fine arts and advanced business practice are included in the curriculum of the Manassas State Vocational School for the coming fall term, R. Worth Peters, director of the school, announced this week.

Courses in automotive mechanics, radio, welding, electricity, drafting, sheet metal, machine shop and carpentry formerly offered will be continued. Registration of students from Northern Virginia counties and cities is scheduled from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the week of August 20-24.

Crop Conditions Improve

More clear days and less rainfall resulted in better crop conditions and allowed Prince William farmers to resume harvesting and threshing their crops, County Farm Agent Frank Cox reported today. With a 300 percentage of normal rainfall in July, many farmers suffered serious grain and orchard grass seed losses because of being unable to thresh their crops.

Horse Show Planned

The Prince William County Auxiliary of American Legion Post 158 at a meeting this week formulated plans for a horse show to be held at Manassas on a date to be announced in the near future. Mrs. Benjamin Jaconson, Mrs. H. E. Pickeral and Mrs. Mills Hanson were named as a committee to act with J. Carl Kincheloe, Robert Lake, Joseph M. Hanson and Raymond Cross, members of Post 158 to set a definite date and complete arrangements for the show.

Dairy Farms to Be Sold

Four farms, including two modern dairy farms, will be auctioned by Louis A. Montague at noon on Saturday, August 25. One of the dairy farms Stone Hill, located 3 miles south of Centerville on route 609, in Fairfax County, consists of 360 acres and has a large modern dairy barn and large stone main dwelling. The second dairy farm with 120 acres and a 40-cow barn is located on the Lee Highway near the old Stone Bridge in Prince William County. Other tracts on the Lee Highway are being offered at the sale which will be held at Stone Hill Farm.

Ahalt to Head Loudoun War Fund Drive

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.).—Clarence R. Ahalt, attorney, has been appointed chairman of the War Fund Committee of Loudoun County Chapter, American Red Cross. He succeeds Harry T. Pancoast, who has served for two years.

Miss Mary Metzger was appointed vice chairman of volunteer services in the place of Mrs. Thomas M. Fendall, who resigned. These appointments were made at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chapter here this week. A budget amounting to $9,700 for the coming year, was adopted by the board.

Home service certificates were presented to the following who have just finished the required course: Mrs. Paul V. Rogers, Miss Christine Wildman, Mrs. Donald Gartrell, Miss Rose Trueheart, Mrs. John F. Kincaid, jr., and Mrs. H. W. Beatty.

18 Called to Colors

The Loudoun Selective Service Board announced today that eighteen men have been called and will report for training on August 20. These include: Edmund Lee Gaines, James Leith, Norman Clyde Silcott, Clifford Joseph Moore, Howard G. Green, Leroy A. Thompson, Roy F. Cooper, Edwin C. Robertson, Henry R. Houchin, Eugene E. Nichols, Roger G. Allder, James F. Poland, Alvin B. Titus, William H. Jones, Howard G. Gray, Albert L. Thomas, Cecil N. Musser and Arnold L. Stockner.

Guest Pastor Named

The Rev. J. A. Blakemore, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandria, will be the preacher at the open-air services on the court house lawn in Leesburg at 8:30 p.m., Sunday. The Leesburg Methodist choir will sing.

Pastor Fills Son's Place

Rev. Paul B. Wattlington, sr., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hagerstown, Md., will conduct services Sunday morning at the Hamilton Baptist Church and the evening service at the Purcellville Baptist Church. He is filling the pulpit for hsi son, Rev. Paul B. Wattlington, jr., who is absent on a speaking tour throughout southwest Virginia.

Tin Drive to Continue

Although the war is over, the tin collection drive in Loundoun County, sponsored by the Loudoun Business and Professional Women's Club, will be continued until there is no further need for the metal, Mrs. T. J. Hatcher, president of the club, announced this afternoon. Workers were told that it may be as much as two years before full production of tin can be restored in the Dutch East Indies and Malaya.

Pastor Accepts Call

The Rev. James E. Fogg, pastor of the Fairfax Baptist Church, and the Jerusalem Baptist Church, Fairfax Station, has accepted a call to Bedford, Va., and will leave to assume his new duties on August 31. His sucessor has not been appointed.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Aug. 18 (AP) (WFA Office of Market Services).—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; compared with week ago; early week's trade active, midweek holiday creating slow market at close; slaughter steers steady to weak; instances 25 lower; heifers steady; cows firm; bulls, stockers and feeders steady; top-good 1125-1225 lb. grass-fat steers, 17.00; several loads, 16.50@16.85; low and average good, 14.90@16.00; common and medium, 11.00@14.50, mostly 12.00 up; single strictly choice fed heifers, 17.25; load top-good around 860 lbs., 15.60; bulk good, 14.00@15.00; common and medium, 10.50@13.50; meager supply good young fed beef cows, 14.00@14.50; medium beef cows largely 11.00@12.00; high-yielding individuals, 12.50@13.25; cutter and common, 8.50@10.50; canners, 7.00@8.00; good beef bulls, 14.00@15.00; good weighty sausage bulls, 13.50; bulk cutter common and medium, 10.00@13.00; good native and Western feeder steers, 14.00@15.00; common and medium, 11.00@13.75, few down to 10.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; compared with week ago: Vealers active, steady to strong; mixed lots good and choice 120-250 lbs., 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50, extreme lightweights down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 50; nominally steady; not enough good and choice hogs to make a market; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 lbs. up quotable at 15.30 (ceiling); good sows, 14.55 (ceiling for this class); compared with week ago: Barrows, gilts and sows unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts none; compared with week ago: Spring lambs active, steady; practical top and popular price, 15.50; mixed lots good and choice 65-95 lb. spring lambs, bucks included, 15.00@15.50; common and medium, 11.50@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 7.00; bulk common to good, 4.00@6.50.

State Senator Glascock Dies At Upperville

Upperville, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—State Senator Thomas Bedford Glascock, 57, died at his home, Bollingbrook, near here early this morning after an extended illness.

Member of a family long prominent in Fauquier County, Senator Glascock had represented the Culpeper, Fauquier, and Loudoun district in the State senate since 1936. He had been absent from portions of the 1940, 1942 and 1944 sessions because of illness and suffered a stroke early in May of this year.

Primarily a farmer and stock raiser, he became interested in politics after serving as a member of the board of supervisors of his home county, later serving as chairman of that group. He was considered as perhaps the most able man to serve with that body.

Highly regarded by his constituents and fellow members of the senate, the late senator received his education at public schools here and at the University of Virginia. He was married to Mary Moore Howe, who survives him. He also is survived by three children, Bedford, Mary Howe and Loula Richards, and by three sisters, Mrs. R. A. Libby, Washington; Mrs. G. R. Thompson, Richmond and Mrs. John R. Ramey, Marshall.

Mrs. Ida F. Williamson

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 18.—Funeral services were held at Union Hill Baptist Church yesterday for Mrs. Ida Ferguson Williamson, 82, of Spotsylvania County, who died in a local hospital. She was a native of Appomattox County. Surviving are her husband, James H. Williamson; a daughter, Mrs. S. E. Garrett; two sons, Hubert Williamson, of Alexandria, and Tom Williamson, of Lynchburg, and a brother, W. H. Ferguson, of Charlotte County.

Bernard A. Mills

Charles Town, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Bernard Ashby Mills, 53, died in a hospital here yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained in an automobile accident near Halltown, this county, several weeks ago. He was a native of Front Royal, Va., son of the late Henry and Alberta Sloat Mills of Virginia. He was employed as a machinist with a quarry operation here. The widow and three daughters and three sons survive. Services were held this afternoon.

Otis Barney

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Services were held here yesterday for Otis Barney, 50, veteran of World War I, who died in Mount Alto Veterans Hospital, Washington. He was a native of this county, son of Mrs. Annie Barney and the late Thomas J. Barney. Surviving are the mother, two sons, two daughters, three brothers and one sister.

Fredericksburg Area School Openings Set

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.).—The public schools of Fredericksburg will reopen for the 1945-46 session on September 5, while those in adjacent Stafford and King Counties will begin their new terms September 6.

Supt. T. Benton Gayle said the Stafford-King George division was sponsoring back-to-school drive in an effort to induce teen-age boys and girls, who left school to engage in war work, to return to their studies during the approaching session. He added, that only a few teacher vacancies still existed in the two counties and these probably will be filled by September 6.

Virtually all teacher positions in the Fredericksburg schools have been filled.

Hearing Set Sept. 14 On New Bus Routes

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—The State Corporation Commission has scheduled a hearing for September 14 for an application filed in behalf of the Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., for two ne wroutes.

One proposed bus service would operate over State Route 28 from its intersection with U. S. Route 29 through Calverton to the intersection of Route 28 with State Route 233. The other would operate over State Route 17 from its intersection with Route 28 through Bealeton to Morrisville and return.

In This Region

New Arrows On Path Back To Normalcy

The changeover from a war to a peace economy in Marylnad quickened yesterday as thousands of workers discharged because of cancellations of war contracts sought or were already working in jobs that only five-days ago were rated as "non-essential." More than 20,000 war workers in the Baltimore area laone have received their discharge notices or will get them within a few days.

Employment offices of department stores, transportation concerns, oil companies and the hundreds of other businesses who lost and could not replace workers during the war years were happy as large numbers of applicants for jobs appeared for the first time since 1941.

Exactly 129,652 Marylanders have been removed from draft-eligible lists with the revision of Selective Service regulations which now limit induction to men in the under-26 age group, Capt. C. H. Bryant, assistant State Selective Service director, disclosed.

He said the majority of future inductees would be called from among the approximately 1,000 Maryland youths who reach the age of 18 each month.

The first power-boat racing in the State since 1941 will be held today in Middle River. Officials of the Baltimore Yacht Club quickly changed the program of their annual regatta to make room for power racing after the removal of gasoline rationing.

With the lifting of gasoline rationing, many Marylanders who have delayed obtaining driver's licenses now are planning to drive. The State motor vehicles department reported that more than 100 persons took driver's tests Friday. Ordinarily, 20 or 30 tests a day was considered heavy, the department said.

Shore and mountain reports of the area were preparing for a big week end—the first since the end of gasoline rationing.

Byrd to Press Furlough Plan With Stimson

Berryville, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Senator Harry Byrd (D., Va.), will confer with Secretary of War Stimson the early part of next week to further his proposal that experienced farmers and miners be furloughed immediately to relieve the existing labor shortage in those industries.

He said this morning at his home here that if he does not receive a response to his letter written last Thursday to Secretary Stimson, he will travel to Washington in an attempt to facilitate the release of servicemen because of the acute need for farm hands during September, October and November.

The Senator said that while he recognizes the difficulties attendant to the immediate furloughing of a number of servicemen, he considers the need for workers sufficiently critical to justify the working out a plan to become effective immediately.

In his letter, the Senator said, "the furlough need extend only until the existing shortage is made up," and recommended that final discharge be made as soon afterwards as is practicable.

"So far as production of food is concerned, the period of harvest is at hand and action must be taken immediately to be effective so that additional farm hands can be made available for September, October and November," he said.

"The coal mines in Virginia have been unable to operate at full capacity because of the lack of manpower, although the shortage of coal is greater tha never before," he stated.

Robertson Advocates Tax Relief

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Adjustment of the higher-income tax brackets in order that 20 billions may be invested in reconversion and plant expansion was advocated here today by Representative A. Willis Robertson, of Lexington, fourth ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Robertson, here for a VMI board meeting, said he expects the small taxpayer to get relief on next year's Federal taxes through an increase in personal exemptions.

He expects his amendment, which failed narrowly last year, to end the excess profits on January 1 after V-J, to be adopted by Congress this fall. He also thinks the capital stock tax is burdensome and unscientific, and should be repealed, he said.

Sees End to $5 Auto Tax

The small taxpayer also will be relieved shortly of the $5 automobile use tax, and other taxes that were put on for the emergency. No relief is in sight on this year's income, Robertson stated.

But most important, Robertson, now prominently mentioned for the next senatorial vacancy from Virginia, believes is a relief to men of means in order that they may invest more in plant expansion.

"Before the war," he said, "the highest wage scale was paid in the automobile industry which had an investment of $6200 per employe.

"Lowest wages were paid in industries using the largest percentage of hand labor.

"To support the war debt, we must have high wages and satisfactory employment, and the only permanent basis on which this can rest is the per anit value of individual production.

Private Funds Urged

"We, therefore, should plan for $6000 to $6500 investment in plant and equipment for each individual worker.

"To preserve the American system of private enterprise the investment must be made by private enterprise. The Government can give employment when the worker is paid more than the value of his product and pass the difference on to the taxpayer, but when the total supported by the Government exceeds the number supporting the Government, this plan breaks down.

"Hence our post-war tax plan should be shaped with a view of making it possible for individuals to secure and invest the necessary capital to furnish employment at high wages.

24th Bible Conference To End at Massanetta

Massanetta Springs, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—The twenty-fourth annual bible conference here will close Sunday, ending a series of ten conferences which have been in progress since the middle of June.

Four famous religious leaders will appear on the program. They are Bishop Arthur J. Moore, bishop of the Methodist Church; Dr. J. Harry Cotton, president of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; Dr. Roy L. Smith, editor of the Christian Advocate, Chicago, and Dr. Ernest Trice Thompson, professor at the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond.

On Regional Roll of Honor

Virginia

NAVY DEAD

MARTIN, Rush starling, jr., carpenter's mate 1c, USNR. (Previously reported missing.) Wife, Mrs. Ona W. Martin, Roanoke.

WINGO, Peronneau Brown, ensign, USNR. (Previously reported prisoner of war.) Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wingo, Richmond.

NAVY WOUNDED

PARSONS, Robert Stanley, pfc., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Ruth O. Parsons, Pennington Gap.

SAGER, Forrest Cleveland, Pfc., USMC. Grandfather, William B. Tharp, Front Royal.

SHEPHERD, Lemuel Cornick, jr., Maj. Gen. USMC. Wife, Mrs. Virginia D. Shepherd, Charlottesville.

SHIVERS, John David, jr., pfc., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Mary L. Shives, Alexandria.

SWORB, James Robert, corpl., USMC. Father, Robert Sword, Benhams.

Maryland

NAVY DEAD

THOMAS, Frederick Franklin, aviation machinist's mate 2c, USNR. Mother, Mrs. Minnie F. Thomas, Baltimore.

NAVY WOUNDED

BRUCE, Robert Franklin Francis, pfc., USMCR. Uncle, William Bruce, Baltimore.

COLLINS, Warner, jr., pfc., USMCR. Wife Mrs. Alma M. Collins, Baltimore.

DICKERSON, Howard Bernard, Jr., P/Sergt., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Dickerson, Baltimore.

ARMY DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

LOWANS, Lewis A., S/Sergt., husband of Mrs. Lewis A. Lowans, Baltimore.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—The hog market was nominally steady today with not enough good and choice grades on sale to test prices. A nominal top of 14.75 per hundredweight was quoted.

Strictly choice fed steers and yearlings closed the week strong compared with last week, and Eastern shipper demand was broad all week. The holiday situation upset the market on all steers recnetly selling from 17.00 downward, and trade was on a hit-and-miss basis, generally 25 to 50 cents lower. The steer top of 18.00 was paid freely.

(WFA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 400; total 2900; the hog market here was a nominally steady affair today with not enough good and choice grades placed on sale to test values. A nominal top of 14.75, the ceiling, was quoted; the week's salable volume of hogs was the smallest number since receipts dropped to near starvation numbers. The country loaded few hogs after Tuesday, when the Japanese surrender was announced.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 400; salable calves, none; compared Friday last week, Eastern shipper demand broad all week and strictly choice fed steers and yearlings closed strong compared week earlier; but holiday situation upset closing market on all steers recently selling at 17.00 downward, these winding up the week on hit-and-miss basis, generally 25 to 50 lower; top steers, 18.00, paid freely, next highest price 17.90; sizable supply, 17.40@17.85; long yearlings up to 17.75; heifer yearlings, 17.65; strictly grain-fed choice heifers firm, but all others lower on weekend price pounding, mostly 25 to 50 off; most local killers well supplied with cattle previous to holiday proclamation, hence buying on local account very narrow after Tuesday; weekend dullness hardly a criterion, however; most packing plants locally and elsewhere being temporarily closed; all grades cows continued moderately active and closing tradt steady to 25 lower for week, mostly steady; bulls finished active but as much as 50 lower due to abridged Eastern outlet; vealers steady to 50 lower; choice vealers, 16.00 early in the week when weighty sausage bulls sol dup to 13.25 and heavy fat bulls to 15.00; no such prices available on peddling, hit-and-miss late trade; all grades, stockers and feeders, fairly active early, steady, but country buying dwindled over holiday period.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 100; total 2100, compared with Friday last week; receipts sharply curtailed; no load lots Westerns included in week's supply; native slaughter spring lambs and shorn ewes steady to 25 higher; good and choice yearlings 25 lower, plainer grades off more; feeding lambs about, quotable steady; popular price, 14.50 daily on good and choice native lambs with bucks discounted 1.00; top, 14.75, rather sparingly; most common light sort-outs, 11.00@12.00; bucks included; common and medium 78-lb. shorn old-crop lambs, o. 1 pelts, 10.75; good and choice 96-lb. shorn yearlings, o. 1 pelts, 12.50; load common, 78-lb. weights, 9.25; shorn aged slaughter ewes, 5.00@7.00; bulk mixed medium to choice, 6.50 and 6.75; shorn feeder yearlings, 10.70@12.50.

Further Decreases Predicted In Va. College Enrollments

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Further decreases in enrollments at Virginia colleges this fall were redicted by college authorities today, principally because of the continued drafting of 18-year-olds, an dthe anticipated withdrawal of armed service training programs.

Returning veterans are expected to swell enrollments at the beginning of the spring term, however, and officials expected normal sized student bodies by the 1946-47 term.

Most of the colleges which have Army and Navy training programs expect them to be terminated in November, although many of them have received no indication from the war department that sessions will be discontinued.

Trickle of Veterans

A trickle of discharged war veterans is reported by virtually all institutions of higher learning for men, with a total of 110 already enrolled at the University of Virginia. William and Mary expects at least 50 veterans among its new students this fall.

VPI is likely to be among the colleges hardest hit by the discontinuance of the Army specialized training programs. Colleege authorities said that the institute may have to rely on the appropriation voted by the last General Asseembly to meet expenses, if large enough number of new students fail to enroll to compensate for the expected withdrawal of 650 students studying under the Government program.

President John L. Newcomb of the University of Virginia stated that continued drafting of 18-yeaar-olds would make telling inroads on the 1200 civilian students now enrolled who are approaching 18 years of age.

"There is not a single able-bodied male student now on the campus between the ages of 18 and 26, with the exception of Army and Navy trainees and returned servicemen," he said.

W. and L. Rolls Subnormal

Washington and Lee reported an upswing in applications for the September term, but said that Selective Service induction will make a "big hole" in the number. The college does not expect to have more than 25 per cent of the peacetime enrollment. Last year only 117 students attended, compared with the peacetime average of 925.

The University of Richmond expects slightly more than one-third of normal civilian enrollment, Dr. Raymond B. Pinchbeck, dean, reported. The Navy V-12 program for 124 trainees will continue until November 1, he said.

Hampden-Sydney expects an enrollment of about 15 per cent of normal, Dr. Edgar G. Gammon, president, said. Government aid will end in November with the discontinuance of the Navy training program.

More Medical Students

The Medical College of Virginia will probably have a larger medical student body this year than in many years whether the Army and Navy training programs continue or not, President W. T. Sanger said.

Most of the service trainee students will remain if the Government withdraws support, he said, and reported that medical classes for next term are "just about full" now.

Randolph-Macon's status will be the same as last session, acting dean K. B. Haley said. Total enrollment last year was 99, compared with a peacetime average of 300.

William and Mary expected an increase in male enrollments of 100, including about 50 veterans, Charles J. Duke, Bursar, said, adding that the marked rise in feminine enrollments has forced authorities to discontinue accepting more applications.

Outlook for Others

Lieut. Gen. C. E. Kilburne, superintendent of VMI, sai dhe expected the Government to continue to assist Cadets, and anticipated that 150 Army men now studying electrical engineering would remain.

Emory and Henry's V-12 program will close in November, but prospects are good that the 125 enrolled will be replaced, Dr. F. G. Gibson, president, said.

Dr. Paul H. Bowman, president of Bridgewater College, reported that increased enrollment of women during war years has made up for the decline in male enrollment, and predicted a return to normal by 1946.

Dean E. D. Myers of Roanoke College, expected this fall's student body to number about 300, or 75 per cent of the normal student body.

Md. Tobacco Prices Dip for Lower Grades

Baltimore, Aug. 18 (AP).—Average prices for common green tips and green nondescript dropped from two to four dollars a hundred pounds on the southern Maryland auction markets this week, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Other grades remained steady, with practically all lots selling at the $57 ceiling.

The average quality of the offerings declined considerably this week with a much smaller volume of tobacco on the floor.

All markets were closed on Wednesday for the surrender-day holiday but sales were resumed on Thursday at all points. Hughesville held no sale on Friday.

Auction net sales for the season to date amount to 32,434,059 pounds with the season average $55.46. Auction resales to date amount to 1,064,016 pounds. Receipts on the Baltimore hogshead market through the week ended August 17 amount to approximately 3,800,000, bringing the farm sales figure for Maryland to about 36,200,000 pounds.

Average prices per hundred pounds on a limited number of U. S. grades for the week ended August 17, compared with week ended August 10, are:

Heavy crops: fair light red, $57, unchanged; fair dark red, $57, unchanged; low green, $57, unchanged.

Tips: fair dark red, $57, unchanged; low green, $55, down $2.

Thin crop: good light, red, $57, unchanged; good dark red, $57, unchanged.

Seconds: good dark red $57, unchanged.

Nondescript: best grade, $38, down $4; commonest crude, $26, down $3.

Shift at Camp Pickett

Camp Pickett, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Col. Frank Slammons, post commander, announced today that Lieut. Col. John R. Gleason has been relieved of duties as commanding officer of the prisoner of war division and placed on the post commander's staff as post inspector. He has been suceeded by his former executive officer, Maj. J. W. McNair.

Appeal Issued To Ex-Teachers By State Board

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—To overcome a shortage of at least 643 elementary school teachers and about 445 secondary school instructors, the State Department of Education today appealed to all former teachers to take positions during the coming term in the State's school system.

Making an estimate on the basis of questionnaires received from 97 of the 110 school divisions, Dr. Walter Newman, assistant superintendent of public instruction, reported to Governor Darden that 14,020 school positions are contemplated during the 1945-46 term.

To date, 12,932 of these positions have been filled, 1,528 by teachers holding special permits, which were issued during the emergency to teachers who failed to qualify for full certfiicates.

"Schools will be opening within the next two to four weeks, and if former teachers knew of these vacancies, it is believed they could find employment and make a real contribution to the educational program of Virginia," Dr. Newman said:

Waring Named Mayor

Leonardtown, Md., Aug. 18 (Spl.) Roland Duke, sr., has resigned as mayor of Leonardtown, due to ill health. Succeeding him is Edward J. Waring, sr., town commissioner and chairman of St. Marys County Ration Board.

STRATFORD Military Academy
Separate Junior and Senior Schools. College preparatory. Cadets divide school year between city and country schools. Limited classes assure individual attention. All sports. Address the Headmaster, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

CONANT SCHOOL
Asheville, N. C.
Boys (10-20 yrs.). Thorough preparation for all colleges, West Point and Annapolis. Individual Instruction. Accelerated college preparation for returned soldiers. Ideal climate for delicate boys. Booklet. Box 1541.

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Without Obligation—On Military, Preparatory, Junior Schools, Senior and Junior Colleges, Camps, $200 up; Schools, $700 up
Washington Schools Association
204 Colorado Bldg. RE. 3938

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WINTER SESSION begins SEPTEMBER 28
Faculty of distinguished musicians
Tuition in all grades and branches
Special courses in Public School Music and Languages
Scholarships, Diplomas, Teachers' Certificates and Academic Credits in Schools and Colleges
Arrangements for classes now being made
CIRCULARS MAILED
COMPLETE OPERATIC TRAINING

Jesse Dillon Named Secretary Of Commonwealth by Darden

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Jesse William Dillon, 41, native of Franklin County, Va., and at present superintendent of the division of inheritance and gift taxes of the State Department of Taxation, has been named Virginia's new secretary of the Commonwealth and ex-officio secretary to the Governor.

Dillon will occupy the two of-fices, now combined in a new organization of the Governor's office. Governor Darden announced today.

The office of secretary of the Commonwealth has been vacant since the resignation of the former secretary, Ralph Wilkins, in the spring to become a member of the State Board of Pardon and Reprieves and State Parole Board. Dillon, as ex-officio secretary to the Governor will succeed the late Peter Saunders, who served as executive secretary of the Governor. Saunders was slated to occupy the dual capacity at the time of his recent death.

A bill passed by the special session of the Legislature this year authorized a salary of $5000 for the combined office. The new appointee will assume his position September 1.

The office of executive secretary of the Governor will be abolished, Governor Darden said, and the situation which obtained for many years, of the Secretary of the Commonwealth also serving as secretary to the Governor, will be restored.

A former vice president and secretary of the Young Democrats, Dillon is an attorney and tax expert, first entering the service of the State in 1928 as clerk in the office of State Tax Commissioner C. H. Morrissett. The following year he was made assistant to the superintendent of the inheritance and gift tax division. He served in this capacity until 1933 when he was appointed district council for the Richmond district of the Home Owners Loan Corporation serving with them until August 1, 1934, when he returned to State government work in his present position.

Dillon was educated in Franklin County public schools, Daleville College, Fork Union Military Academy and the University of Richmond, where he received his LLB degree in 1931.

The son of Mrs. Charles L. Dillon and the late Dr. Dillon, of Boones Mill, Va. The new secretary and his wife, the former Miss Margaret Knight, of Richmond, are members of Centenary Methodist Church here. They have two children, Peter, 11, and Mary, 4.

Wilson Blvd. Store Zoning Is Approved

The Arlington County Board yesterday approved a petition by the Arlington Homes Corporation for commercial zoning in the 6000 block of Wilson blvd., thus permitting the corporation to build a shopping center there for its development of 600 single homes.

Action on the petition was held up several weeks pending investigation, after several home-owners, living across the street from the site of the proposed center, objected on the grounds that the value of their property would be lessened considerably.

Considered an Asset

F. Freeland Chew, president of the board, told the home-owners, who objected verbally at yesterday's meeting, that the shopping center "will be an asset to the community and in no way detrimental to those across the street."

The petition was approved unanimously by the board members.

Other actions taken by the board at its biweekly meeting yesterday included:

Approval of a 41-day extension and added payment of approximately $8000 to the Intercounty Construction Corp. on its contract to place valve abutments on the Virginia end of Chain Bridge. Added time was needed because of the difficulty in obtaining materials, it was explained.

Charge-Off Approved

Approval of a charge-off of $2330 from the Water Main Frontage Note Control, which still has an additional $2441 in notes.

A decision to give the "go-ahead" sign to the commonwealth attorney for the acquisition of property to be used as taking line for entrance to the proposed Cherrydale Playground site, after the property owners withdrew their complaint since no other site was available and a compromise of 40 feet in width had been reached.

Approval of an appropriation of $3483 less $930, to be paid by the school board, for the construction of a sidewalk in the 600 block of S. Wakefield st., site of the Barcroft School.

The board referred to County Manager Frank Hanrahan for study the request of Weyland R. Shook of the Air Transport Command, to build a high-frequency commercial radio tower on top of the Arlington Medical Center.

County Manager Hanrahan was instructed by the board to write to the Civil Aeronautics Commission concerning the complaints of numerous Arlington citizens that airplanes were flying too low for safety in that vicinity.

$102,307 in Taxes Delinquent

The board heard a report on delinquent personal property in which it was stated that $102,307 in taxes have not been collected, which is 29.02 per cent of the total assessments of $352,512 this year. At the same time it was pointed out that most of the uncollected taxes were those of servicemen who had asked for deferment or had applied for exemption under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act.

Before adjourning, President Chew lauded Capt. James J. Scott, head of the traffic bureau of the Police Department, who has resigned to become safety director for the Washington, Maryland & Virginia Coach Co., for his faithful duty during his 14 years as a member of the Police Department.

Garbage Removal Is Near Normal In Arlington

Arlington County's garbage collection, behind schedule because of difficulty in getting workers, was on the road to normal last week despite a holiday following the war's end.

A full crew worked every day except Thursday and part of Wednesday afternoon in an effort to "catch up" with scheduled collections, according to the county engineer's office.

If a full crew turns up for work every day this week, a normal schedule of collections can be expected by the end of the week, it was predicted.

Boy, 7, Hit by Truck, Suffers Broken Leg

George Wright Carriden, 7, of Belle Haven Lodge, near Gum Springs, Fairfax County, was in the Alexandria Hospital yesterday with a broken leg suffered when he was struck by a truck in the 600 block of King st., Alexandria, ddiven by Charles Thomas Hellmuth, 18, of 108 North Columbus st.

Police said the boy had darted into the main business thoroughfare as Hellmuth was proceeding west in heavy traffic. No charges were brought against the driver, son of Raymond Hellmuth, grocery store owner, whose truck he was driving.

Woman Held After Raid Yields Gambling Stock

Lillian Davis, 40, Negro, of 908 Queen st., Alexandria, was arrested yesterday in a raid at her home by Alexandria Police Officers Robert Jones and Charles Baber, who confiscated numbers game equipment and illegal whisky in containers of two fifths of a gallon, two half pints and one pint which did not bear liquor-tax stamps, police revealed.

Beer License Hearings

The Liquor Control Board of Montgomery County will hold public hearings at the Liquor Dispensary Building, Silver Spring, Thursday morning on applications of Harrison Ricks, trading as Hicks Store, Lincoln Park, and Charles F. and Mary L. Stone, trading as C. F. Stone, Martinsburg, for off-sale licenses to sell beer, B. R. English, secretary, announced yesterday.

Md. Farmers Ask U. S. Aid to Offset Heavy Crop Loss

By the Associated Press

President Truman and Undersecretary of Agriculture J. D. Hutson have been asked to assist Maryland farmers, who suffered an estimated 21 million dollar crop loss from the record-breaking rainfall in the State last month.

The damage to Maryland crops was estimated at that figure by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the University of Maryland's extension service, after an intensive survey by county agents.

At the White House conference, Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), called President Truman's attention to the plight of Free State farmers and urged that steps be taken to assist them.

The Senator explained that many of the State's crops were almost a total failure.

The group requested that some remuneration be made on the basis of average production.

Plane to Spray Town Today In Polio Test

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18 (U.P.).—An Army bomber comes here tomorrow to spray this town with the wonder insecticide, DDT, in the first large scale experiment with the theary that the common house fly spreads the virus of infantile paralysis.

Rockford is in the midst of a polio outbreak which has taken 16 lives since July 1 and is expected to reach its heaght next month.

Only the areas of the town which have had a number of cases will be sprayed from the air. Dr. John R. Payl, polio expert from Yale University, was supervising the experiment.

Dr. N. O. Gunderson, city health officer, said such outbreaks as the local one have a history still unknown to medicine. Destruction of all flies in the affected areas may check a rise of cases, Gunderson said. He was not certain DDT would prevent the spread of the disease, but the city was not overlooking any bets.

Gunderson said Dr. Don Gundakunst, medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was coming to Rockford Monday to check on results.

He said all of Mackinac Island was sprayed by plane with DDT recently to kill flies. Rockford asked for Army help when the Mackinac spraying wiped out the fly population.

Officials of the Air Technical Command at Dayton said the B-25 bomber it sent to Rockford has a 2250-gallon tank in its bomb bay. The insecticide will be sprayed through a special nozzle designed by Army technicians.

Wind conditions will determine whether the spraying will be done in the early morning or late afternoon. Maj. L. A. Otterson, Willows, Calif., will pilot the bomber and Capt. L. H. Nelson of Wright Field's equipment laboratory will operate the equipment.

Polio areas have already been partly dusted with the insecticide from the ground. The United States Health Service has sprayed some areas with DDT from trucks.

Nurse Need Urgent

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18 (AP).—With 12 new cases of polio-myelitis reported here today, raising the illness total to 140, the American Red Cross appealed to hte Surgeon General of the Army to release nurses from Army hospitals wherever practical to relieve the emergency.

Twenty Army nurses from Camp McCoy, Wis., and five from the Chicago Red Cross blood donor center arrived in Rockford today, but the Red Cross said more than 50 nurses were still needed.

Nisei Veterans Chosen for Jobs, Possibly in Japan

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 18 (U.P.).—A select number of Nisei veterans of the famous Japanese American 442d Regimental Combat Team are being called out for special assignment believed to involve working with American occupational authorities in Japan, it was learned today.

The men chosen for this special job have spent some time in Japan and can speak and write Japanese.

It also was revealed that many Nisei veterans of the 442d have been leaving Italy in small groups as volunteers for a military intelligence school in Minnesota to undergo special training for Pacific assignments.

France Returns China's KwangonowanTerritory

Chungking, Aug. 18 (AP).—France today gave back to China the leased territory of Kwangonowan in south China west of Hongkong.

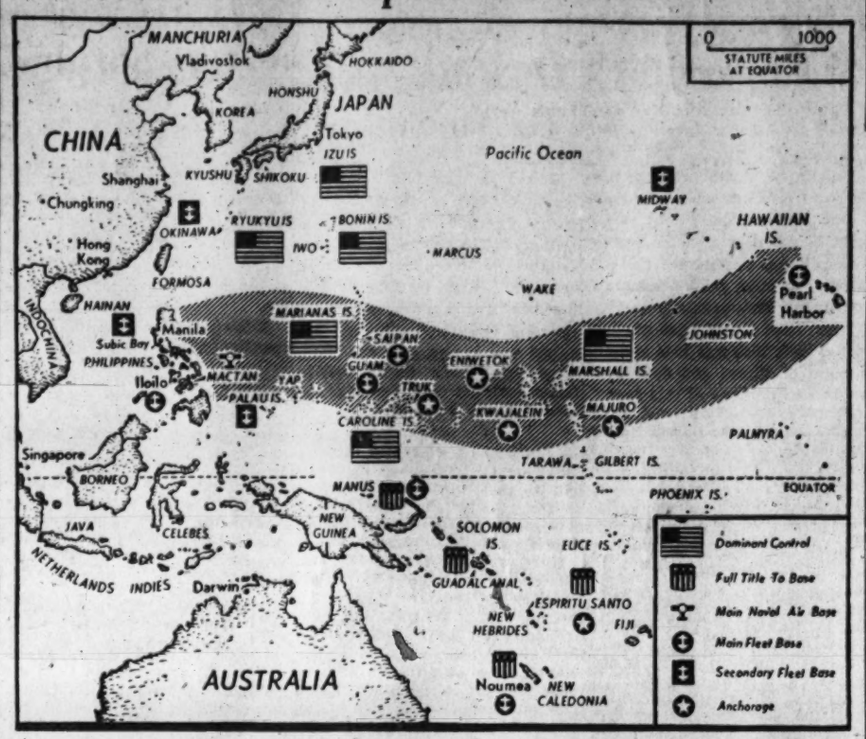
The agreement, signed in Chungking by representatives of France and China, abrogated a treaty of November 18, 1899, by which Kwanconowan was leased to France for 99 years, and was placed under the authority of the governor-general of French Indo-China.

U. S. to Start Flights To Occupation Zone

London, Aug. 18 (AP).—Daily scheduled airplane flights into the American occupation zone of Austria will be started Monday by the U. S. Air Transport Command, it was announced today.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster, commander of the ATC European division, said the planes would land at the Tulln air terminal, 13 miles northwest of Vienna. Tulln will be the principal Austrian base for ATC.

Where House Group Wants Naval Bases



Associated Press Map

ESSENTIAL FOR PACIFIC DEFENSE—Sites for naval bases in the Pacific whcih would be retained by the United States under a recommendation of the House Naval Subcommittee are located on the map. Bases taken from the Japanese should be retained outright, the report asserts, and full title should be acquired for those bases in islands mandated to other nations. The shaded area traces a zone suggested by the report as the main line of strategy for the defense of the Pacific

Teen-Agers Need Training, Veteran Says

Every American youth of teen-age should have at least one year of military training, in the opinion of Sergt. Donald Walker, USA, 20, a veteran of four major European battles, now on furlough at his home, 312 Tulip ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Sergt. Walker

Sergeant Walker who was wounded along the Rohr River near Hilfarth, Germany, February 26, said yesterday "military training would do the boys more good than anything in the world."

A former Washington Post carrier, Sergeant Walker will leave within a few days for Camp Pickett hospital, Va., where he will undergo his third operation for shrapnel wounds in his back.

Describing the humorous incidents of time between battles, the young soldier told how he and his infantry companions dressed up in women's clothing left by German civilians when they fled towns. "Some of the boys got a kick out of wearing high silk hats," he said, "and theer weer lots of them around. There were plenty of black potatoes left in the cellars. I believe that was the main food the Germans lived on. Once we caught a live chicken, killed it and had a swell meal on that and some spuds," he continued.

Sergeant Walker is undecided what he wants to do if released from the Army. He likes the Army and would like to stay in the service, he said. Before entering the service he was a clerk in the Navy Department. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Walker, he is a graduate of Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring.

1-Man Task Force Gets 3 More Medlas For Total of 18

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP).—Award of three additional medals to Comdr. Norman M. (Bus) Miller, known as "the one-man task force," and the decoration of three other naval officers, was reported today by the Eleventh Naval District.

Miller, 37-year-old hero in exploits against the Japanese, received the Solver Star Mdal for an aerial strike on enemy shipping, shore installations and airfields at Iwo Jima July 14, 1944. Four days later he struck at Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in another lightning raid to win his fifth Distinguished Flying Cross. He earned his sixth DFC for action to a return engagement at the Bonins July 20, 1944.

Miller, a native of Winston-Salem, N. C., resides in Transbay Coronado. His latest decorations boosted his total war-won awards to 18.

Fairfax Lists 92 Cases Of Contagious Disease

Dr. Nelson Podolnick, county health director, announces that 92 cases of communicable disease were reported in Fairfax County in July. Included were one of typhoid fever, one of infantile paralysis and one of spotted fever.

Twelve dental clinics were held and treatment given 41 children. The sanitary division made inspections of 132 food establishments and obtained 72 improvements. Dr. Podolnick reported one case of rabies among dogs.

Red CrossSeeksClothing For Liberated Areas

Need for clothing for civilians in war-liberated areas throughout the world is still acute, according to Mrs. Preston A. Blundon, chairman of Volunteer Special Services for the Prince Georges County Red Cross Chapter.

A large quota of garments has been assigned to the county chapter and volunteers are needed to work a few hours each week at the Red Cross Production Headquarters, 4344 Farragut st., Hyattsville. Work may be taken out if desired.

Va. Guard to End Training Today At Pendleton

Camp Pendleton, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Governor Darden and Adjutant General S. Gardner Waller came to Camp Pendleton today and participated in exercises which will bring the military training season at Camp Pendleton to a close this weekend.

Graduating exercises of the State guard school were conducted this forenoon and a review of the six Norfolk and Portsmouth companies of the Virginia State guard was presented this afternoon. Maneuvers and battle problems are scheduled for Sunday.

Brigadier General E. E. Goodwyn, commanding officer of the VSG, was host to the governor and General Waller.

Graduating exercises this morning ended four weeks of training for about 230 guardsmen. Lieut. Col. R. E. Goodridge has been in charge of the school, assisted by a staff of some eight officers.

Montgomery's Dog Isolation Ends Tuesday

The quarantine on gods in Montgomery County, Md., which has been in effect since May 21, expires Tuesday.

Restrictions were placed only on unvaccinated dogs for the entire period and on inoculated animals for 30 days.

Otto W. Anderson, county agricultural agent, who was in charge of the program against rabies said that approximately 11,500 dogs were vaccinated this year. He estimates that from 500 to 1000 were not so treated. Precautions taken had much to do with the absence of hydrophobia in the county, which was prevalent in the District both this year and last and in the county last year. No case of the disease was reported this year in the county he said.

Albemarle Plans Land Zoning

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.).—Albemarle County Planning Commission yesterday began the study of property zoning in the county, recommended to the group by the board of county supervisors at a recent meeting after a presentation by certain property owners requesting its consideration.

Present to describe his experience in assisting Arlington County in the drafting of a zoning ordinance was Jean E. Mason of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. He explained that his bureau has been studying county zoning and related problems involved in the zoning of Arlington County. Also taking part in the roundtable discussion was William Carper of the Virginia State Planning Board.

Representatives of real estate operators in Albemarle attended yesterday's session to express their interest and approval in the move to zone property, specifying the various uses of land to be permitted in the county. The realtors said such an ordinance would improve and stabilize property valuations.

M. S. Katz Quits State OPA Post

Baltimore, Aug. 18 (AP).—Leo H. McCormick, State Office of Price Administration director, announced today that the resignation of M. Shakman Katz, price executive of the Maryland State office, had been received and accepted.

A Baltimore business man, Katz has been with the OPA nearly three years, one year as assistant State rationing executive and two as price executive.

McCormick said Clarence W. Sturm, chief of the food price section, had been appointed acting price executive.

Two Deputies Named

Patrick Joseph Dalton, Rockville, and Fred Brown Haynes, Silver Spring, have been appointed by Sheriff Robert W. Farmer as special deputy sheriffs for Montgomery County.

Fieser Named Aide to Head of Safety Council

James L. Fieser, of 5009 Edgemoor lane, Bethesda, Md., for 23 years vice chairman of the American Red Cross, has been named assistant to the president of the National Safety Council, it was announced yesterday.

Fieser

Ned H. Dearborn, president of the council, said Fieser would organize a Nationwide public service program, similar in many ways to his Red Cross work.

Fieser resigned from the Red Cross after 33 years with the organization, during which time he directed the disaster relief service and saw action in such catastrophes as the Florida hurrican of 1926, the Mississippi flood of 1927, the Florida-Puerto Rico hurricane of 1928 and the Northwestern flood of 1936.

He has directed drought relief, large scale wheat and cotton conversion into food and clothing for the needy during the depression and prompted first aid and safety work.

Fieser is married and has two children. He will assume his new post September 1, with headquarters in the New York offices of the council.

Polish Nobility Held as Looters Of Goering Pelf

Vienna, Aug. 18 (AP).—A young Polish countess and her husband are being held in the Salzburg Jail charged with looting hundreds of thousands of articles from the former estate of the Nazi master looter, Hermann Goering.

Capt. William A. Gordon, a member of the Allied military government and formerly in the legal division of the New York City Police Department, who directed a search leading to the arrests, identified those being held as Theresa Plater-Zyberg, 22, and Count Henry Plater-Zyberg, 41.

The countess is charged with taking art objects and clothing while her husband is charged with selling looted Oriental rugs to to Salzburg second-hand dealers.

Mrs. Rosenberg Quits WMC Post

New York, Aug. 18 (INS).—Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg today submitted her resignation as regional director of the War Manpower Commission to Chairman Paul V. McNutt. It is to take effect September 15.

McNutt accepted the resignation, and immediately announced that Joseph B. O'Connor, a native of Troy, N. Y., would succeed her. O'Connor has been serving as deputy regional WMC director.

Arlington Student Wins Scholarship at W. & M.

Eric Davidson Brown, 2810 23d st. north, Arlington, has been awarded the Joseph Prentice Scholarship at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., which is given each year to the third ranking student in the college.

Brown, who was graduated from Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, was the 1943 winner of the annual chemistry contest held at the College of William and Mary which carries a schcolarship award. He is a member of Kappa Tau Fraternity.

10 Leave for Induction

Selective Service Board No. 1 of Rockville yesterday sent 10 of its registrants, all under 26 years, to the induction center at Baltimore to start military training. They were Bernard Murray Beall, Albert Mortimer Earp, Joseph A. Montouri, Harry Allen Yawkey, Raymond Louis Bell, Melvin Roosevelt Dyson, John Braxton, jr., Herbert Lorenzo Copeland, Samuel Frazier and Howard Wesley Thomas.

$50,380 Given Counties for School Plans

Montgomery and Prince Georges counties have been allocated $52,380 for preparation of plans for construction and remodeling of school projects estimated at $1,251,000, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced yesterday.

The allotment is to aid in the proposed school expansion program planned by both counties and is subject to approval by the county commissioners and boards of education of both counties.

The Montgomery County allotment was for $40,500 to finance blueprinting of projects expected to cost $954,000, while Prince Georges is to receive $11,880 to prepare plans for a program to cost $297,000. The funds will be made available through the bureau of community facilities, FWA, and are to be repaid when construction is started.

Two advances of $15,750 each were allotted to Montgomery County for use in planning 24-room, three-story additions to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, each of which is estimated to cost $371,000. A third grant of $9000 is to aid in paying for preparation of plans for a 12-room, two-story addition to Takoma Park Junior High School, estimated to cost $212,000.

Prince George projects are:

Preparation of plans for remodeling Oxon Hill High School for use as a 20-room elementary school with cafeteria and auditorium, to cost approximately $160,000 for which the grant is $6400.

Plans to add four classrooms, an industrial arts shop, home economics, science laboratory, cafeteria, gymnasium and library at Laurel High School, estimated to cost $90,000, for which the grant is $3600.

Plans to add cafeteria and auditorium to Surrattsville High School, Clinton, at an estimated cost of $35,000, for which the grant is $1400.

Plans to remodel the Marlboro High School for use as an elementary school and remodeling the old elementary school for use as a cafeteria, estimated to cost $12,000; allotment $480.

Noneditorial Paper, Plan of Late President

By Bob Considine
International News Service Staff Writer

President Roosevelt planned to invade the New York newspaper field with a noneditorial tabloid at the conclusion of his fourth term, Steve Early, who served the late Chief Executive for 12 years, disclosed yesterday.

Contrary to reports, the late President had no great desire to sit on the high counsels of the United Nations organization, though, according to Early, he might possibly have been prevailed upon to serve a short term as president of the new league's assembly.

"Mr. Roosevelt was determined to become a publisher in New York City immediately after serving his final four years in the White House," Early, now vice president of the Pullman Co., said.

"His plans had advanced to the extent of knowing the format of his paper in size and content.

"Not long before his death he told me that he believed a newspaper without editorials, or any slanting of the news, would be well received in New York.

"Mr. Roosevelt's exact words were something like this: 'My paper will print only news stories and news stories in which there will be only facts. Give the people plenty of facts and they'll form their own opinions. They don't need editorials; in fact, they tend to ignore them,'" Early stated.

Mr. Roosevelt hoped also to complete the formal account of his public life as Chief Executive, several volumes of which have been published by Random House.

He planned to do this while organizing his newspaper staff and setting up the New York property, Early stated.

Death overtook the President before he had decided whether his newspaper would be a morning or afternoon journal. It is not known whether he planned to finance the costly venture himself or seek outside aid.

Shower of Undies In Theater Traps Theft Suspect

New York, Aug. 18 (AP).—Double-feature watchers at the Tivoli Theater have been startled to see women's undergarments floating from the ceiling.

Police went to the roof and found 14 opened suitcases, and today they arraigned Charles Hines, 17, of Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing the suitcases from the Grand Central Station baggage room. Hines waived examination and was held in $500 bail.

Hines, Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas Burchill said, had taken the suitcases to the theater roof to open them and the lighter garments were sucked into the theater through an air duct.

Armsitice Railroad Car Destroyed, Nazis Say

Compiegne, France, Aug. 18 (AP). The famous railway car in which the First World War armistice and the French-German armistice of 1940 were signed was destroyed by Allied bombers after it was taken to Germany, the Nazis told Compiegne city officials before leaving.

Assistant Mayor Andre Pasille said: "The Germans took the car away during the occupation. They told me later that Allied bombers had wrecked it, but they didn't say where." He said the car once was reported to have been taken to Berlin.

2 Killed, 4 Hurt As Cars Crash In Nelson County

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Two persons were killed and five others injured in a collision of a truck and a car on a bridge three miles north of Piney River, Nelson County, today.

The dead are Moran Haile Fitzgerald, 9, and Cleveland L. Terry, both of Lovingston.

The injured, brought to Lynchburg General Hospital, were Mrs. Estelle D. Fitzgerald, mother of the dead child, Pfc. John P. Fitzgerald, another son, and Miss Kathleen Fitzgerald, all of Lovingston.

Two men, said to have sustained leg fractures, were sent to a hospital in Charlottesville. Their names could not be determined here immeidately, but ambulance men said they were in the truck.

Six Elected Trustees for War Memorial

Six persons were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Arlington County War Memorial Council yesterday noon, after receiving the majority number of several hundred public recommendations. They are:

William P. Ames, former Arlington County Board member; Joseph L. Arnold, Washington, Maryland & Virginia Coach Co.; State Sen. William D. Medley; Mrs. Alfred Tawresey, chairman of the Home Service Volunteers, Arlington Red Cross; M. A. Mace, County builder, and former State Sen. Frank Ball.

Other members of the Board of Trustees, all of whom are delegates from County organizations, include: Miss Anna F. Hedrick, Dan Dugan, Edgar Pumphrey, Mrs. Beulah Goss, James C. Buchanan, Mrs. Ruby G. Simpson, Capt. Harvey A. Williams, E. A. Sheff, and Ray C. Hopkins.

The Board of Trustees will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Arlington Chamber of Commerce for the election of officers.

Speiss to Head America Legion Post in Fairfax

Fairfax Post, No. 177, American Legion, has elected Karl Speiss as post commander, to succeed Robert D. Graham, who has headed the post since it was organized last year.

Other new officers were Robert B. Walker, first vice commander; Cecil E. Brown, second vice commander; Morton P. Adkerson, adjutant; Fred E. Parks, finance officer; Earl D. Ashwell, service officer; Charles Pickett, judge advocate; Edward Whiting, chaplain; Wilbert T. Woodson, historian; Amos Chilcott, sergeant at arms, and Gerald Harvey, assistant sergeant at arms.

The new officers will be installed on September 12.

Rakes Seeks Debt Extension Period

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—A petition under the Farm Debtor Act seeking extension of time in which to pay debts listed at $2,603,871.20 has been filed in Federal District Court here by Hugh M. Rakes of Leesburg, dairy farmer.

Hearing on the petition has been set for 10 a. m., Monday before Judge Robert N. Pollard.

Besides seeking the time extension, Rakes, owner of 14 dairy farms in Virginia and 10 in Wisconsin, also asked the court for an injunction against the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., holder of a million-dollar trust and an $85,000 trust.

Assets listed on the petition total more than liabilities and amount to $2,716,610.26.

Scholarship Winners At W. & M. Listed

Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 18. (AP). Ten of the 16 merit scholarships just awarded to the highest ranking scholars for the 1944-45 session at the College of William and Mary were won by Virginia students.

The Chancellor scholarship, granted annually to the student having the highest scholastic standing in the entire college, went to Miss Mary Rigby, of Orange, and the William Arthur Maddox scholarship to Miss Alice Thorpe, Richmond.

Other Viginians honored were Eric D. Brown, Arlington; Richard G. Guynn, Newport News; Manassas; Evelyn C. Stryker, Williamsburg; Dorothy W. Scarborough, Dinwiddie; Charles W. Richardson, Salem, and Frances W. L. Young, Norfolk.

Silver Spring Elks To Install Officers

First election and installation of officers of the Silver Spring Lodge, No. 1677, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be conducted tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Silver Spring Md. Armory, when 113 residents will be installed as members.

The lodge, sponsored by Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. E., was recently granted its charter by the Grand Lodge in Chicago. It opens as the latest addition to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks with 126 charter members.

Garbage Collection Revamped in Cheverly

Dr. E. A. Salloom, Cheverly councilman, has announced that a new contract for garbage collections has been made in Cheverly, Md.

Salloom said garbage collections which have proved to be a difficult problem this summer will in the future be handled by Welford Braxton and will be collected twice a week at the rate of one dollar per month per home.

Rezoning Plea For White Oak Is Withdrawn

An application for the rezoning of a 20-acre tract in White Oak, Md., known as the Clarke property, to permit erection of apartments and a shopping center to accomodate hundreds of workers at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, now under construction, yesterday was withdrawn by James W. Gill, attorney and agent for the owners.

The Montgomery County commissioners, upon receiving Gill's withdrawal, canceled the advertised public hearing on the application, set for tomorrow in Silver Spring.

Until the Maryland National Park and Planning Commission comes to some conclusion on its plans for residential "C" and commercial "D" zoning in the White Oak area, Gill will not file any petitions for the reclassification, he said. The commission, it was learned, is now studying plans for that area and is expected to have them ready by October 1.

However, the withdrawal of the zoining petition will delay construction of housing and stores for at least two months, Gill said. Contractors who anticipated that the zoining would be approved, are ready to begin building and some had rented apartments from their blueprints to scientists and other persons who will be employed at the Navy's 5 million dollar project. The Clarke tract is now zoned residential "A" which is restricted to private homes.

One reason for the commission's delay is that it is still working on location of the proposed Columbia Pike freeway to Baltimore.

Prince Georges Firemen Meet September 7, 8

Prince Georges County Firemen's convention will take place in Riverdale Heights September 7 and 8.

T. C. Gardner, chairman of the convention committee, announced yesterday registration will begin at 6:30 p. m. September 7 at Riverdale Heights Firehouse, followed by an address by J. Millard Tawes, Camptroller of Maryland at Riverdale School.

Feature of the closing session will be an address by Representative Lansdale G. Sasscer (D., Md.) Immediately following a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Riverdale Heights Volunteer Fire Department and Ladies Auxiliary, will be observed with free dancing, entertainment and refreshments.

Chief K. A. Young of the Prince Georges Volunteer Firemen's Association, announces a vacancy on the control board in Central Fire Alarm Headquarters in Hyattsville. A disabled veteran, with previous volunteer fire department experience, is sought for the job.

Babcock in Race For Delegate From Fairfax County

Charles E. Babcock of Vienna, Va., has filed as candidate for the State House of Delegates, to represent Fairfax County, subject to the general election in November. Babcock enters the race as an independent.

He filed as a candidate last spring for the Democratic primary, but withdrew later. He is a retired employe of the Pan American Union, where he served as chief librarian. He is State secretary of the Order of Fraternal Americans, and a member of the national legislative committee of the JOUAM of North America. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

He will run against Edwin Lynch of Anandale, Democratic nominee, and A. K. Barta of Falls Church, Republican.

R.-M. Academy To Reopen Sept. 19

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.). Randolph-Macon Academy will begin its fifty-fourth year on September 19 when a capacity student body reports for the fall term.

According to Col. John C. Boggs, principal since 1933, the enrollment for the current session has been complete since mid-June, with a large number of prospective studnts now on a waiting list. Seventeen States, Mexico and the District of Columbia will send 218 cadets this year.

Of the students expected in September, 55 are from Washington, D. C., and the surrounding area.

Home-Coming Day At Pohick Church

Pohick Episcopal Church, located on Highway No. 1, south of Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, will observe its annual Home-Coming Day services beginning at 11 a. m. today. The guest speaker will be the Rev. Campbell Tucker, former rector, who now is rector of St. John's Church, Halifax, Va.

Luncheon will be served in the parish hall following the services and a social hour will be held afterwards. E. Russell White, senior warden, will read an original poem and Benjamin F. Nevitt, junior warden, will relate memories and incidents of past years in the parish life.

Cheverly Cub Pack Exhibit to Continue

Cheverly Cub Pack 257, has been requested to maintain its exhibit for another month at the Museum of Natural History, Washington.

Anyone wishing to assist the Cub effort in the Cheverly area is asked to contact Cubmaster George O. L. Holmes, Warfield 1894, the Rev. Roy Stetler, Union 3374 or Walter A. Davidson, WA.8370.

Gen. Arnold Stresses Preparedness Need in Statement

The statement by General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, at his press conference Friday follows in full:

Today I want to talk about the future. We have come victorious through the greatest war of all time. It was not a war which we sought, or for which we were ready, so not unnaturally we faced moments of great danger and deep discouragement. With enormous effort and at heavy cost we surmounted them. This is a proud moment and jubilant moment, but let us not forget that it is also a fateful moment.

Today, in the hour of triumph when it is only human nature to be affected by sentiments of relief, optimism, and hope or wishful thinking, we must make decisions on which will depend to a great degree the permanence of peace, the fate of our country, and perhaps even the existence of human civilization. Our wartime responsibilities were heavy, but none of them was heavier than this responsibility that comes with peace.

You will see here a map of the world.

On certain key points have been superimposed areas of effective air offensive action. Incidentally, you see what's wrong with Mercator's projection. From these indicated bases all the area in blue can be dominated by air power in terms of planes operational today—specically, the B-29s. You will see on one blue area a shorter green line. This indicates the relative extreme range of the B-17 and the B-24, now obsolescent—and you can see why.

Cooperation Won War

With planes of the range of the B-17 and the B-24 we knocked out German air power and enabled our ground-sea-air team to conquer Germany. With planes of the operational range of the B-29 we were able to bring about the surrender of Japan. For any consideration of the future it is vitally important that we understand exactly how that surrender was brought about.

I am not speaking now of Who Won the War.

No one arm, no one service, no one of the United Nations could or would claim the credit for what everyone must now realize was a vast and well-coordinated joint effort. It took, working together, all arms of the United States services, all services of our fighting, cooperating Allies, and the enormous industrial powers of the United States.

Nevertheless the decisive part played by air power in the defeat of Japan without the necessity for an invasion of the Home Islands can scarcely be disregarded. A modern industrial nation such as Japan would not have admitted defeat at this stage of the war unless her industrial potential had been hopelessly weakened, the morale of her people seriously affected, and her isolation from the essentials necessary to wage war rendered virtually complete by blockade and the destruction of her Navy and merchant fleet.

Why Japs Accepted Ultimatum

The fanatical Japanese would never have offered to accept the crushing terms of the Potsdam ultimatum merely because the odds against them rendered "victory" of any sort impossible. The Japanese Army, although it had been hurt, was still a powerful force capable of inflicting heavy casualties on an invading force.

The Kamikaze Corps had shown its capabilities in the Philippines and Okinawa campaigns and was preparing for an even greater effort against an invading amphibious force. Yet the Japanese acknowledged defeat because air attacks, both actual and potential, had made possible the destruction of the enemy's capability and will for further resistance.

It has long been thought that it might be possible to bring about the defeat of Japan by air attack and blockade without the necessity of invasion, but war planners could never rely on victory without invasion. Though unprecedented in the history of warfare, this is what happened.

The destructive effects and increasing power of incendiary attacks on urban industrial areas, and high explosive attacks on critical war industries, principally the oil industry and the aviation industry, have been principal factors in breaking the Japanese will and ability to fight. A long series of air battles have driven the Japanese air forces, for all practical purposes out of the skies, not only in the vast controlled areas, but over the homeland itself.

You will see on the chart the disastrous decline of Japanese air power. Over the homeland, the Japanese have been compelled to forego the defense of vital targets, and yield air supremacy in an endeavor to recover enough to complete its destruction in a suicide role against an invading force. The destruction of the Japanese Navy was completed.

The Army Air Forces shared with surface craft, Naval Air and submarines in the sinking of nearly 600 Japanese combat vessels. Aircraft are officially credited with sihking more than 2,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping, of 1,000 tons and over, although in this respect submarines are primarily responsible for the reduction of the operational merchant fleet of a once great maritime power to substantially less than 1,000,000 tons.

Home Islands Strangulation

Finally, there is the air contribution to the blockade and strangulation of the home islands. With the destruction of the Japanese navy and the immobilization of the Japanese air forces, the U. S. and British land, sea and air forces completed the blockade of Japan. The seamining by B-29s immobilized hundreds of ships and sank dozens of ships in the vital Shimoseki Straits, and later coupled with aircraft and submarine attack, virtually cut off Korea and the mainland of Asia from the home islands through the mining of Korean and western Honshu ports.

The collapse of Japan has vindicated the whole strategic concept of the offensive phase of the Pacific war. Viewed broadly and simply, that strategy has been to advance air power, both land and carrier-based, to the point where the full fury of crushing air attack could be loosed on Japan itself, with the possibility that it would bring about the defeat of Japan without invasion, and with the certainty that it would play an essential and vital role in preparation for and cooperation with, an invasion.

Island-Hopping Objectives

The entire island-hopping campaign in the Southwest and Central Pacific had as one of its principal objectives the acquisition of air bases ever closer to, and finally within range of, Japan.

These bases were also vital as Naval supply and mounting bases. They were essential in order to neutralize or knock out Japanese air strength, thus allowing the United States Navy as a whole, and particularly its offensive air power, to be brought within range of the home islands themselves—something which would invite ruinous losses as long as Japanese land-based air strength remained full and effective.

Finally, the bases enabled us to defeat every effort of the Japanese Army to stop the inevitable advance to the home islands in preparation for an invasion of Japan.

This then, was how the surrender of the Japanese was brought about. I wished to stress it, because the harnessing of the atom and its dramatic point. When the atomic bomb was ready, we were in a position to deliver it, practically unopposed, to any point in Japan that we chose. The appalling effects of the delivery are shown in the Japanese Emperor's rescript announcing surrender.

Atomic Bomb "Saved Face"

"Should we continue to fight, it would . . . result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation."

This is true; but the Japanese situation was hopeless before that. There is reason to think that, from the Japanese standpoint, the atomic bomb was really a way out. Because the bomb was incredibly destructive, it was possible for the emperor, without too much loss of face, to give up, as the only answer to this unheard-of development. The Japanese position was hopeless even before the first atomic bomb fell because the Japanese had lost control of their own air. They could not counter our air strokes, and so could not prevent the destruction of their cities and industries. They could not offer any effective opposition to the gathering of the immense forces of our land-sea-air team which was preparing to descend on their coasts.

Lesson Taught By Victory

These are the facts about the fall of Japan which we must keep in mind if we are to maintain the peace we have won at such cost. This is the lesson:

At no time in the foreseeable future can there be any security for a nation which, through ignorance, negligence, or unpreparedness, allows itself to be put in that fatal position of Japan during the last year of this war.

There is also a lesson which you may be sure a future aggressor will take to heart. The greatest danger that any nation with a scheme for world domination faces is the United States. The last two wars have shown that no such scheme can possibly succeed as long as the United States is left free to throw in its unimpaired economic and military potential. Therefore, it will be necessary to dispose fo the United States first, and, fo rthe first time in history disposing of the United States first may be perfectly practicable if we, at this fateful moment, make the wrong decisions.

Great Future Range of Planes

Let us consider, in the light of weapons and techniques now available, or known soon to be available, what we may expect in a new war. On the world map you will see projected in brown the effective operating range of the airplanes that will succeed the B-29. You will notice that from bases such as those indicated the only part of the world they do not cover is a small section of the Antarctic Continent. What they will be succeeded by, we simply don't know; but we can be fairly certain about observable trends.

One—manned or pilotless aircraft traveling at supersonic speeds. With such speeds aerial combat as we know it—fighters seeking out other fighters or bombers and exchanging gun fire in an attempt to shoot each other down will disappear.

Two—the extraordinary development of guided missiles and the refinement of their controls so that exact hits can be made on targets of a mile square or less, at any part of the world, from any part of the world.

Three—improved atomic bombs. They will be destructive beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination—a weapon ideally suited to sudden unannounced attacks in which a country's major cities might be destroyed overnight by an ostensibly friendly power.

Developments In Defense

Four—Great developments in the field of defense both against aircraft and against guided missiles by means of target-seeking antiaircraft missiles of rocket or other type. It will undoubtedly continue to be true that every new weapon of offense will eventually be countered by an at least party effective means of defense. Against the supersonic planes and the highly developed guided missiles of the future it is probable that a defense in the form of missiles automatically seeking out those planes and missiles and destroying them or some of them, in the air, or the stratosphere, or the ionosphere, will be developed.

Five—perfected communications systems between air and ground making possible the most intricate maneuvers either by piloted planes or pilotless missiles.

Six—An extraordinary development of the techniques of launching, landing and supplying airborne forces who can be dropped completely equipped at any point in the world in a matter of hours.

Probable, Not Possible, Trend

None of these things is visionary, or merely possible. They are probable to the point, almost, of inevitability. If we have another war—if another aggressor arises to strike the peace-loving nations, it will be with things like these that he strikes.

What are we going to do?

At the moment we are bending every ffort, and we have every hope that the United Nations can and will work out a system for maintaining the peace which will make it impossible for an aggressor to arise. It should be remembered that these present and probable technological developments which would be so deadly a perial to us if we let our present preeminence in the field go; and, neglecting our safety, remained indifferent while a potential aggressor outstripped us, are also the means by which the rise of any such aggressor could be made almost impossible.

If it is objected that we are not yet certain that the United Nations Charter or any other international instrument will really work, that is, of course, true. The point is that, basically, the means by which we hope to make the United Nations Charter work are also the means by which we will have to safeguard our country if the United Nations Charter does not work. We are now the most powerful nation in the world. Our possession of power, which, in a just proportion, we can make available to the United Nations in the maintenance of peace, is the best guarantee of maintaining this collective peace. If the nations of the world find that they cannot act in concert, our possession of power will be our only resource. Therefore, we must at all costs maintain it.

No Brief for Permanent Air Force

What do we need to maintain it?

I will start by saying that I'm not holding any brief for a permanent air force. Maybe we will find that we don't need any air force in terms of the mighty air forces we built up during the war. What we will need is an adequate, well-trained, fully-equipped force of whatever kind is necessary to use the new weapons and devices properly.

I believe that we will need a system of universal military training which can back up this force, whatever its name or nature, with a constantly renewed reserve available for rapid expansion in an emergency.

Most important of all, we will need an ably staffed, adequately financed and properly equipped research and development program. I say, most important of all, because, if we fail to keep, not merely abreast, but ahead of, technological development, we needn't bother to train any force, and we needn't make plans for an emergency expansion; we will be totally defeated before any expansion could take place.

Chart Explains Research

I have here a simplified chart of what we mean by an effective research and development program. I think it is self-explanatory. These are the essentials of any set-up to do this absolutely vital job. What is not, perhaps, self-explanatory is the intricate and complicated organization needed to keep this program in action.

I have here another chart, which I won't attempt to explain to you because I think it, in its way, also speaks for itself. It shows the movement of research requirements through the Air Force organization and through the civilian agencies helping us with our developments. From it you may get some idea of the endless study and testing and checking, of the huge laboratories, the great testing grounds, the thousands of high skilled personnel, which appear in the highly simplified form of the boxes in the other chart.

Price of Security

All this is expensive, of course, but I wish to assure you as earnestly and forcefully as I can that it is one expense that we must not now, or ever, skimp or stint. It is the price fo security and the price of peace.

As I see it, this is the hope for the future. The new weapons, the atomic bomb, and so on, are terrible and terrifying only if we assume that they must fall into the hands of men, like those leaders of Germany and Japan now defeated, who seek not peace, but plunder and world domination. I do not believe that they must fall into such hands. I think we can, here and now, make those wise decisions which will keep these terrific forces as the bulwark of a just and equitable world system. The power which lies in them, great enough to destroy civilization, is great enough, if we use it rightly, to destroy war.

The Nation's farmers as a whole sliced their mortgage deft in 1944, bringing the total down to the lowest since 1916.

Mouse House To Be Sold as War Surplus

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has launched a campaign to sell the country's most prolific "war plant," a glass brick mouse-house built during the early days of the war to produce rodents for laboratory purposes.

Fearful that it might be stranded with the property when the mouse market takes a tumble, the agency has issued a slim but handsome brochure advertising the air-conditioned rodent ranch near New York City.

"Mouse Czar" Roy S. Kock, WPB's chief of biologicals, said he has addressed queries to military, commercial and research laborities to determine whether he should schedule a "cutback" in the little furred friends.

The mouse-masters of the enterprise which the Government erected at a cost of $150,000 are the former African explorers, Frederic G. Carnochan and C. N. Wentworth Cumming. They hold a lease agreement for the mousery, which they call Carworth Farms.

The project has been producing and selling 15,000 mice weekly and is billed as the world's largest mouse home. At any given minute it is hard to estimate within 10,000 the exact population because mice are the most prodigious breeders known.

Hampton Roads Freed Of Submarine Nets

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Removal from the entrance of Hampton Roads harbor of the Navy's hand-made 4½ miles long submarine net has been completed except for the uprooting of some 750 piles, the Navy announced today.

The net has guarded the harbor against undersea craft since December, 1941, and the Navy estimated an average of 2000 ships weekly entered the gates.

The job of opening and closing the mesh gates fell to the small net tending boats.

GI Who Killed 9 Prisoners May Go To St. Elizabeths

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 17 (AP). Pvt. Clarance V. Bertucci, 23, who killed nine German war prisoners with a machine-gun, will be committed either to St. Elizabeths Hospital at Washington or to a Veterans' Administration institution.

Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Mullins, Ninth Service Command public relations officer, disclosed today that the New Orleans soldier had been found mentally unbalanced by Bushnell General Hospital doctors.

Mullins said Bertucci would be discharged from the Army, then sent to a hospital.

Nineteen other German prisoners were wounded when Bertucci turned loose his machine gun on the tents where they slept in a work camp at Salina, Utah, 150 miles south of Salt Lake City, July 8.

Although Bertucci has been in the Army more than four years, he saw no combat action as his only overseas service was in England with an artillery outfit.

State War Bond Chiefs Meet Today On 'Victory' Loan

State war bond officials meet here today to determine the dates, goals and securities for the eighth and final "Victory" loan.

Ted R. Gamble, national director of the Treasury's war finance division, said "enthusiastic support is being received to make the Victory loan a glowing final chapter in the record of war finance, in which more than 85 million Americans helped their Government finance this, the most costly of all wars."

He urged that war bond purchases be continued, emphasizing that "billions of dollars will be required to bring our men home, to provide veterans benefits and to provide funds for enforcing the peace."

West Va. Pastor Resigns

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Albert Gingrich, pastor on the Jefferson charge of the Methodist Church for the past 15 months, has resigned, effective September 1, it is announced. He will go to Kentucky where both he and Mrs. Gingrich will engage in school work.

Died

CAREW, IRENE G. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, at her residence, 1029 Spring rd. nw., IRENE G. CAREW, beloved daughter of the late Albert and Johanna Carew. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, August 20, 1945 at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart at 10:00 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment, Rock Creek Cemetery.

CLARK, JOHN WALLACE. On Friday, August 17, 1945, at George Washington University Hospital, JOHN WALLACE CLARK, of 2444 Tunlaw rd. nw., husband of the late Annie R. Clark. Services at the S. H. Hines funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. on Monday, August 20, at 3 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

DANNENHIRSH, SAMUEL. On Tuesday August 14, 1945, SAMUEL DANNENHIRSH, beloved brother of Mrs. Isadore Young, Mrs. Max Miller and Mrs. Joseph A. Katz. Funeral services at the Bernard Dansansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, August 19, at 11 a. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

KEARNES, JOSEPH. On Thursday, August 16, 1945. At Georgetown University Hospital, JOSEPH KEARNES of 1009 23rd st. nw., beloved husband of Mrs. Mollie Kearnes of Bluemont, Virginia, father of seven children and brother of Mrs. Rebecca Gladstone, Mrs. Florence Hawes and Mrs. Harriett Redmond. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw, on Monday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment Flint Hill Cemetery, Oaktown.

MAIR, GEORGE. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, at his residence, 708 11th st. se., GEORGE MAIR, the husband of the late Charlotte D. Mair, and beloved father of Henry Mair, and Mrs. Lena M. Kettler. Remains resting at the Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se. until Monday, August 20, at 8:30 a. m. Mass in St. Peter's Catholic Church at 9 a. m. Interment in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

MUDD, MARGARET F. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, MARGARET F. MUDD, beloved mother of Mrs. Mary E. Nothey, and Mrs. Margaret C. Whitaker and grandmother of Mrs. Eleanore E. Sweat, and Calvin E. Whitaker, sister of Mrs. Mary E. Hupp. Remains resting at her daughter's residence, 639 Elliott st. ne., until Monday, August 20 at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Dominic's Catholic Church at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

NOAK, LOUISA. On Monday, August 13, 1945, LOUISA NOAK. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday August 20 at 11 a. m. Interment George Washington Memorial Cemetery.

RODDEY, ANNETTE. Suddenly, on Thursday, August 16, 1945, in New York City, ANNETTE RODDEY, beloved cousin of Miss Lola Ballard of No. 9 Philadelphia ave., Takoma Park, Md. Miss Roddey rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., where services will be held on Monday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

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Chicks are "health conditioned" to live, grow fast, mature quickly. Prompt delivery — hatches every week. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, New Hampshires, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds. State breed wanted.
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Raise enough to sell to neighbors at a nice profit. If you order 4 of the above units we will send you AT NO EXTRA COST a steel BROODER RACK as pictured. This makes you a BATTERY BROODER just like the big commercial growers use.
N-85—Complete Battery Unit including 4 "3 in 1" Brooders, Brooder Rack (without extra cost) and 200 Big Boy Vitamized chicks (any breed). Shipped post paid—$59.00
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WRITE for big free book giving details of Big Boy Chick Raising Plan—listing complete line of poultry supplies and hundreds of "hard-to-get" items of merchandise. Order from ad or write for catalog. Catalog sent without obligation.
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RAMESES
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The Modern Mildness of Rameses gives cigarette smoking a more refreshing pleasure . . . a smoother shading of rich, fragrant tobacco flavors . . . a milder taste that is wholesome and natural. Modern Mildness is exclusive with Rameses.
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BLENDED TO YOUR TASTE
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THE ARISTOCRAT OF CIGARETTES FOR HALF A CENTURY

Wilson Blvd. Store Zoning Is Approved

The Arlington County Board yesterday approved a petition by the Arlington Homes Corporation for commercial zoning in the 6000 block of Wilson blvd., thus permitting the corporation to build a shopping center there for its development of 600 single homes.

Action on the petition was held up several weeks pending investigation, after several home-owners, living across the street from the site of the proposed center, objected on the grounds that the value of their property would be lessened considerably.

Considered an Asset

F. Freeland Chew, president of the board, told the home-owners, who objected verbally at yesterday's meeting, that the shopping center "will be an asset to the community and in no way detrimental to those across the street."

The petition was approved unanimously by the board members.

Other actions taken by the board at its biweekly meeting yesterday included:

Approval of a 41-day extension and added payment of approximately $8000 to the Intercounty Construction Corp. on its contract to place valve abutments on the Virginia end of Chain Bridge. Added time was needed because of the difficulty in obtaining materials, it was explained.

Charge-Off Approved

Approval of a charge-off of $2330 from the Water Main Frontage Note Control, which still has an additional $2441 in notes.

A decision to give the "go-ahead" sign to the commonwealth attorney for the acquisition of property to be used as taking line for entrance to the proposed Cherrydale Playground site, after the property owners withdrew their complaint since no other site was available and a compromise of 40 feet in width had been reached.

Approval of an appropriation of $3483 less $930, to be paid by the school board, for the construction of a sidewalk in the 600 block of S. Wakefield st., site of the Barcroft School.

The board referred to County Manager Frank Hanrahan for study the request of Weyland R. Shook of the Air Transport Command, to build a high-frequency commercial radio tower on top of the Arlington Medical Center.

County Manager Hanrahan was instructed by the board to write to the Civil Aeronautics Commission concerning the complaints of numerous Arlington citizens that airplanes were flying too low for safety in that vicinity.

$102,307 in Taxes Delinquent

The board heard a report on delinquent personal property in which it was stated that $102,307 in taxes have not been collected, which is 29.02 per cent of the total assessments of $352,512 this year. At the same time it was pointed out that most of the uncollected taxes were those of servicemen who had asked for deferment or had applied for exemption under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act.

Before adjourning, President Chew lauded Capt. James J. Scott, head of the traffic bureau of the Police Department, who has resigned to become safety director for the Washington, Maryland & Virginia Coach Co., for his faithful duty during his 14 years as a member of the Police Department.

Garbage Removal Is Near Normal In Arlington

Arlington County's garbage collection, behind schedule because of difficulty in getting workers, was on the road to normal last week despite a holiday following the war's end.

A full crew worked every day except Thursday and part of Wednesday afternoon in an effort to "catch up" with scheduled collections, according to the county engineer's office.

If a full crew turns up for work every day this week, a normal schedule of collections can be expected by the end of the week, it was predicted.

Boy, 7, Hit by Truck, Suffers Broken Leg

George Wright Carriden, 7, of Belle Haven Lodge, near Gum Springs, Fairfax County, was in the Alexandria Hospital yesterday with a broken leg suffered when he was struck by a truck in the 600 block of King st., Alexandria, ddiven by Charles Thomas Hellmuth, 18, of 108 North Columbus st.

Police said the boy had darted into the main business thoroughfare as Hellmuth was proceeding west in heavy traffic. No charges were brought against the driver, son of Raymond Hellmuth, grocery store owner, whose truck he was driving.

Woman Held After Raid Yields Gambling Stock

Lillian Davis, 40, Negro, of 908 Queen st., Alexandria, was arrested yesterday in a raid at her home by Alexandria Police Officers Robert Jones and Charles Baber, who confiscated numbers game equipment and illegal whisky in containers of two fifths of a gallon, two half pints and one pint which did not bear liquor-tax stamps, police revealed.

Beer License Hearings

The Liquor Control Board of Montgomery County will hold public hearings at the Liquor Dispensary Building, Silver Spring, Thursday morning on applications of Harrison Ricks, trading as Hicks Store, Lincoln Park, and Charles F. and Mary L. Stone, trading as C. F. Stone, Martinsburg, for off-sale licenses to sell beer, B. R. English, secretary, announced yesterday.

Md. Farmers Ask U. S. Aid to Offset Heavy Crop Loss

By the Associated Press

President Truman and Undersecretary of Agriculture J. D. Hutson have been asked to assist Maryland farmers, who suffered an estimated 21 million dollar crop loss from the record-breaking rainfall in the State last month.

The damage to Maryland crops was estimated at that figure by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the University of Maryland's extension service, after an intensive survey by county agents.

At the White House conference, Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), called President Truman's attention to the plight of Free State farmers and urged that steps be taken to assist them.

The Senator explained that many of the State's crops were almost a total failure.

The group requested that some remuneration be made on the basis of average production.

Plane to Spray Town Today In Polio Test

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18 (U.P.).—An Army bomber comes here tomorrow to spray this town with the wonder insecticide, DDT, in the first large scale experiment with the theary that the common house fly spreads the virus of infantile paralysis.

Rockford is in the midst of a polio outbreak which has taken 16 lives since July 1 and is expected to reach its heaght next month.

Only the areas of the town which have had a number of cases will be sprayed from the air. Dr. John R. Payl, polio expert from Yale University, was supervising the experiment.

Dr. N. O. Gunderson, city health officer, said such outbreaks as the local one have a history still unknown to medicine. Destruction of all flies in the affected areas may check a rise of cases, Gunderson said. He was not certain DDT would prevent the spread of the disease, but the city was not overlooking any bets.

Gunderson said Dr. Don Gundakunst, medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was coming to Rockford Monday to check on results.

He said all of Mackinac Island was sprayed by plane with DDT recently to kill flies. Rockford asked for Army help when the Mackinac spraying wiped out the fly population.

Officials of the Air Technical Command at Dayton said the B-25 bomber it sent to Rockford has a 2250-gallon tank in its bomb bay. The insecticide will be sprayed through a special nozzle designed by Army technicians.

Wind conditions will determine whether the spraying will be done in the early morning or late afternoon. Maj. L. A. Otterson, Willows, Calif., will pilot the bomber and Capt. L. H. Nelson of Wright Field's equipment laboratory will operate the equipment.

Polio areas have already been partly dusted with the insecticide from the ground. The United States Health Service has sprayed some areas with DDT from trucks.

Nurse Need Urgent

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18 (AP).—With 12 new cases of polio-myelitis reported here today, raising the illness total to 140, the American Red Cross appealed to hte Surgeon General of the Army to release nurses from Army hospitals wherever practical to relieve the emergency.

Twenty Army nurses from Camp McCoy, Wis., and five from the Chicago Red Cross blood donor center arrived in Rockford today, but the Red Cross said more than 50 nurses were still needed.

Nisei Veterans Chosen for Jobs, Possibly in Japan

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 18 (U.P.).—A select number of Nisei veterans of the famous Japanese American 442d Regimental Combat Team are being called out for special assignment believed to involve working with American occupational authorities in Japan, it was learned today.

The men chosen for this special job have spent some time in Japan and can speak and write Japanese.

It also was revealed that many Nisei veterans of the 442d have been leaving Italy in small groups as volunteers for a military intelligence school in Minnesota to undergo special training for Pacific assignments.

France Returns China's KwangonowanTerritory

Chungking, Aug. 18 (AP).—France today gave back to China the leased territory of Kwangonowan in south China west of Hongkong.

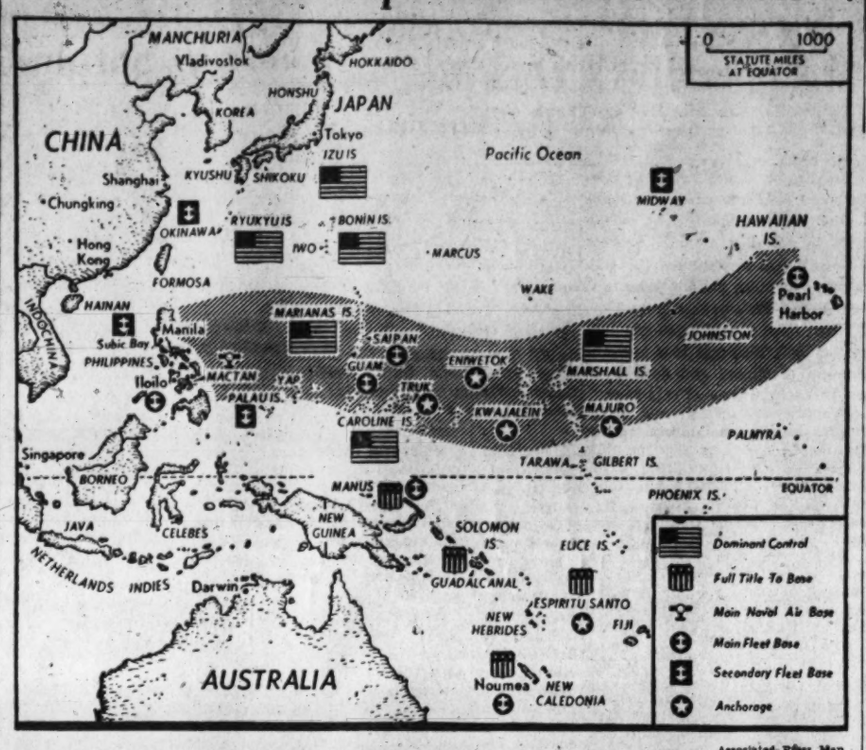
The agreement, signed in Chungking by representatives of France and China, abrogated a treaty of November 18, 1899, by which Kwanconowan was leased to France for 99 years, and was placed under the authority of the governor-general of French Indo-China.

U. S. to Start Flights To Occupation Zone

London, Aug. 18 (AP).—Daily scheduled airplane flights into the American occupation zone of Austria will be started Monday by the U. S. Air Transport Command, it was announced today.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster, commander of the ATC European division, said the planes would land at the Tulln air terminal, 13 miles northwest of Vienna. Tulln will be the principal Austrian base for ATC.

Where House Group Wants Naval Bases



Associated Press Map

ESSENTIAL FOR PACIFIC DEFENSE—Sites for naval bases in the Pacific whcih would be retained by the United States under a recommendation of the House Naval Subcommittee are located on the map. Bases taken from the Japanese should be retained outright, the report asserts, and full title should be acquired for those bases in islands mandated to other nations. The shaded area traces a zone suggested by the report as the main line of strategy for the defense of the Pacific

Teen-Agers Need Training, Veteran Says

Every American youth of teen-age should have at least one year of military training, in the opinion of Sergt. Donald Walker, USA, 20, a veteran of four major European battles, now on furlough at his home, 312 Tulip ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Sergt. Walker

Sergeant Walker who was wounded along the Rohr River near Hilfarth, Germany, February 26, said yesterday "military training would do the boys more good than anything in the world."

A former Washington Post carrier, Sergeant Walker will leave within a few days for Camp Pickett hospital, Va., where he will undergo his third operation for shrapnel wounds in his back.

Describing the humorous incidents of time between battles, the young soldier told how he and his infantry companions dressed up in women's clothing left by German civilians when they fled towns. "Some of the boys got a kick out of wearing high silk hats," he said, "and theer weer lots of them around. There were plenty of black potatoes left in the cellars. I believe that was the main food the Germans lived on. Once we caught a live chicken, killed it and had a swell meal on that and some spuds," he continued.

Sergeant Walker is undecided what he wants to do if released from the Army. He likes the Army and would like to stay in the service, he said. Before entering the service he was a clerk in the Navy Department. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Walker, he is a graduate of Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring.

1-Man Task Force Gets 3 More Medlas For Total of 18

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP).—Award of three additional medals to Comdr. Norman M. (Bus) Miller, known as "the one-man task force," and the decoration of three other naval officers, was reported today by the Eleventh Naval District.

Miller, 37-year-old hero in exploits against the Japanese, received the Solver Star Mdal for an aerial strike on enemy shipping, shore installations and airfields at Iwo Jima July 14, 1944. Four days later he struck at Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in another lightning raid to win his fifth Distinguished Flying Cross. He earned his sixth DFC for action to a return engagement at the Bonins July 20, 1944.

Miller, a native of Winston-Salem, N. C., resides in Transbay Coronado. His latest decorations boosted his total war-won awards to 18.

Fairfax Lists 92 Cases Of Contagious Disease

Dr. Nelson Podolnick, county health director, announces that 92 cases of communicable disease were reported in Fairfax County in July. Included were one of typhoid fever, one of infantile paralysis and one of spotted fever.

Twelve dental clinics were held and treatment given 41 children. The sanitary division made inspections of 132 food establishments and obtained 72 improvements. Dr. Podolnick reported one case of rabies among dogs.

Red CrossSeeksClothing For Liberated Areas

Need for clothing for civilians in war-liberated areas throughout the world is still acute, according to Mrs. Preston A. Blundon, chairman of Volunteer Special Services for the Prince Georges County Red Cross Chapter.

A large quota of garments has been assigned to the county chapter and volunteers are needed to work a few hours each week at the Red Cross Production Headquarters, 4344 Farragut st., Hyattsville. Work may be taken out if desired.

Va. Guard to End Training Today At Pendleton

Camp Pendleton, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Governor Darden and Adjutant General S. Gardner Waller came to Camp Pendleton today and participated in exercises which will bring the military training season at Camp Pendleton to a close this weekend.

Graduating exercises of the State guard school were conducted this forenoon and a review of the six Norfolk and Portsmouth companies of the Virginia State guard was presented this afternoon. Maneuvers and battle problems are scheduled for Sunday.

Brigadier General E. E. Goodwyn, commanding officer of the VSG, was host to the governor and General Waller.

Graduating exercises this morning ended four weeks of training for about 230 guardsmen. Lieut. Col. R. E. Goodridge has been in charge of the school, assisted by a staff of some eight officers.

Montgomery's Dog Isolation Ends Tuesday

The quarantine on gods in Montgomery County, Md., which has been in effect since May 21, expires Tuesday.

Restrictions were placed only on unvaccinated dogs for the entire period and on inoculated animals for 30 days.

Otto W. Anderson, county agricultural agent, who was in charge of the program against rabies said that approximately 11,500 dogs were vaccinated this year. He estimates that from 500 to 1000 were not so treated. Precautions taken had much to do with the absence of hydrophobia in the county, which was prevalent in the District both this year and last and in the county last year. No case of the disease was reported this year in the county he said.

Albemarle Plans Land Zoning

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.).—Albemarle County Planning Commission yesterday began the study of property zoning in the county, recommended to the group by the board of county supervisors at a recent meeting after a presentation by certain property owners requesting its consideration.

Present to describe his experience in assisting Arlington County in the drafting of a zoning ordinance was John E. Mason of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. He explained that his bureau has been studying county zoning and related problems involved in the zoning of Arlington County. Also taking part in the roundtable discussion was William Carper of the Virginia State Planning Board.

Representatives of real estate operators in Albemarle attended yesterday's session to express their interest and approval in the move to zone property, specifying the various uses of land to be permitted in the county. The realtors said such an ordinance would improve and stabilize property valuations.

M. S. Katz Quits State OPA Post

Baltimore, Aug. 18 (AP).—Leo H. McCormick, State Office of Price Administration director, announced today that the resignation of M. Shakman Katz, price executive of the Maryland State office, had been received and accepted.

A Baltimore business man, Katz has been with the OPA nearly three years, one year as assistant State rationing executive and two as price executive.

McCormick said Clarence W. Sturm, chief of the food price section, had been appointed acting price executive.

Two Deputies Named

Patrick Joseph Dalton, Rockville, and Fred Brown Haynes, Silver Spring, have been appointed by Sheriff Robert W. Farmer as special deputy sheriffs for Montgomery County.

Fieser Named Aide to Head of Safety Council

James L. Fieser, of 5009 Edgemoor lane, Bethesda, Md., for 23 years vice chairman of the American Red Cross, has been named assistant to the president of the National Safety Council, it was announced yesterday.

Fieser

Ned H. Dearborn, president of the council, said Fieser would organize a Nationwide public service program, similar in many ways to his Red Cross work.

Fieser resigned from the Red Cross after 33 years with the organization, during which time he directed the disaster relief service and saw action in such catastrophes as the Florida hurrican of 1926, the Mississippi flood of 1927, the Florida-Puerto Rico hurricane of 1928 and the Northwestern flood of 1936.

He has directed drought relief, large scale wheat and cotton conversion into food and clothing for the needy during the depression and prompted first aid and safety work.

Fieser is married and has two children. He will assume his new post September 1, with headquarters in the New York offices of the council.

Polish Nobility Held as Looters Of Goering Pelf

Vienna, Aug. 18 (AP).—A young Polish countess and her husband are being held in the Salzburg Jail charged with looting hundreds of thousands of articles from the former estate of the Nazi master looter, Hermann Goering.

Capt. William A. Gordon, a member of the Allied military government and formerly in the legal division of the New York City Police Department, who directed a search leading to the arrests, identified those being held as Theresa Plater-Zyberg, 22, and Count Henry Plater-Zyberg, 41.

The countess is charged with taking art objects and clothing while her husband is charged with selling looted Oriental rugs to to Salzburg second-hand dealers.

Mrs. Rosenberg Quits WMC Post

New York, Aug. 18 (INS).—Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg today submitted her resignation as regional director of the War Manpower Commission to Chairman Paul V. McNutt. It is to take effect September 15.

McNutt accepted the resignation, and immediately announced that Joseph B. O'Connor, a native of Troy, N. Y., would succeed her. O'Connor has been serving as deputy regional WMC director.

Arlington Student Wins Scholarship at W. & M.

Eric Davidson Brown, 2810 23d st. north, Arlington, has been awarded the Joseph Prentice Scholarship at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., which is given each year to the third ranking student in the college.

Brown, who was graduated from Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, was the 1943 winner of the annual chemistry contest held at the College of William and Mary which carries a scholarship award. He is a member of Kappa Tau Fraternity.

10 Leave for Induction

Selective Service Board No. 1 of Rockville yesterday sent 10 of its registrants, all under 26 years, to the induction center at Baltimore to start military training. They were Bernard Murray Beall, Albert Mortimer Earp, Joseph A. Montouri, Harry Allen Yawkey, Raymond Louis Bell, Melvin Roosevelt Dyson, John Braxton, jr., Herbert Lorenzo Copeland, Samuel Frazier and Howard Wesley Thomas.

$50,380 Given Counties for School Plans

Montgomery and Prince Georges counties have been allocated $52,380 for preparation of plans for construction and remodeling of school projects estimated at $1,251,000, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced yesterday.

The allotment is to aid in the proposed school expansion program planned by both counties and is subject to approval by the county commissioners and boards of education of both counties.

The Montgomery County allotment was for $40,500 to finance blueprinting of projects expected to cost $954,000, while Prince Georges is to receive $11,880 to prepare plans for a program to cost $297,000. The funds will be made available through the bureau of community facilities, FWA, and are to be repaid when construction is started.

Two advances of $15,750 each were allotted to Montgomery County for use in planning 24-room, three-story additions to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, each of which is estimated to cost $371,000. A third grant of $9000 is to aid in paying for preparation of plans for a 12-room, two-story addition to Takoma Park Junior High School, estimated to cost $212,000.

Prince George projects are:

Preparation of plans for remodeling Oxon Hill High School for use as a 20-room elementary school with cafeteria and auditorium, to cost approximately $160,000 for which the grant is $6400.

Plans to add four classrooms, an industrial arts shop, home economics, science laboratory, cafeteria, gymnasium and library at Laurel High School, estimated to cost $90,000, for which the grant is $3600.

Plans to add cafeteria and auditorium to Surrattsville High School, Clinton, at an estimated cost of $35,000, for which the grant is $1400.

Plans to remodel the Marlboro High School for use as an elementary school and remodeling the old elementary school for use as a cafeteria, estimated to cost $12,000; allotment $480.

Noneditorial Paper, Plan of Late President

By Bob Considine
International News Service Staff Writer

President Roosevelt planned to invade the New York newspaper field with a noneditorial tabloid at the conclusion of his fourth term, Steve Early, who served the late Chief Executive for 12 years, disclosed yesterday.

Contrary to reports, the late President had no great desire to sit on the high counsels of the United Nations organization, though, according to Early, he might possibly have been prevailed upon to serve a short term as president of the new league's assembly.

"Mr. Roosevelt was determined to become a publisher in New York City immediately after serving his final four years in the White House," Early, now vice president of the Pullman Co., said.

"His plans had advanced to the extent of knowing the format of his paper in size and content.

"Not long before his death he told me that he believed a newspaper without editorials, or any slanting of the news, would be well received in New York.

"Mr. Roosevelt's exact words were something like this: 'My paper will print only news stories and news stories in which there will be only facts. Give the people plenty of facts and they'll form their own opinions. They don't need editorials; in fact, they tend to ignore them,'" Early stated.

Mr. Roosevelt hoped also to complete the formal account of his public life as Chief Executive, several volumes of which have been published by Random House.

He planned to do this while organizing his newspaper staff and setting up the New York property, Early stated.

Death overtook the President before he had decided whether his newspaper would be a morning or afternoon journal. It is not known whether he planned to finance the costly venture himself or seek outside aid.

Shower of Undies In Theater Traps Theft Suspect

New York, Aug. 18 (AP).—Double-feature watchers at the Tivoli Theater have been startled to see women's undergarments floating from the ceiling.

Police went to the roof and found 14 opened suitcases, and today they arraigned Charles Hines, 17, of Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing the suitcases from the Grand Central Station baggage room. Hines waived examination and was held in $500 bail.

Hines, Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas Burchill said, had taken the suitcases to the theater roof to open them and the lighter garments were sucked into the theater through an air duct.

Armsitice Railroad Car Destroyed, Nazis Say

Compiegne, France, Aug. 18 (AP). The famous railway car in which the First World War armistice and the French-German armistice of 1940 were signed was destroyed by Allied bombers after it was taken to Germany, the Nazis told Compiegne city officials before leaving.

Assistant Mayor Andre Pasille said: "The Germans took the car away during the occupation. They told me later that Allied bombers had wrecked it, but they didn't say where." He said the car once was reported to have been taken to Berlin.

2 Killed, 4 Hurt As Cars Crash In Nelson County

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Two persons were killed and five others injured in a collision of a truck and a car on a bridge three miles north of Piney River, Nelson County, today.

The dead are Moran Haile Fitzgerald, 9, and Cleveland L. Terry, both of Lovingston.

The injured, brought to Lynchburg General Hospital, were Mrs. Estelle D. Fitzgerald, mother of the dead child, Pfc. John P. Fitzgerald, another son, and Miss Kathleen Fitzgerald, all of Lovingston.

Two men, said to have sustained leg fractures, were sent to a hospital in Charlottesville. Their names could not be determined here immeidately, but ambulance men said they were in the truck.

Six Elected Trustees for War Memorial

Six persons were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Arlington County War Memorial Council yesterday noon, after receiving the majority number of several hundred public recommendations. They are:

William P. Ames, former Arlington County Board member; Joseph L. Arnold, Washington, Maryland & Virginia Coach Co.; State Sen. William D. Medley; Mrs. Alfred Tawresey, chairman of the Home Service Volunteers, Arlington Red Cross; M. A. Mace, County builder, and former State Sen. Frank Ball.

Other members of the Board of Trustees, all of whom are delegates from County organizations, include: Miss Anna F. Hedrick, Dan Dugan, Edgar Pumphrey, Mrs. Beulah Goss, James C. Buchanan, Mrs. Ruby G. Simpson, Capt. Harvey A. Williams, E. A. Sheff, and Ray C. Hopkins.

The Board of Trustees will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Arlington Chamber of Commerce for the election of officers.

Speiss to Head America Legion Post in Fairfax

Fairfax Post, No. 177, American Legion, has elected Karl Speiss as post commander, to succeed Robert D. Graham, who has headed the post since it was organized last year.

Other new officers were Robert B. Walker, first vice commander; Cecil E. Brown, second vice commander; Morton P. Adkerson, adjutant; Fred E. Parks, finance officer; Earl D. Ashwell, service officer; Charles Pickett, judge advocate; Edward Whiting, chaplain; Wilbert T. Woodson, historian; Amos Chilcott, sergeant at arms, and Gerald Harvey, assistant sergeant at arms.

The new officers will be installed on September 12.

Rakes Seeks Debt Extension Period

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—A petition under the Farm Debtor Act seeking extension of time in which to pay debts listed at $2,603,871.20 has been filed in Federal District Court here by Hugh M. Rakes of Leesburg, dairy farmer.

Hearing on the petition has been set for 10 a. m., Monday before Judge Robert N. Pollard.

Besides seeking the time extension, Rakes, owner of 14 dairy farms in Virginia and 10 in Wisconsin, also asked the court for an injunction against the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., holder of a million-dollar trust and an $85,000 trust.

Assets listed on the petition total more than liabilities and amount to $2,716,610.26.

Scholarship Winners At W. & M. Listed

Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 18. (AP). Ten of the 16 merit scholarships just awarded to the highest ranking scholars for the 1944-45 session at the College of William and Mary were won by Virginia students.

The Chancellor scholarship, granted annually to the student having the highest scholastic standing in the entire college, went to Miss Mary Rigby, of Orange, and the William Arthur Maddox scholarship to Miss Alice Thorpe, Richmond.

Other Viginians honored were Eric D. Brown, Arlington; Richard G. Guynn, Newport News; Manassas; Evelyn C. Stryker, Williamsburg; Dorothy W. Scarborough, Dinwiddie; Charles W. Richardson, Salem, and Frances W. L. Young, Norfolk.

Silver Spring Elks To Install Officers

First election and installation of officers of the Silver Spring Lodge, No. 1677, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be conducted tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Silver Spring Md. Armory, when 113 residents will be installed as members.

The lodge, sponsored by Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. E., was recently granted its charter by the Grand Lodge in Chicago. It opens as the latest addition to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks with 126 charter members.

Garbage Collection Revamped in Cheverly

Dr. E. A. Salloom, Cheverly councilman, has announced that a new contract for garbage collections has been made in Cheverly, Md.

Salloom said garbage collections which have proved to be a difficult problem this summer will in the future be handled by Welford Braxton and will be collected twice a week at the rate of one dollar per month per home.

Rezoning Plea For White Oak Is Withdrawn

An application for the rezoning of a 20-acre tract in White Oak, Md., known as the Clarke property, to permit erection of apartments and a shopping center to accomodate hundreds of workers at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, now under construction, yesterday was withdrawn by James W. Gill, attorney and agent for the owners.

The Montgomery County commissioners, upon receiving Gill's withdrawal, canceled the advertised public hearing on the application, set for tomorrow in Silver Spring.

Until the Maryland National Park and Planning Commission comes to some conclusion on its plans for residential "C" and commercial "D" zoning in the White Oak area, Gill will not file any petitions for the reclassification, he said. The commission, it was learned, is now studying plans for that area and is expected to have them ready by October 1.

However, the withdrawal of the zoining petition will delay construction of housing and stores for at least two months, Gill said. Contractors who anticipated that the zoining would be approved, are ready to begin building and some had rented apartments from their blueprints to scientists and other persons who will be employed at the Navy's 5 million dollar project. The Clarke tract is now zoned residential "A" which is restricted to private homes.

One reason for the commission's delay is that it is still working on location of the proposed Columbia Pike freeway to Baltimore.

Prince Georges Firemen Meet September 7, 8

Prince Georges County Firemen's convention will take place in Riverdale Heights September 7 and 8.

T. C. Gardner, chairman of the convention committee, announced yesterday registration will begin at 6:30 p. m. September 7 at Riverdale Heights Firehouse, followed by an address by J. Millard Tawes, Camptroller of Maryland at Riverdale School.

Feature of the closing session will be an address by Representative Lansdale G. Sasscer (D., Md.) Immediately following a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Riverdale Heights Volunteer Fire Department and Ladies Auxiliary, will be observed with free dancing, entertainment and refreshments.

Chief K. A. Young of the Prince Georges Volunteer Firemen's Association, announces a vacancy on the control board in Central Fire Alarm Headquarters in Hyattsville. A disabled veteran, with previous volunteer fire department experience, is sought for the job.

Babcock in Race For Delegate From Fairfax County

Charles E. Babcock of Vienna, Va., has filed as candidate for the State House of Delegates, to represent Fairfax County, subject to the general election in November. Babcock enters the race as an independent.

He filed as a candidate last spring for the Democratic primary, but withdrew later. He is a retired employe of the Pan American Union, where he served as chief librarian. He is State secretary of the Order of Fraternal Americans, and a member of the national legislative committee of the JOUAM of North America. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

He will run against Edwin Lynch of Anandale, Democratic nominee, and A. K. Barta of Falls Church, Republican.

R.-M. Academy To Reopen Sept. 19

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 18 (Spl.). Randolph-Macon Academy will begin its fifty-fourth year on September 19 when a capacity student body reports for the fall term.

According to Col. John C. Boggs, principal since 1933, the enrollment for the current session has been complete since mid-June, with a large number of prospective studnts now on a waiting list. Seventeen States, Mexico and the District of Columbia will send 218 cadets this year.

Of the students expected in September, 55 are from Washington, D. C., and the surrounding area.

Home-Coming Day At Pohick Church

Pohick Episcopal Church, located on Highway No. 1, south of Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, will observe its annual Home-Coming Day services beginning at 11 a. m. today. The guest speaker will be the Rev. Campbell Tucker, former rector, who now is rector of St. John's Church, Halifax, Va.

Luncheon will be served in the parish hall following the services and a social hour will be held afterwards. E. Russell White, senior warden, will read an original poem and Benjamin F. Nevitt, junior warden, will relate memories and incidents of past years in the parish life.

Cheverly Cub Pack Exhibit to Continue

Cheverly Cub Pack 257, has been requested to maintain its exhibit for another month at the Museum of Natural History, Washington.

Anyone wishing to assist the Cub effort in the Cheverly area is asked to contact Cubmaster George O. L. Holmes, Warfield 1894, the Rev. Roy Stetler, Union 3374 or Walter A. Davidson, WA.8370.

Gen. Arnold Stresses Preparedness Need in Statement

The statement by General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, at his press conference Friday follows in full:

Today I want to talk about the future. We have come victorious through the greatest war of all time. It was not a war which we sought, or for which we were ready, so not unnaturally we faced moments of great danger and deep discouragement. With enormous effort and at heavy cost we surmounted them. This is a proud moment and jubilant moment, but let us not forget that it is also a fateful moment.

Today, in the hour of triumph when it is only human nature to be affected by sentiments of relief, optimism, and hope or wishful thinking, we must make decisions on which will depend to a great degree the permanence of peace, the fate of our country, and perhaps even the existence of human civilization. Our wartime responsibilities were heavy, but none of them was heavier than this responsibility that comes with peace.

You will see here a map of the world.

On certain key points have been superimposed areas of effective air offensive action. Incidentally, you see what's wrong with Mercator's projection. From these indicated bases all the area in blue can be dominated by air power in terms of planes operational today—specically, the B-29s. You will see on one blue area a shorter green line. This indicates the relative extreme range of the B-17 and the B-24, now obsolescent—and you can see why.

Cooperation Won War

With planes of the range of the B-17 and the B-24 we knocked out German air power and enabled our ground-sea-air team to conquer Germany. With planes of the operational range of the B-29 we were able to bring about the surrender of Japan. For any consideration of the future it is vitally important that we understand exactly how that surrender was brought about.

I am not speaking now of Who Won the War.

No one arm, no one service, no one of the United Nations could or would claim the credit for what everyone must now realize was a vast and well-coordinated joint effort. It took, working together, all arms of the United States services, all services of our fighting, cooperating Allies, and the enormous industrial powers of the United States.

Nevertheless the decisive part played by air power in the defeat of Japan without the necessity for an invasion of the Home Islands can scarcely be disregarded. A modern industrial nation such as Japan would not have admitted defeat at this stage of the war unless her industrial potential had been hopelessly weakened, the morale of her people seriously affected, and her isolation from the essentials necessary to wage war rendered virtually complete by blockade and the destruction of her Navy and merchant fleet.

Why Japs Accepted Ultimatum

The fanatical Japanese would never have offered to accept the crushing terms of the Potsdam ultimatum merely because the odds against them rendered "victory" of any sort impossible. The Japanese Army, although it had been hurt, was still a powerful force capable of inflicting heavy casualties on an invading force.

The Kamikaze Corps had shown its capabilities in the Philippines and Okinawa campaigns and was preparing for an even greater effort against an invading amphibious force. Yet the Japanese acknowledged defeat because air attacks, both actual and potential, had made possible the destruction of the enemy's capability and will for further resistance.

It has long been thought that it might be possible to bring about the defeat of Japan by air attack and blockade without the necessity of invasion, but war planners could never rely on victory without invasion. Though unprecedented in the history of warfare, this is what happened.

The destructive effects and increasing power of incendiary attacks on urban industrial areas, and high explosive attacks on critical war industries, principally the oil industry and the aviation industry, have been principal factors in breaking the Japanese will and ability to fight. A long series of air battles have driven the Japanese air forces, for all practical purposes out of the skies, not only in the vast controlled areas, but over the homeland itself.

You will see on the chart the disastrous decline of Japanese air power. Over the homeland, the Japanese have been compelled to forego the defense of vital targets, and yield air supremacy in an endeavor to recover enough to complete its destruction in a suicide role against an invading force. The destruction of the Japanese Navy was completed.

The Army Air Forces shared with surface craft, Naval Air and submarines in the sinking of nearly 600 Japanese combat vessels. Aircraft are officially credited with sinking more than 2,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping, of 1,000 tons and over, although in this respect submarines are primarily responsible for the reduction of the operational merchant fleet of a once great maritime power to substantially less than 1,000,000 tons.

Home Islands Strangulation

Finally, there is the air contribution to the blockade and strangulation of the home islands. With the destruction of the Japanese navy and the immobilization of the Japanese air forces, the U. S. and British land, sea and air forces completed the blockade of Japan. The seamining by B-29s immobilized hundreds of ships and sank dozens of ships in the vital Shimoseki Straits, and later coupled with aircraft and submarine attack, virtually cut off Korea and the mainland of Asia from the home islands through the mining of Korean and western Honshu ports.

The collapse of Japan has vindicated the whole strategic concept of the offensive phase of the Pacific war. Viewed broadly and simply, that strategy has been to advance air power, both land and carrier-based, to the point where the full fury of crushing air attack could be loosed on Japan itself, with the possibility that it would bring about the defeat of Japan without invasion, and with the certainty that it would play an essential and vital role in preparation for and cooperation with an invasion.

Island-Hopping Objectives

The entire island-hopping campaign in the Southwest and Central Pacific had as one of its principal objectives the acquisition of air bases ever closer to, and finally within range of, Japan.

These bases were also vital as Naval supply and mounting bases. They were essential in order to neutralize or knock out Japanese air strength, thus allowing the United States Navy as a whole, and particularly its offensive air power, to be brought within range of the home islands themselves—something which would invite ruinous losses as long as Japanese land-based air strength remained full and effective.

Finally, the bases enabled us to defeat every effort of the Japanese Army to stop the inevitable advance to the home islands in preparation for an invasion of Japan.

This then, was how the surrender of the Japanese was brought about. I wished to stress it, because the harnessing of the atom and its dramatic point. When the atomic bomb was ready, we were in a position to deliver it, practically unopposed, to any point in Japan that we chose. The appalling effects of the delivery are shown in the Japanese Emperor's rescript announcing surrender.

Atomic Bomb "Saved Face"

"Should we continue to fight, it would . . . result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation."

This is true; but the Japanese situation was hopeless before that. There is reason to think that, from the Japanese standpoint, the atomic bomb was really a way out. Because the bomb was incredibly destructive, it was possible for the emperor, without too much loss of face, to give up, as the only answer to this unheard-of development. The Japanese position was hopeless even before the first atomic bomb fell because the Japanese had lost control of their own air. They could not counter our air strokes, and so could not prevent the destruction of their cities and industries. They could not offer any effective opposition to the gathering of the immense forces of our land-sea-air team which was preparing to descend on their coasts.

Lesson Taught By Victory

These are the facts about the fall of Japan which we must keep in mind if we are to maintain the peace we have won at such cost. This is the lesson:

At no time in the foreseeable future can there be any security for a nation which, through ignorance, negligence, or unpreparedness, allows itself to be put in that fatal position of Japan during the last year of this war.

There is also a lesson which you may be sure a future aggressor will take to heart. The greatest danger that any nation with a scheme for world domination faces is the United States. The last two wars have shown that no such scheme can possibly succeed as long as the United States is left free to throw in its unimpaired economic and military potential. Therefore, it will be necessary to dispose fo the United States first, and, fo rthe first time in history disposing of the United States first may be perfectly practicable if we, at this fateful moment, make the wrong decisions.

Great Future Range of Planes

Let us consider, in the light of weapons and techniques now available, or known soon to be available, what we may expect in a new war. On the world map you will see projected in brown the effective operating range of the airplanes that will succeed the B-29. You will notice that from bases such as those indicated the only part of the world they do not cover is a small section of the Antarctic Continent. What they will be succeeded by, we simply don't know; but we can be fairly certain about observable trends.

One—manned or pilotless aircraft traveling at supersonic speeds. With such speeds aerial combat as we know it—fighters seeking out other fighters or bombers and exchanging gun fire in an attempt to shoot each other down will disappear.

Two—the extraordinary development of guided missiles and the refinement of their controls so that exact hits can be made on targets of a mile square or less, at any part of the world, from any part of the world.

Three—improved atomic bombs. They will be destructive beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination—a weapon ideally suited to sudden unannounced attacks in which a country's major cities might be destroyed overnight by an ostensibly friendly power.

Developments In Defense

Four—Great developments in the field of defense both against aircraft and against guided missiles by means of target-seeking antiaircraft missiles of rocket or other type. It will undoubtedly continue to be true that every new weapon of offense will eventually be countered by an at least party effective means of defense. Against the supersonic planes and the highly developed guided missiles of the future it is probable that a defense in the form of missiles automatically seeking out those planes and missiles and destroying them or some of them, in the air, or the stratosphere, or the ionosphere, will be developed.

Five—perfected communications systems between air and ground making possible the most intricate maneuvers either by piloted planes or pilotless missiles.

Six—An extraordinary development of the techniques of launching, landing and supplying airborne forces who can be dropped completely equipped at any point in the world in a matter of hours.

Probable, Not Possible, Trend

None of these things is visionary, or merely possible. They are probable to the point, almost, of inevitability. If we have another war—if another aggressor arises to strike the peace-loving nations, it will be with things like these that he strikes.

What are we going to do?

At the moment we are bending every ffort, and we have every hope that the United Nations can and will work out a system for maintaining the peace which will make it impossible for an aggressor to arise. It should be remembered that these present and probable technological developments which would be so deadly a perial to us if we let our present preeminence in the field go; and, neglecting our safety, remained indifferent while a potential aggressor outstripped us, are also the means by which the rise of any such aggressor could be made almost impossible.

If it is objected that we are not yet certain that the United Nations Charter or any other international instrument will really work, that is, of course, true. The point is that, basically, the means by which we hope to make the United Nations Charter work are also the means by which we will have to safeguard our country if the United Nations Charter does not work. We are now the most powerful nation in the world. Our possession of power, which, in a just proportion, we can make available to the United Nations in the maintenance of peace, is the best guarantee of maintaining this collective peace. If the nations of the world find that they cannot act in concert, our possession of power will be our only resource. Therefore, we must at all costs maintain it.

No Brief for Permanent Air Force

What do we need to maintain it?

I will start by saying that I'm not holding any brief for a permanent air force. Maybe we will find that we don't need any air force in terms of the mighty air forces we built up during the war. What we will need is an adequate, well-trained, fully-equipped force of whatever kind is necessary to use the new weapons and devices properly.

I believe that we will need a system of universal military training which can back up this force, whatever its name or nature, with a constantly renewed reserve available for rapid expansion in an emergency.

Most important of all, we will need an ably staffed, adequately financed and properly equipped research and development program. I say, most important of all, because, if we fail to keep, not merely abreast, but ahead of, technological development, we needn't bother to train any force, and we needn't make plans for an emergency expansion; we will be totally defeated before any expansion could take place.

Chart Explains Research

I have here a simplified chart of what we mean by an effective research and development program. I think it is self-explanatory. These are the essentials of any set-up to do this absolutely vital job. What is not, perhaps, self-explanatory is the intricate and complicated organization needed to keep this program in action.

I have here another chart, which I won't attempt to explain to you because I think it, in its way, also speaks for itself. It shows the movement of research requirements through the Air Force organization and through the civilian agencies helping us with our developments. From it you may get some idea of the endless study and testing and checking, of the huge laboratories, the great testing grounds, the thousands of high skilled personnel, which appear in the highly simplified form of the boxes in the other chart.

Price of Security

All this is expensive, of course, but I wish to assure you as earnestly and forcefully as I can that it is one expense that we must not now, or ever, skimp or stint. It is the price fo security and the price of peace.

As I see it, this is the hope for the future. The new weapons, the atomic bomb, and so on, are terrible and terrifying only if we assume that they must fall into the hands of men, like those leaders of Germany and Japan now defeated, who seek not peace, but plunder and world domination. I do not believe that they must fall into such hands. I think we can, here and now, make those wise decisions which will keep these terrific forces as the bulwark of a just and equitable world system. The power which lies in them, great enough to destroy civilization, is great enough, if we use it rightly, to destroy war.

The Nation's farmers as a whole sliced their mortgage deft in 1944, bringing the total down to the lowest since 1916.

Mouse House To Be Sold as War Surplus

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has launched a campaign to sell the country's most prolific "war plant," a glass brick mouse-house built during the early days of the war to produce rodents for laboratory purposes.

Fearful that it might be stranded with the property when the mouse market takes a tumble, the agency has issued a slim but handsome brochure advertising the air-conditioned rodent ranch near New York City.

"Mouse Czar" Roy S. Kock, WPB's chief of biologicals, said he has addressed queries to military, commercial and research laborities to determine whether he should schedule a "cutback" in the little furred friends.

The mouse-masters of the enterprise which the Government erected at a cost of $150,000 are the former African explorers, Frederic G. Carnochan and C. N. Wentworth Cumming. They hold a lease agreement for the mousery, which they call Carworth Farms.

The project has been producing and selling 15,000 mice weekly and is billed as the world's largest mouse home. At any given minute it is hard to estimate within 10,000 the exact population because mice are the most prodigious breeders known.

Hampton Roads Freed Of Submarine Nets

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Removal from the entrance of Hampton Roads harbor of the Navy's hand-made 4½ miles long submarine net has been completed except for the uprooting of some 750 piles, the Navy announced today.

The net has guarded the harbor against undersea craft since December, 1941, and the Navy estimated an average of 2000 ships weekly entered the gates.

The job of opening and closing the mesh gates fell to the small net tending boats.

GI Who Killed 9 Prisoners May Go To St. Elizabeths

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 17 (AP). Pvt. Clarance V. Bertucci, 23, who killed nine German war prisoners with a machine-gun, will be committed either to St. Elizabeths Hospital at Washington or to a Veterans' Administration institution.

Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Mullins, Ninth Service Command public relations officer, disclosed today that the New Orleans soldier had been found mentally unbalanced by Bushnell General Hospital doctors.

Mullins said Bertucci would be discharged from the Army, then sent to a hospital.

Nineteen other German prisoners were wounded when Bertucci turned loose his machine gun on the tents where they slept in a work camp at Salina, Utah, 150 miles south of Salt Lake City, July 8.

Although Bertucci has been in the Army more than four years, he saw no combat action as his only overseas service was in England with an artillery outfit.

State War Bond Chiefs Meet Today On 'Victory' Loan

State war bond officials meet here today to determine the dates, goals and securities for the eighth and final "Victory" loan.

Ted R. Gamble, national director of the Treasury's war finance division, said "enthusiastic support is being received to make the Victory loan a glowing final chapter in the record of war finance, in which more than 85 million Americans helped their Government finance this, the most costly of all wars."

He urged that war bond purchases be continued, emphasizing that "billions of dollars will be required to bring our men home, to provide veterans benefits and to provide funds for enforcing the peace."

West Va. Pastor Resigns

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Albert Gingrich, pastor on the Jefferson charge of the Methodist Church for the past 15 months, has resigned, effective September 1, it is announced. He will go to Kentucky where both he and Mrs. Gingrich will engage in school work.

Died

CAREW, IRENE G. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, at her residence, 1030 Spring rd. nw., IRENE G. CAREW, beloved daughter of the late Albert and Johanna Carew. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, August 20, 1945 at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart at 10:00 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment, Rock Creek Cemetery.

CLARK, JOHN WALLACE. On Friday, August 17, 1945, at George Washington University Hospital, JOHN WALLACE CLARK, of 2444 Tunlaw rd. nw., husband of the late Annie R. Clark. Services at the S. H. Hines funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. on Monday, August 20, at 3 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

DANNENHIRSH, SAMUEL. On Tuesday August 14, 1945, SAMUEL DANNENHIRSH, beloved brother of Mrs. Isadore Young, Mrs. Max Miller and Mrs. Joseph A. Katz. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, August 19, at 11 a. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

KEARNES, JOSEPH. On Thursday, August 16, 1945. At Georgetown University Hospital, JOSEPH KEARNES of 1009 23rd st. nw., beloved husband of Mrs. Mollie Kearnes of Bluemont, Virginia, father of seven children and brother of Mrs. Rebecca Gladstone, Mrs. Florence Hawes and Mrs. Harriett Redmond. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw, on Monday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment Flint Hill Cemetery, Oaktown.

MAIR, GEORGE. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, at his residence, 708 11th st. se., GEORGE MAIR, the husband of the late Charlotte D. Mair, and beloved father of Henry Mair, and Mrs. Lena M. Kettler. Remains resting at the Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se. until Monday, August 20, at 8:30 a. m. Mass in St. Peter's Catholic Church at 9 a. m. Interment in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

MUDD, MARGARET F. On Thursday, August 16, 1945, MARGARET F. MUDD, beloved mother of Mrs. Mary E. Nothey, and Mrs. Margaret C. Whitaker and grandmother of Mrs. Eleanore E. Sweat, and Calvin E. Whitaker, sister of Mrs. Mary E. Hupp. Remains resting at her daughter's residence, 639 Elliott st. ne., until Monday, August 20 at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Dominic's Catholic Church at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

NOAK, LOUISA. On Monday, August 13, 1945, LOUISA NOAK. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday August 20 at 11 a. m. Interment George Washington Memorial Cemetery.

RODDEY, ANNETTE. Suddenly, on Thursday, August 16, 1945, in New York City, ANNETTE RODDEY, beloved cousin of Miss Lois Ballard of No. 9 Philadelphia ave., Takoma Park, Md. Miss Roddey rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., where services will be held on Monday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

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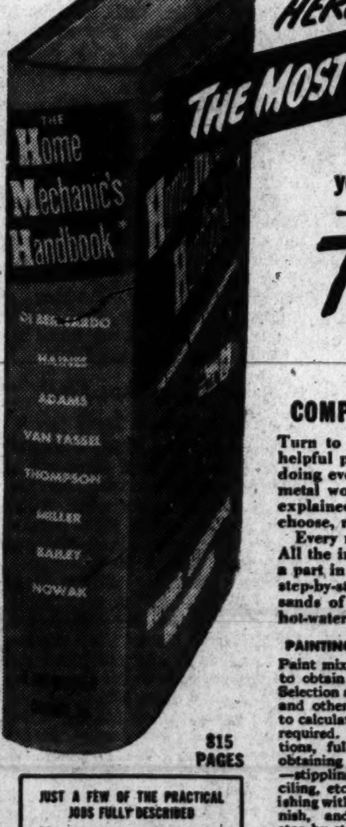

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Answers every practical question about working with concrete, plaster, stucco, brick, concrete blocks, glass, blocks. Describes all tools, and just how to use them. How to specify materials and estimate quantities. How to build forms and mix concrete. Everything about plastering. Complete instructions for stuccoing, and how to obtain various decorative finishes. Kinds of brick—handling and laying, types of construction, and the various bonds.

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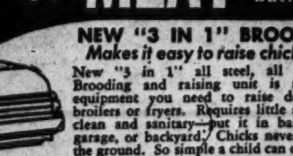

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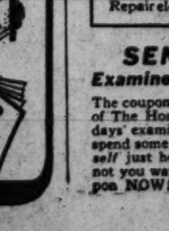

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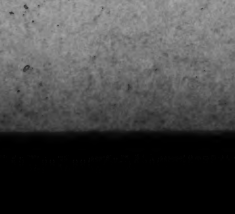

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1895 RAMESES 1945

THE ARISTOCRAT OF CIGARETTES FOR HALF A CENTURY

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Detroit, Aug. 18.—Arthur McBride, taxicab magnate who owns the Cleveland franchise in the new All-American Professional League, is paying Paul Brown of Ohio State $125,000 to coach the team for five years—but Brown was his second choice. Originally, McBride offered the same contract to Bo McMillan, the Indiana coach, but Indiana U. countered with an offer of a 10-year contract to McMillan with a professor's status and retirement pay, and McMillan stayed on . . . Hank Greenberg and Buddy Lewis, pals when they were with the Air Force in China and India, are still a bit kindred. They've both been set up in business as authorized Ford distributors in the East . . . Greenberg is president of a Brooklyn Ford agency, that cost him $75,000 and is regarded as a bonanza, and Lewis will be the company's distributor in his home town of Gastonia, N. C. . . . Rudy York declares two out of every eight balls that find their way into American League games are dead, and handicap all home run hitters . . . Because of the great number of double-headers this season with the sun high in the sky in the early innings, Second Baseman Skeeter Newsome of the Red Sox, wears sun glasses despite the fact he's an infielder.

Povich

Unlike other returning players from the service, Bob Feller is ready to pitch on the day he rejoins the Cleveland club. He's been pitching all year for Great Lakes. . . . For Cleveland, the irony is that they regain Feller at a time when Manager Lou Boudreau, the club's indispensable man, is on the bench with a fractured ankle. . . . The Yankees' pitching has been so dismal of late that one New York baseball writer was constrained to report that "a continuation of this kind of pitching will ultimately kill baseball in this State." . . . ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson was far off key when he included the National Football League among the sports people who deserved praise for cooperating during the transportation crisis. . . . Elmer Layden's outfit brazenly tried to schedule 27 exhibition games at a time when the ODT was screaming about the critical train situation, and the Redskins went gallivanting off to the Pacific Coast every summer for no good reason. . . . Pro football's best power back this season probably will be Boris (Babe) Dimancheff, the Purdue boy who tore Navy's line to shreds last year. He has signed to play with the Boston Yankees.

Certain major league managers are squawking to the umpire on ball and strike decisions. . . . They say they're only acting for hot-headed pitchers who otherwise may be thrown out of the game. . . . Ernie Stewart, the umpire who was fired out of the American League by President Will Harridge, has been trying for two years to get a job with the Detroit Tigers as their Pacific Coast scout. . . . Hank Greenberg frankly admits that he is a "guess hitter," and says every other ball player would confess the same if they told the truth. . . . Jim Dewar, the Indiana U. halfback who will be in the lineup of the College All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers on August 30, isn't troubled much by the summer heat at Chicago. As an Army corporal in India, he conducted conditioning exercises for the GIs in temperature ranging from 110 to 130 degrees. . . . There will be some fancy trading when the big league stars return from the service. Detroit, for example, will regain Outfielders Dick Wakefield, Barney McCoskey, Pat Mullins and Ned Harris, and they already have Hank Greenberg, Doc Cramer, Roy Cullenbine and Jimmy Outlaw.

The American League treasury, which gets 5 cents on every admission to every league park, is having a whopping financial year, the best in it's history . . . Umpires' salaries and expenses cost the league more than $105,000 a year, however. . . . Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler will make the trip to the Pacific bases with the World's Series champions and he likes the idea of going as far as Tokyo. . . . Army intelligence reports are, however ,that the B-29s wrecked the godo ball parks in Tokyo and vicinity. . . . Marino Pieretti's troubles this year began with the Brooklyn-Washington exhibition game last month when the little picher asked his way into the game "so I can show 'em some sliding." He stretched a single into a double and slid into second, and then stole third with another slide, and hurt his knee and hasn't been effective since. . . . The Detroit club cut away the screen in right field at the start of this season in the belief that I would obain left-handed Jeff Heath from Cleveland. The Tigers didn't get Heath, and now the opposition clubs have hit more homers into the right field sector than the Tigers.

Olympic Zenith Wins Saratoga Handicap

Helis' Colt's Stretch Race Wins $37,100

BULLETIN

Chicago, Aug. 18 (U.P.).—Brownell Combs' Durazna won the $30,000 added Beverley Handicap at Washington Park today to end at least temporarily the reign of Louis B. Mayer's Busher as queen of the nation's 3-year-old thoroughbreds.

Belmont Park, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP). William Helis' Olympic Zenith, victorious only once in 10 previous starts this year, today took on new prominence among horses in the older division when he won the $54,900 Saratoga Handicap—worth $37,100 to the victor—under one of Tiny Conn McCreary's typical come-from-behind rides.

The strawberry roan 4-year-old colt scored by two lengths in 2:02 4-5, and won at the direct expense of the favored First Fiddle, which was fresh from carrying Mrs. Ed Mulreman's silks to victory in the Massachusetts Handicap. Samuel Feinberg's lightly regarded Ariel Flight, an entry with Eurasian, was headed out of the place, with Megogo fourth.

Olympic Zenith paid $9.40 for $2.

Stymie Runs Sixth

Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Brooklyn and Butler Hero, Stymie, running as an entry with Bright Gallant and Haile, could only rally enough to finish sixth in the field of 10 under top weight of 126 pounds. First Fiddle carried 124, while the winner had up 108.

The attendance was 38,701.

As expected, both Stymie and First Fiddle were slow to leave the gate, but only the latter ever reached contention. Hatle tried to help Stymie as he had done before by rushing out to set the pace in front of Eurasian and Ariel Flight. Olympic Zenith was galloping along with First Fiddle, in front of Stymie only, for a mile.

McCreary Finds Opening

The leaders became groggy as they began the stretch drive. A furlong from home, there was a bunched battle for command. Megogo had rallied to gain a narrow advantage and First Fiddle also was in the thick of it, just in front of Ariel Flight. McCreary had found an inside opening for Olympic Zenith and that fellow was fairly flying. Just when favorite backers were counting First Fiddle "home," the Helis lightweight pulled alongside the Fiddle and shot into the clear.

Earlier in the day Vera S. Bragg's Mist O'Gold won the Saratoga Special and the winner-take-all purse of $6,500 to improve his status as one of the best juvenile colts of the season.

Feller to See Action With Indians Soon

Bob Feller in his two uniforms.

Great Lakes, Ill., Aug. 18 (AP).—Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians, who pitched for Uncle Same—literally and figuratively—since Pearl Harbor, will be whizzing his fast ball past American League batters any day now.

Commodore Robert R. M. Emmet of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, disclosed today that Feller was eligible for release under the Navy's point discharge system and soon would be transferred to a demobilization center.

Emmet first reported that the former Tribe strike-out ace might doff his chief specialist uniform by next Thursday, but later said Feller's release would be determined by speed with which discharge machinery could be set up at Great Lakes.

Declines Comment

Feller declined comment on his current status, but said he had "more than" the 44 points required for release and that he hoped to be back in baseball uniform "in a week or two."

Rapid Robert, who wears five campaign ribbons studded with eight battle stars, said he had not yet conferred with Tribe officials regarding his return.

"Some financial matters naturally will have to be discussed," explained Feller. "After all, I don't have a contract any more, but I still am Cleveland property."

The 26-year-old right-hander, who led the American League in victories, strike-outs and innings pitched in the three seasons prior to his enlistment on December 11, 1941, is in tip-top shape from his manager-player activity on the Great Lakes baseball team.

Prior to V-J day, Feller asserted he wanted to get back into a Cleveland uniform "before the season ends." At Cleveland, Vice President Roger Peckinpaugh said he knew nothing of Feller's impending release, but that the speed-baller would be a welcome addition to the Tribe in its stretch run.

With Walker Cooper, former St. Louis Cardinal catcher, his battery-mate, Feller has averaged 10 strike-outs a game for his Bluejacket nine and recently pitched a no-hitter against the Ford All-Stars of Dearborn, Mich.

Fresh from 25-13 season and 260 strike-outs in 1941, Feller joined the Navy four days after Pearl Harbor. For 27 months prior to was attached to the U. S. S. his transfer to Great Lakes, he Aaabama, serving as a gun-fire control director. He saw action in the Asiatic, European and American Theaters. Bob still weighs 185, his pitching poundage with the Indians.

Emmet said Pinky Higgins, former Detroit Tigers' third sacker, would take over as Bluejacket mnaager when Feller leaves.

Chisox Clout Bosox, 16-1, Behind Lopat

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—The third-place Chicago White Sox, who have been burning with a bit of pennant fever the past two weeks, got behind the six-hit pitching of Eddie Lopat today to hammer out a 16-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox before 4059 fans.

The Sox, off to a two-run lead in the third inning, blasted the offerings of Randy Heflin and Clem Hausmann for three doubles and two triples along with 11 singles, to smother the Red Sox as Jimmy Dykes' charges won their fourth victory in the five-game series.

Lopat, meanwhile, was coasting along with one of his best pitching jobs of the year as he won his eighth victory. Only in the fourth inning were the Red Sox able to get to him. Successive singles in that inning by Byron La Forest, Bob Johnson and Tom McBride brought in the only Boston run.

Boston	000 100 000—	1	6	2
Chicago	002 150 80x—	16	16	0

Heflin, Hausmann (6) and Heim. Lopat and Tresh, Castino. Losing pitcher—Heflin.

Yanks Drop Ninth in Row; Bow to Browns, 3-1

St. Louis, Aug. 18 (AP).—The New York Yankees reached a new low today, dropping their ninth game in a row, a 3-1 decision to the St. Louis Browns, their longest losing streak in the 15 years they have been managed by Joe McCarthy.

Making their final appearance in the Mound City, the Yankees were practically helpless before the two-hit pitching of Southpaw Weldon West, who missed a shutout when the Yankees scored in the ninth. It was the Browns' 11th win over the Yanks in 16 games.

George Stirnweiss, the first batter to face West, singled, and it was not until Nick Etten drove in Frank Crosetti in the final frame that the Yankees hit safely again.

George McQuinn, Browns' first sacker, drove in the first St. Louis run in the opening frame with the first of his four straight hits. He scored the second run in the sixth, tallying no Vern Stephens' one-baser. The Browns' last run came in the eighth when Gene Moore following McQuinn's fourth safety with a triple.

Immediately after the game the Yankees rushed to catch a train for Chicago.

New York	000 000 001—	1	2	0
St. Louis	100 001 01x—	3	9	0

Bevens, Page (8) and Garbark; West and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Bevens.

Bagby, Indians Whip A's 7-4, to Sweep Series

Cleveland, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Cleveland Indians swept a four-game series from the hapless Philadelphia Athletics today with a 7-4 victory behind the 11-hit pitching of Jim Bagby and some powerful plating by Dutch Meyer and Les Fleming.

It was the seventh straight win for the Tribe and the eighteenth in the last 25 games.

iTght fielding backed by Bagby's triumph as the Indians recorded five double plays.

Luther Knerr was tagged for the loss before he was relieved by Joans Berry in the fifth. It was Knerr's tenth defeat against two wins.

The As tallied their first run in the second inning whe nGeorge Kell's single made Buddy Rosar's double count. Later, Kell came home on Bagby's balk.

Mayo Smith doubled and crossed the plate on a single by Dick Siebert in the eighth. Bill McGhee scored when Rosar hit into a double play.

The Indians chalked up three runs in the first and four in the fourth. Meyer collected four hits out of as many trips to the plate. Fleming's double in the fourth emptied the bases, bringing in Bagby, Ed Wheeler and Mickey Rocco. Fleming went home on Meyer's single, his third hit.

Giants' Big 6-Run First Tops Pirates, 6 to 0

New York, Aug. 18 (AP).—The New York Giants made it three out of five in the series with thePittsburgh Pirates today when Salvadore Maglie, rookie right hander, held the Bucs to three hits and shut them out, 6 to 0.

Xavier Rescigno of the Bucs, failed to last out the first inning, being blasted for five hits, including Mel Ott's eighteenth home run of the season, and six hits. Art Cuccurullo came to his rescue and allowed only three hits after that.

The second hit of Maglie, which came in the ninth inning, was a grounder which hit a pebble or clod of dirt and bounded over the head of Hausmann. Otherwise it would have been an easy out. The singles by Dahlgren in the first and Barrett in the ninth, however, were clean hits.

It was Maglie's second successive Major League victory, he having defeated the Reds in his debut earlier this week.

Pittsburgh	000 000 000—	0	3	2
New York	600 000 000—	6	8	1

Rescigno, Cuccurullo (4) and Lopez; Maglie and Lombardi.

Cestac Stops Baker

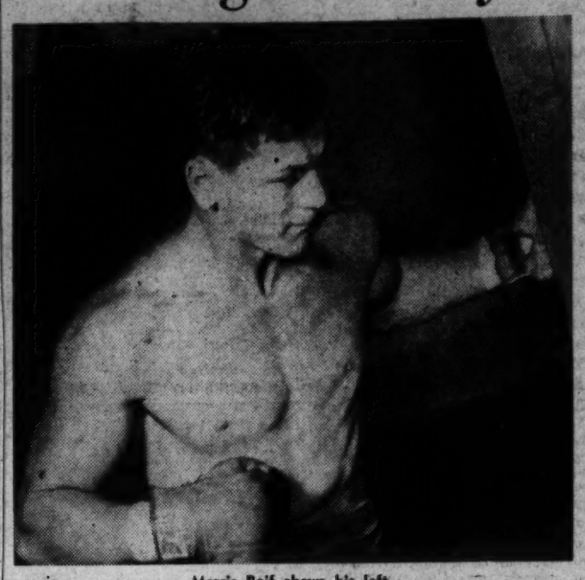
Worchester, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP). Abel Cestac, hardhitting young heavyweight from Argentine, knocked out Big Boy Baker (Frank Giannelli) former Fordham football player from Everett at 2:15 of the 10th and final round of their feature bout here last night.

Cestac weighed 217½ and Baker 221.

Bowlers Meet Today

The ninth weekly Bowlers Victory League tournament will be held today, 3 p. m. to midighnt, at the Mount Rainier alleys.

Reif to Have Weight Advantage Over Joyce



Morris Reif shows his left.

Belting Morris Reif will carry an explosive left hook and substantial weight against the ring cunning and class of Willie Joyce when they square away over a scheduled 10-round distance at Griffith Stadium tomorrow night under the auspices of the Liberty Athletic Club. Reif must come in at 144, Joyce will probably scale around 138.

Indications are that as many as 5000 persons will be present for hostilities when Reif, the wild swinging left hook artist from Brooklyn, bids for an upset of the two-time conqueror of Ike Williams, Henry Armstrong and many other high ranking boys.

Reif tomorrow night will be in a spot strikingly similar to that occupied by Rocky Graziano, fellow New Yorker, some months ago. Graziano on that occasion scored a spectacular knockout of Billy Arnold, high-ranking Negro welterweight from Philadelphia, and since has developed into one of the big town's hottest box office attractions.

Joyce first hit the headlines when he terminated a 12-bout winning streak of Henry Armstrong by outpointing the former champion in Los Angeles back in 1943. The Gary, Ind., fisticuffer came back to snap another streak for Armstrong at 11 wins in a row in 1944, and was desperately extended while gaining two decisions over his opponent.

Superior condition and stamina may prove decisive for Joyce, but the punching prowess of Reif can not be overlooked.

In the main support number listed six rounds, Billy Terry, credited with four local knockouts in a row and a victory over Norval Gaddis, will be tested by Jim Pierce, New York ring-warrior. Jimmy Bell, local heavyweight, engages Dan Biggers of Baltimore and Lee Jones, welterweight, faces Don Leon of this city in the remaining sixes. Jim west of New York and Joe O'Connell of Baltimore, mix in the opening four.

Cubs Defeat Dodgers, 7-3; Increase Lead

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP).—Paul Derringer went the route to register his fourteenth victory as the Chicago Cubs defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 7 to 3, today to make it three out of four in the series.

The win enabled the Cubs to stretch their first place lead to six and a half games over the St. Louis Cardinals, held idle by the schedule. Vic Lombardi, who started for the Dodgers, was ineffective, yielding five runs and ten hits in his seven innings on the mound.

Don Johnson, Heinz Becker and Andy Pafko led the Cubs hit attack with three hits apiece.

The Dodgers assumed a two-run lead in the opening frame when Derringer walked two batters and was tagged for a triple by Goodie Rosen. Each team picked up a run in the second and in the third the Cubs bunched four blows, including doubles by Pafko and Billy Nicholson and sent three runs over the plate to take the lead.

Chicago	013 000 120—	7	12	1
Brooklyn	210 000 000—	3	9	2

Derringer and Rice; Lombardi, Bukes (8), Herring (8) and Peacock.

Braves Defeat Reds, 13-10, in 33-Hit Slugfest

Boston, Aug. 18 (AP).—The 16-hit, 14-run first inning was the biggest opening frame of the Braves Field season as the Boston Braves took the Cincinnati Reds, 13 to 10, today in the deciding game of the five-game series.

There were eight errors during the slugfest as the Braves collected 17 hits off six Cincinnati pitchers, while two Boston moundsmen allowed 16.

Al Libke was converted from a right fielder to a pitcher for the last two innings and he did as well in his unaccustomed position as his Cincinnati predecessors.

Cincinnati got five runs on seven hits in the first inning—six of the hits off Al Javery and one off Johnny Hutchings. Eric Tipton's fourth homer of the season contributed three of the runs, bringing in Woody Williams and Frank McCormick.

The Reds used three pitchers in their attempt to stem the Braves' comeback in the last half of the first.

Nine Boston runs on nine hits, including a homer and a single by Morris Aderhotl, put the Braves right back in the running. Aderholt, who knocked in five of the Braves' 13 runs, accounted for three of the first inning scores.

Cincinnati	500 031 100—	10	16	3
Boston	904 000 00x—	13	17	5

Fox, Harris (1), Lisenbee (5), Modak (6), Riddle (7), Libke (7) and Lakeman; Javery, Hutchings (1) and Hofferth.

Navy Nine Beaten

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18 (AP).—The Davison Chemical Co.'s baseball team defeated the Naval Academy nine today, 6 to 5, in a loosely played game during which 12 errors were committed.

All five of the Navy's runs came in the fifth inning, when the Baltimore team made five errors.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Toronto, 5-3; Baltimore, 4-5.
Rochester, 10; Jersey City, 2.
Montreal, 4; Newark, 2.

Nats Pound Al Benton, Drub Tigers

NATS, from Page 1.

fanned and then Benton's troubles commenced anew. Myatt stole second and went to third on a passed ball. Kuhel walked and stole second, and Binks got one run home on an infield hit that Rudy York misplayed. A second run scored when Second Baseman Borom, after retrieving Binks' grounder past York, threw wild to Benton who was covering the bag. Layne followed with a single, and Binks scored when Shortstop Webb threw wild on Ferrell's grounder.

The Tigers got those three runs back very simply. Hoover led off with a single and scored on Greenberg's single to center. Then ex-Nat Roy Cullenbine blasted a two-run homer high into the upper deck of right field.

The Nats moved into a 4-3 lead in the fifth with a gift runthat didn't contain any kind of a hit. Kreevich walked, and York bungled Myatt's sacrifice bunt and got nobody out. Lewis sacrificed and Kuhel scored Kreevich from third with a long fly to Cullenbine. Gil Torres represented the big punch of the Nats' two-run sixth inning. After Ferrell walked with one out, Cuban Gil lined a beauteous triple to right center. Wolff drove home Torres with a single past York while the Detroit infield was playing. Kreevich's single blasted Benton out of the game and brought in George Caster. A bit later Lewis singled to right, but the lumbering Wolff was thrown out at the plate when he tried to score from second.

Against Caster the Nats got two more in the seventh to make it 8-3. Kuhel walked, and then Layne and Ferrell blasted two-baggers into left field to account for the runs.

In the eighth against Walter Wilson, they picked up three more runs on only one hit. Kreevich walked, Myatt was hit on a pitched ball and they both scored when Shortstop Hoover threw Lewis' double-play grounder to nobody in particular. Sinks singled to right to score Lewis from second.

WASHINGTON	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Kreevich, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	3	2	1	0	2	0
Lewis, rf.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Kuhel, 1b.	3	2	0	8	0	0
Binks, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Layne, 3b.	5	1	2	1	3	0
Ferrell, c.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Torres, ss.	5	1	3	4	1	0
Wolff, p.	5	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	38	11	13	27	7	0

DETROIT	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Webb, ss.	3	1	1	2	1	1
†Hostetler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hoover, ss.	1	0	1	1	2	1
Borom, 2b.	5	0	0	1	1	1
Cramer, cf.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Greenberg, lf.	4	1	3	3	0	0
Walker, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cullenbine, rf.	4	1	2	3	1	0
York, 1b.	4	0	0	6	2	1
Maier, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Swift, c.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Richards, c.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Benton, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Caster, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Mayo	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1
‡Kerns	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	13	27	10	4

*Batted for Caster in the seventh.
†Batted for Webb in the seventh.
‡Batted for Wilson in the ninth.

WASHINGTON	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	—11
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5

Runs batted in—Binks (2), Kuhel, Torres, Wolff, Layne, Ferrell, Greenberg, Cullenbine (3), Cramer. Two-base hits—Layne, Ferrell, Torres, Cullenbine, Richards. Three-base hit—Torres. Home run—Cullenbine. Stolen bases—Myatt, Kuhel. Sacrifices—Myatt, Lewis. Double play—York to Hoover to York. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Benton, 3; Caster, 1; Wilson, 1. Struck out—Wolff, 2; Benton, 4. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 5⅓; Caster, 3 in 1⅔. Hit by pitched ball—Wilson (Myatt). Passed ball—Swift. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Berry, Hubbard and Rue. Time—2:02. Attendance, 20,303.

Revoked, 19-1, Wins Futurity

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—Revoked scored a surprising upset in the $69,359 Washington Park Futurity before 21,000 today, winning by four lengths at odds of 19 to 1. Safe Reward was second and Fighting Frank third. The favorite, Spy Song, finished fifth.

The winner, owned by Dr. Eslie Asbury, a Cincinnati, Ohio, surgeon, paid $41.80, $16.20 and $20.40. The time for the 6 furlongs was 1:11 4-5. Safe Reward returned $18.40 and $22.80, with Fighting Frank paying $22 to show.

American League Clubs to Observe Prayer Day Today

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—Will Harridge, president of the American League, said today, "appropriate ceremonies," in deference to the day of prayer proclaimed by President Truman, will be held at all league games Sunday.

He said he had conferred with club officials at St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago where doubleheaders will be played and all planned ceremonies in recognition of the proclamation.

Middlekauff Faces Melas at Arena

Bill Middlekauff, Florida's flashy wrestler who hasn't shown on the local mat for the past several years, will be brought back for the star wrestling show at Turner's Arena next Wednesday night. Middlekauff will meet John Melas.

The Middlekauff-Melas bout is one of three finished matches now being arranged for the show. George Macricostas, the "Golden Greek," tackles Fred Caroni, the Boston Italian, in another match while the third has not been closed as yet.

Promoter Joe Turner is also trying to arrange a four-man team match for the card which promises to be one of the season's best at the 14th and W st. hall.

Undefeated Girls' Tens Will Battle Thursday

Transportation Corps and Quartermasters who have not lost any games in the D. C. Recreation Softball Women's League will meet at Banneker Recreation Center Thursday afternoon at 6:30 p. m. to battle for the second half championship.

The winner of this game will meet the Munition Aces, first half winners for the league championship, in a two-out-of-three game series beginning Monday, August 20, at Banneker at 6:30 p. m. Second and third games will be played Wednesday and Friday, August 22, 24.

Redskins Suit DeGroot to 'T'; Rookies Look Great in Drills

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

After the first week of practice, which ends today, there isn't the slightest bit of doubt the Redskins are going to be a much better ball club this year than the blundering, luck-anointed outfit that all but staggered into the Eastern Division title last year before the law of averages caught up with it. That fact is every bit as plain as the nose on Jimmy Durante's face.

There are multiple contributing factors responsible for the almost amazing transition, even so early. Whichever reason is the most important will be learned only through the passage of time as the club hits actual competition in the championship schedule.

Without trying to place a finger directly on any one particular factor and without trying to put emphasis on any one spot, here are some of the reasons:

Caught Onto 'T'

Sammy Baugh and Frank Filchock, neither of whom were with the team for the entire training period last year, have either caught onto the "T" or they are doing a darn good job of fooling Coach Dud DeGroot. Both have more confidence in its workings, particularly Baugh, who had his troubles with it last year; more so than Filchock. They have learned to handle the ball well and are becoming masters at faking. Baugh, too, is finding it easier to pass and will find his effectiveness increased as the opposition starts bunching when what promises to be the best Redskin running attack in years starts riddling the spread out defense, setup mainly to stop Baugh's and Filchock's heaves.

Wilbur Moore, Bob Seymour, Frank Seno, Mike Micka, Bobby Sneddon, Larry Weldon (if he's in the backfield) and Frank Akins, vets from last year, like Baugh and Filchock, apparently have mastered their assignments to the "T". They are romping through plays as if they had been practicing them all their lives. There's much more coordination this year and last year's rough edges have now taken on a gleam of well polished smoothness. Then, too, in Rookie Vito Ananis, a former Boston College star, the 'Skins have come up with the "T". He can do the 100 in 10 seconds or thereabouts and will never be caught if he's ever shaken loose in an open field. Ananis, who is one of the squad's hardestworking and most ambitious youngsters, could, with a little luck and a few good blocks, become the outstanding running back of the year. And no fooling.

Last year's line, which played far over its head in the early games but crumbled through exhaustion and bruises during the late stages, is fortified almost beyond belief. Marvin Whited, a blocking back in 1942, has slipped into a guard slot as if he had been born there, and promises to be a bear on offense. Guards, Al Fiorentino and "Tiger" Walton, known quantities, will be given enormous lifts by Ray Bedore and "Zip" Hanna, two rookies who want to play football. Veteran Joe Ungerer threatens to make a serious bid for all-league tackle. Jack Keenan and Pop Sharp are coming nicely at the tackles and in Johnny "The Tree" Adams and Earl Audet, two rookies who figure to be bulwarks once they get their feet on the ground and gain a little experience, the Redskins have the best tackle protection they have had since Line Coach Turk Edwards.

Jim Barber and "Wee Willie" Wilkin were pushing the other clubs around.

There were few complaints with the ends last year. Although Alex Piasecky and Ted Lapka are gone, Joe Aguirre, Les Dye, Doug Turley, the returning Wayne Millner and the recently acquired Tom Miller, two years a regular with the Philadelphia Eagles, leave little worry in the department. Each and every one of them is not a good but a great pass-catcher. If the likes of Aguirre, Millner and Dye can't get 'em they simply can't be got.

On top of al lthis, DeGroot and Edwards have more confidence both in the "T." their material and themselves. They've studied the "T" and lts realm of possibilities all year and freely admit they learned a lot last season that will be cashed in this year.

Right now, the 'Skins look 100 per cent better after one week than they did after a month last year. And they've hardy started!

Somehow they just look, "feel" and practice like a good football team.

Grays, Cubans Clash Today

Washington's Homestead Grays will be pointing for revenge today when they entertain the Negro National League leading Cubans in a double-header at Griffith Stadium at 2 p. m.

The Cubans twice smacked down the Grays to take over the second half leadership two weeks ago.

The third place Grays will have two of their big guns available when Catcher Josh Gibson, who has been nursing an injured finger, and Shortstop Sammy Bankhead return to the line-up.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Qar't'sters	7	0	.1000	Navy Dept.	4	4	.500
Trip'tation	5	0	.1000	FEA	0	8	.000
Mun. Aces	5	2	.714	N. Yd.	84	0	8	.000
Treasury	5	2	.714	Pat. Offc.	0	8	.000
GAO	3	5	.375				

Horse Show Slated Today At North End

Top Maryland, Virginia and District hunters and jumpers are expected to hit the season's high in stiff competition at the horse show today, 1 p. m. at the North End show grounds, East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

With the end of gas rationing, long the sorest headache for local exhibitors, the quality of performance as well as the competition should outrank any previous show this season.

The end of vanning difficulties will permit such entries as Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Bradley's famed Hy-Glo to make the trip from southern Maryland, North Fletcher's Danway and other Maryland and Virginia conformation horses long missed at local shows.

Entries into the hunter division will include one newcomer to the local rings, Maj. and Mrs. Alvin Kay's Phantom Raider; Mr. and Mrs. George Mueller's imported Ballela; Mrs. Charles Lyman's Central Drive, a likely looking 4-year-old; Anne Hagner's After Dark, hunter champion at an earlier North End show, and Dr. Paul Y. Rosenberg's Gee Ray Bee.

Also the outing will bring out of a two-year retirement, the 10-year-old veteran, Royalty II, recently purchased by Claude W. Owen. Royalty II, who has performed nicely in the past, will be ridden by Mrs. Benjamin Blays.

Spangler Named Morrison High Head

Newport News, Va., Aug. 18 (AP). Robert F. Spangler has been signed as head coa[illegible] director of athletics at [illegible] High School, Warwick C[illegible] He is former Newport News and Duke University football star.

Assisting him will be William O'Hara of Oberlin (Ohio) University.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	62	56	.574	
WASHINGTON	61	48	.560	1½
Chicago	58	51	.532	4½
Cleveland	57	51	.528	5
St. Louis	55	52	.514	6½
New York	52	53	.594	8½
Boston	52	59	.468	11½
Philadelphia	34	71	.324	26½

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
WASHINGTON, 11; Detroit, 5.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago, 16; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

TODAY'S GAMES
WASHINGTON AT CLEVELAND
Niggeling (5-9) and Leonard (14-4) vs. Reynolds (11-11) and Smith (5-8).
NEW YORK AT CHICAGO.
Zuber (3-6) and Bonham (4-10) vs. Dietrich (6-5) and Grove (11-8).
PHILADELPHIA AT DETROIT.
Christopher (11-9) and Black (3-6) vs. Trout (11-11) and Tobin (1-1).
BOSTON AT ST. LOUIS.
Wilson (6-8) and Woods (2-3) vs. Jakucki (11-10) and Hollingsworth (7-8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	72	38	.655	
St. Louis	67	46	.593	6½
Brooklyn	62	49	.559	10½
New York	62	62	.544	12
Pittsburgh	59	57	.509	16
Boston	53	63	.457	22
Cincinnati	45	64	.409	26½
Philadelphia	31	81	.277	41

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Boston, 13; Cincinnati, 10.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (played previous date).

TODAY'S GAMES
CHICAGO AT NEW YORK.
Prim (8-5) and Borowy (3-1) vs. Voiselle (12-11) and Feldman (10-10).
PITTSBURGH AT BROOKLYN.
Mueller (0-0) and Gerheauser (3-10) vs. Branca (2-2) and Webber (2-1).
ST. LOUIS AT BOSTON.
Brecheen (8-2) and Jurisich (1-3) vs. Lee (2-2) and Logan (6-6).
CINCINNATI AT PHILADELPHIA.
Riddle (1-4) and Heusser (8-11) vs. Mudd (4-4) and Kraus (3-3).

Betz Defeats Osborne for Women's Title

Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 18. (INS).—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, three-time national champion, took the annual women's invitation tennis tournament at Longwood Cricket Club today when she won her final match from Miss Margaret Osborne of San Francisco.

Miss Osborne, runner-up to Miss Betz in the 1944 event, bowed by scores of 8—6, 6—4.

The loser took a 4—2 lead in the first set but Miss Betz came back strong to sweep the last four games for the victory. In the second set, Miss Osborne again took a lead, 3—1, but Miss Betz outscored her with fine rallying to win the set and match.

J. Gilbert Hall, of South Orange, N. J., discharged U. S. tank sergeant, won the national men's veterans' singles. He defeated Arthur C. Neilsen, of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, for his second successive truimph in this event.

Ex-Redskin, Hoyas Stars to Play for Transport Eleven

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18 (AP).—The boys handling publicity for the Air Transport Command's football squad were a bit happier today over the team's prospects.

Last week, they said, prospects were dismal. But now five more experienced backs are on the way, and the coaching staff—and the publicity boys—think they'll help out immensely.

For they'll be added to a backfield squad that already includes a couple of the better-known top-notch players—Capt. Ollie Cordill, the for mer Rice Institute and Cleveland Rams star, and First Lieut. Julius Koshlop, who won a "most valuable player" title at Georgetown University in 1941 and was drafted by Brooklyn.

Those on the way were identified as Lieut. John Goodyear, formerly of Marquette, the Washington Redskins and Randolph Field; Sergt. Glenn E. Lowe, Texas Tech; Lieut. Everett L. Elkins, Chicago Cardinals; Lieut. L. L. Tanro, Pittsburgh Panthers, and S/Sergt. Edward O'Hare, University of Detroit.

VFW Group To Meet Tuesday

The Montgomery County Post 2958, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will hold their regular monthly meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the home of A. Guy Watkins, 107 Jefferson st., Rockville. The post has recorded a 100 per cent increase in membership during the past year.

All overseas veterans are urged to attend the meeting and transportation will be available at the Elward's Haberdashery at the Bethesda Shopping Center at 7:30 that evening.

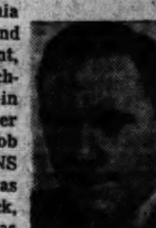
Coaches Muhlenberg

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 18 (U.P.).—Larry Rosati, who played at Moravian College from 1938 to 1941, today was appointed head football coach at Muhlenberg College. He replaces Alvin (Doggie) Julian, who resigned to become assistant football and head basketball coach at Holy Cross.

The Fight Racket

By Al Costello

If Charley Fenwick, Democratic nominee for the Lieutenant Governorship of Virginia, is elected, as he is expected to be, he will automatically resign his post on the Boxing Commission. His successor will be one of Alexandria's most prominent citizens. Charley, a former amateur heavyweight boxer, was graduated from the University of Virginia ('25), helped coach at University of Maryland with Curly Byrd, now Dr. H. C. Byrd, president, and was the third president of the local Touchdown Club which he helped organize, back in '37. And is one of the nicest fellows you ever met to boot . . . Former Post Sportswriter Bob Considine, now a war correspondent for INS and just back from overseas, is in town or was at a late hour yesterday . . . Benny Bortnick, watermelon king of the wharves (he says) has a rival in Crown Prince Willie Jones, a first cousin to Welterweight Gorilla Jones, who has opened an opposition stand up the street a ways. After Cousin Gorilla retired as a fighter he served as chauffeur for Mae West in Hollywood . . . White haired Sam Denny, the plumber, who hasn't missed a fight here (from a ringside seat, yet) in the past 20 years, used to be quite a fisticuffer in his own right some 30 years ago. You'll recognize him on account of his spiffy sports clothes . . . Aside to Dan Parker, N. Y.: Lew Burston, manager of Al "Bummy" Davis and president of the New York Fight Managers "Guilt," tells friends he is going to Paris to promote fights but who knows, he may be going to organize the Paris branch of the "Guilt" and could be he will suspend the French government unless it cooperates to the fullest . . . One of the most interested spectators at several Redskin workouts during the past week has been Bee Bee Washington, Foggy Bottom's pride and joy who is ranked No. 8 among the country's middleweights . . . Reports from the West Coast say that Henry Armstrong is now managing fighters and wants to book several of them in Washington in the not too distant future.


CONSIDINE

Good news from Baltimore tells of noticeable improvement in Mack Hanbury, 14, young brother of Lew Hanbury, who was stricken recently with infantile paralysis. And that is good news . . . Morris Reif, who meets Willie Joyce at the ball park tomorrow night, really answers to the name of Izzy (Isadore) but adopted his brother Morris' name for ring purposes . . . Pfc. Ben "Evil Eye" Finkel really hasn't been given the credit he deserves Hardly two months after he was shipped to Europe, the Nazis quit and now, after something like six weeks in the Pacific, the Japs hollered "Uncle" and we do mean Sam. It just goes to show what the "Sloboka Stare" and the atom bomb can do when both let go . . . Promoter Goldie Ahearn, the Liberty A. C. promoter who is putting on the Reif-Joyce fight tomorrow night, is tinkering with the idea of putting on a world championship fight in his last outdoor bout at the ball park next month, which could mean only two guys if he is serious—Sal Bartolo or Freddie "Red" Cochrane . . . Incidentally, on the Reif-Joyce card tomorrow, Ahearn wanted also to have Jimmy Joyce, Willie's brother who is a junior welterweight, on the same card, but Jimmy no care to leave the West Coast, where he says he is doing quite alright . . . If Bee Bee Washington hadn't hurt his arm in his bout with Jerry Fiorello last Monday he would have fought Joey Agosta August 27 for the Joe Turner-Gabe Menendez team and by his enforced idleness Matchmaker Menendez instead plans to put in four eight-rounders instead, featuring Dixie Oliver, Norval Gaddis, Oscar "Atomic". Wright and possibly Danny Petro, the "Walloping Wop" from Southeast.

Edward "Cockey" Janofsky is the latest local sportsman who wants to become a fight manager and is looking around for a good looking boy's contract to buy . . . Henry "Wattaman" Berman's ringside absence lately is because he is vacationing in Atlantic City . . . Now that Flat Top Cummings has turned 21, Eddie Nelson, comanger of Norval Gaddis, has signed him to a contract but Sam "The Mumbler" Sobel still retains half interest in both fighters with Nelson doing the booking for both . . . George Abrams, the Washington boy who is the logical contender for Tony Zale's N. B. A. middleweight crown, may soon be on his way home after a lengthy stay in the Pacific with the Navy, one of his friends confided recently. Here's hoping so . . . Has anyone heard from Phil Furr lately? He's also in the Pacific . . . the cigars were on Edward J. (Chief Abe) Goldberg last week as his son, Ronnie, 13, was confirmed . . . Barrister Charley Ford's fighter, Bobby Parsons, is back in town after a long hitch in the merchant marine.

Rockingham

1—¾; $1700; 3-yr.-olds up.
Mar D'Esprit, 115 (Trent) .. 8.00 4.80 3.60
Fire Kabe, 115 (Oliver) 12.00 7.20
Jacks Girl, 115 (Canning) 5.80
Tatu, Valdina Greedy, Anna Mullen, Pompous Fox, Top Transit, Hercules, Diamond Back also ran. Time, 1:13⅗.

2—¾; $1600; 3-yr.-olds.
Bright Signal, 113 (Carroll). 5.40 3.80 3.20
Multi Air, 105 (Ricks) 15.40 7.80
Duskily, 112 (Hettinger) 3.40
Sibsis, Count Bill, Shasta Ko, Irish Stew, Black San, Psychic Wave, Ollie Simmons also ran. Time, 1:14.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $36.60.

3—¾; $1500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Ebro, 111 (Barber) 9.40 5.80 3.40
Lost Gold, 120 (Turnbull) 5.00 3.00
Nanny Bones, 112 (Balzaretti) 4.00
Easy Quero, Sir Echo, Mattie Sue, Eric Knight also ran. Time, 1:14⅕.

4—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $1600; 3-yr.-olds.
Bienban, 120 (Bierman) 4.60 3.60 3.00
Fox Rime, 120 (Basile) 8.60 6.80
Davie's Sister, 112 (Trent) 4.00
Count Ballot, Snob Tourist, Flight Gal, Malachi also ran. Time, 1:48⅗.

5—¾; $5000 added; 3-yr.-olds up.
Jo Agnes, 110 (Tobin) 9.20 4.60 3.00
West Fleet, 124 (Sisto) 4.60 3.40
Pique, 113 (Chaffin) 4.40
Johnny Jr., Cherrydale, Windmill also ran. Time, 1:12.

6—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up.
Dense Path, 112 (Bierman) ... 7.20 4.00 3.00
Hero Mine, 108 (McMullen) 6.80 3.40
Top Reward, 108 (Basile) 3.20
Paul A., Bold Salute also ran. Time, 1:48⅗.

7—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up.
Innate, 113 (McKeever) 6.60 3.80 3.40
Link, 108 (Hettinger) 6.80 4.80
Dog Trot, 115 (Brennan) 6.60
Busy Nine, Star Governor, Morocco Sir, Decision, Mason Dixon also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

8—1⅛; $1700; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Maybe Miss, 112 (Rollins) .. 18.00 8.40 6.20
High Plaid, 111 (Turnbull) 4.60 3.60
Ippas Tappas, 107 (Manley) 4.40
Precious Years, Materialize, Real Man, Bonnie Goics also ran. Time, 1:54.

Gaddis, Wright Signed for Aug. 27 Show

Gabe Menendez, matchmaker for Promoter Joe Turner, disclosed last night that he is mapping plans for an all-star fighting show at Griffith Stadium August 27, a week from tomorrow night.

If Menendez's plans go through, four top eight round bouts will be held. The matchmaker got off to a good start by signing Norval Gaddis, the rising young junior welterweight and Oscar "Automic" Wright, the local lightweight, who packs dynamite in both hands, for two of the bouts.

Gaddis and Wright, both District Negroes, are proteges of Sam "The Mumbler" Sobel, and are showing signs of going places.

Gaddis' has won 12 out of 15 bouts and scored a stunning upset over Billy Banks, the local lightweight champion, in his last match.

Wright is staging a comeback after two years service in the Marines. A powerful built youngster, Wright is a sharp puncher and went over big here last Monday night when he kayoed Marcel Fournier, the Canadian contender, in the fourth round of a scheduled six round match.

Opponents for Wright and Gaddis are expected to be named within the next several days.

Open Victory Regatta Set Sunday, Sept. 2

Canoe racing comes into its own locally for the first time since the start of the war when the Washington Canoe Club stages its Open Victory Regatta on Sunday, September 2, off the club float, just above Key Bridge. Racing will be held, starting at 1:45 p. m., followed by tilting matches and an open house open to the public. Members of the host club will hold a dance that night following the afternoon program.

Ernie Reidel, national double-blade champion since 1928 and a point-winner in the 1936 Olympics, has filed entry in the Potomac River show and plans to bring down a full crew from his Pendleton Canoe Club of New York. Another out-of-town entry is the Philadelphia Canoe Club, and a trio of New York outfits—Lake Sebago, Knickerbocker and Yonkers—have made tentative entry.

The host club will be represented by 24 entrants who have been training daily under the tutelage of Harry "Pop" Knight, 57-year-old enthusiast and winner in the 1924 Olympics. His squad includes the following former District champions—Bill Havens, Dick Acked, Herman Volmer, Ray Lungstrem, Spike Parker, Nick Carter, Eddie Bae, Felix Peckham and Don Miller.

Sergt. Bill Haven, jr., returned overseas veteran and national tilting champion, will display his wares in the tilting jousts.

Additional competition will come for crews representing Potomac Boat Club and Dempsey's Boat House.

Garden State

1—¾; $2000; 2-yr.-olds.
Tonys Find, 117 (Young) 40.00 23.70 12.20
Acondale, 117 (Mills) 133 30 35.80
Lady Noonday, 117 (Breen) 5.90
Flake, Fagranny, Quelle Belle, Jacs Date, Co Maid, Popo Lass, Just We Two, Jet Plane, Tintary also ran. Time, 1:14⅖.

2—¾; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Hearts Entwine, 115 (Mills). 12.90 6.40 4.10
Amperage, 107 (Padgett) 8.10 5.20
Miss Monarch, 110 (Wall) 8.80
Hy Rickey, Tennessee Maid, Pompey Corners, Victory Blue, Brave Bid, Tory Row, Dispose, Our Damsel, Stellas Sun also ran.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $679.00.

3—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $2500; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Star Back, 120 (Gonzalez) .. 6.50 4.20 2.70
Isolation, 112 (Decamillus) 18.70 4.60
Conrad Mann, 116 (Scocca) 2.30
O'Goody, Found Out, Hasty Foot, Wickliffe Gal also ran. Time, 1:59⅘.

4—1 mi.; $4000; 3-yr.-olds.
Chance Gain, 115 (Redert). 21.30 4.70 2.90
Cellarette, 115 (Martin) 2.80 2.30
Ginokum, 110 (Wall) 3.30
War Strategy, Hand Wave also ran. Time, 1:39⅖.

5—¾; $10.000 added; 3-yr.-olds up.
Safeguard, 118 (Wall) 4.00 3.00 2.50
Price Level, 115 (Erickson) 4.70 3.60
Rampart, 109 (Jemas) 4.30
Miss Drummond, Adroit, Ace Card, Prissy Miss, Pink Devil also ran. Time, 1:10⅖.

6—¾; $3500; 3-yr.-olds.
Riar Red, 105 (Martin) ... 10.00 6.10 4.00
Russardo, 112 (Schmidl) 11.50 8.00
Vrondi, 112 (Jemas) 4.60
Skip Bid, Anamosa, In Crescent, Jetsam, Selectee, We Hail, Dolly Varden, Grand Player, Army Cadet also ran. Time, 1:12⅕.

7—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $4000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Broke Even, 117 (Breen) 3.60 3.00 2.40
Mugwump, 111 (Schmidl) 6.70 4.00
Mug's Game, 120 (Scocca) 2.70
Omaha Mike, Ballast, Valdivia, Bright Argosy, Aera also ran. Time, 1:58⅘.

8—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Threeply, 103 (Wall) 129.10 43.30 16.00
Swing Shift, 113 (R. J. Martin) 14.20 9.80
Valdina Brave, 114 (Cusimano) 9.60
Dancing Archie, †Elbasan, Light Landing, Zuna, †Court Blenheim, Valdina Decoy, Ring Master, Gullah also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.
†H. H. Hecht entry.

Sergt. Hare Winner In Army Tennis

London, Aug. 18 (AP).—Top-seeded Staff Sergt. Charley Hare of Chicago, won the United States Army E. T. O. tennis championship today by defeating Sergt. Dick McKee, Miami, Fla., in the finals of the four-day tourney. The scores were 2—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Belmont

1—5½; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Best Dress, 115 (Atkinson) ... 3.80 2.70 2.20
Rytina, 110 (McCreary) 4.60 2.80
Red Shoes, 120 (Kirkland) 2.40
Window Shopper, Casano, Sue Creek, Galamilk, White Wine, Mitylene also ran.

2—¾; $4000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Bertie S., 110 (Hansman) ... 8.70 5.50 3.70
Turnplate, 112 (Kirkland) 12.60 6.30
Darby Dunedin, 112 (Roberts) 4.50
Blustering, Silver Smoke, Sun Day also ran.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $18.30.

3—Ab. 1¾; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up; hurdles.
King Oberon, 156 (Magee) ... 3.80 3.30 2.50
Farsight, 133 (Adams) 5.30 3.30
†The Beak, 146 (Riles) 2.90
†Bold Mate, Wolfberry, Fieldfare also ran.
†Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.
Time, 3:20 (new track record).

4—¾; Saratoga Special; 2-year-olds.
Mist o' Gold, 122 (Wright) ... 3.90 2.70 2.20
Our Bully, 122 (McCreary) 8.60 3.40
Condiment, 122 (J. Gilbert) 2.60
Mahout, Blue Falcon, Blunt Remark also ran. Tmie, 1:10⅗.

5—¾; $4000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Larky Day, 113 (Permane) .. 10.00 6.80 5.00
True North, 123 (Atkinson) 7.80 5.30
Breezing Home, 110 (Kirkland) 6.50
†His Jewel, †Tarpan, Boy Knight, Unchallenged also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.
†J. Fink entry.

6—1¼; $50,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Olympic Zenith, 108 (McCr'ry) 9.40 4.90 4.20
First Fiddle, 124 (Kirkland) 3.90 3.50
†Ariel Flight, 100 (Caffarella) 6.70
†Eurasian, ‡Bright Gallant, ‡Halle, Bon Jour, Bankrupt, ‡Stymie, Megogo also ran.
†Havahome Stable and S. Feinberg entry.
I. Bieber and Mrs. E. D. Jacobs entry.

7—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
First Reward, 117 (J. Gilbert) 12.00 7.20 4.40
Pharason, 117 (Kirkland) 8.70 5.10
†Stage Fire, 113 (Mehrtens) 4.30
Burra Peg, Bull Play, †Stage Bond, Frere Jacques, Darby Dieppe also ran. Time, 1:44⅕.
†E. Sande entry.

8—1½; $4000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
†Adelphia, 116 (McCreary) .. 6.40 3.70 3.00
Oatmeal, 114 (Hansman) 3.90 2.80
Equinox, 113 (Atkinson) 3.60
Spoon Bread, Proof Coil, Ox Blood, Brenner Pass, †First Gun, Cavaluke, Wings, Yukon also ran. Time, 2:31⅗.

Cumberland

1—6½; $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Tacaro Bras, 104 (Bakhsh) 4.10 3.30 2.50
June Pennant, 109 (Covalli) 10.50 4.60
Gallant, 111 (Fitzgerald) 5.10
Miss Economy, Home Wolf, Sunny Del, Falco Tigress, Petee Girl also ran.

2—Ab. 5 fur.; $800; 3-year-olds up; cl'ing.
Bugler, 119 (Grant) 6.90 3.10 2.40
Edmar Jojan, 116 (Edens) 3.60 2.60
Burdman, 119 (Kelly) 3.00
Ingerfire, Boston Broom, Rocky D'Or, Tie Me, Sabrate also ran. Time, 0:55⅖.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $16.60.

3—6½; $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Time Burner, 114 (Covalli) 17.50 6.30 3.70
Cast Out, 109 (Grant) 2.80 2.40
Ted O., 114 (Bakhsh) 2.90
Sherrie Lee, Royal Marlboro, Late Slip, All Crystal also ran. Time, 1:23.

4—6½; $800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Lord London, 119 (Bowers) 12.20 5.90 3.00
Rusty Pots, 104 (Bakhsh) 13.50 3.70
Air Defense, 114 (Edens) 2.50
Marquest, My Exit, Blue Beauty, Noslen, Big Moose also ran. Time, 1:22⅗.

5—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Fondenella, 108 (Edens) 4.40 3.40 2.30
*Alhalon, 113 (Fitzgerald) 6.70 3.20
Miss Gallant, 103 (Grant) 2.60
Jons, Infinite Girl, Strolling Lee, Rampage, Madame Mamie also ran. Time, 1:49⅕.

6—Ab. ⅝; $800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Leeter, 117 (Edens) 2.90 2.80 2.40
†Ariel Legend, 112 (Covalli) 3.70 3.30
Spikery, 117 (Leggett) 3.90
Flower Battle, Constance V., Arch McDonald, †Frosty River also ran. Time, 0:55⅕.
†V. McKenney entry.

7—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Isle de Pine, 108 (H'nandez) 15.10 6.80 4.80
Ultima Thule, 108 (Bakhsh) 3.40 2.80
Great Play, 108 (Covalli) 3.60
Grand Fanar, Canter Glass, Gay Victory, Merrily Go also ran. Time, 1:49.

8—1$\frac{1}{16}$; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Uncle Billies, 108 (Grant) 8.30 5.00 3.40
Garand, 118 (Fitzgerald) 5.10 3.50
Scotch Flag, 108 (Walters) 6.70
Ball Me Out, Beau Briar, Bastinado, Bonnie Myth, Randle's Queen also ran. Time, 1:50⅕.

BASES

From Page 1

plane bases now under Allied control; development of Mactan Island, in the Philippines, as a main Naval air base; and maintenance of land plane and sea plane bases at Puerto Princesa, Tawi Tawi and Guimeras in the Philippines; Okinawa in the Ryukus; strategic sites in the Bonins, the Kuriles and the Aleutians; Pearl Harbor, Midway, Canton, Johnston and other locations in the Hawaiians; Samoa, and Tontouta, Magenta, Espiritu Santo, Efate and Guadalcanal.

Control of the islands named by the committee has, in the past, been in the following hands:

Japan—Saipan, Okinawa, Palau, Majuro, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Truk, the Bonins, the Kuriles, Palau.

Britain or Australia—Manus, Guadalcanal.

Joint British and French—Espiritu Santo, Efate.

French—Tontouta, Magenta, Noumea.

United States—Pearl Harbor, Guam, Iloilo, Midway, Subic Bay, Mactan, Puerto Princesa, Tawi Tawi, Guimeras, the Aleutians, Canton, Johnston, American Samoa.

U. S. Islands Not Discussed

The committee did not discuss American islands or Allied islands still in the hands of the Japanese. It will deal with them in a later report.

It emphasized, however, that the United States should "take outright" the Japanese mandated islands and "the outlying Japanese islands."

"To those who challenge the justification" for retention of Pacific bases, the committee had this to say:

"We will have restored peace to the Pacific almost single-handedly and if we are to be charged with the responsibility of maintaining that peace, we must be given the authority and the means by which to maintain the peace—one of the principal means being the authority over strategic islands in the Pacific. . . . Prewar mandates mean little enforcement of world peace if the countries that hold the mare incapable of maintaining and defending the islands." Heavy loss of American life in taking the various bases also was cited.

The United States' strategy of defense in the Pacific, the committee said, "should revolve about a center line running north of the equator, through the Hawaiian Islands, the Marshalls, the Carolines, the Marianas and the Philippines," with the northern flank protected by the Aleutians and the Kuriles and the southetrn by "a mixture of islands" held outright by, or under the mandate of, the British, the French, the Australians, the New Zealanders, the Dutch, the Portulguese and the Chileans.

Jo Agnes Scores In Raceland 'Cap

Salem, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP).—Hitting a million dollar tempo at the mutuel windows for the thrid time within a week, a crowd of 20,000 saw Jo Agnes, the L. F. Holton entry, breeze to an easy victory at Rockingham Park today in the fifth running of the $5000 added Raceland Handicap.

Taking an early lead, the 4-year-old daughter of Flying Heels and Agnes Ayers, swung into the stretch three lengths ahead of the field and was two lengths ahead of H. T. Darling's West Fleet at the wipe. Jockey Frank Todin hand rode the winner over the heavy strip in 1:12, best time of the meeting for the six furlongs.

In third place was Pine Tree Farm's Pique, a scant nose asead of E. J. Daily's Johnny Junior. Jo Agnes paid $9.20.

Girls' Pro Ball Loop To Operate in Winter

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—The all-American girls' professional ball league today announced plans to operate a winter league in Florida next January and February with headquarters at Miami. Prospective playing sites were not announced.

The league currently operates at Rockford, Ill.; South Bend and Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Racine and Kenosha, Wis. Max Carey, former major league star, is league president.

VETERANS

From Page 1

to make the Armed Forces their future career if they can.

Third Back in Old Jobs

Of the men who've already come back to the District, one third have gone back to their old jobs. They are the ones for whom adjustment is easiest.

Another group, dissatisfieed with what they were doing before for wantinG to better themselves, looked for—and found—new jobs. For theem, adjustment took a little longer—two or three months—while they were tracking down the job they wanted.

A third group includes the men who are going back to school; those who don't know what they want to do and need more time to look things over, and the men who need and want some kind of rehabilitation.

Woodson's Case Is Typical

The case of Isaac Woodson, jr., 1804 Harvard st., Arlington, is typical of many young veteerans who "don't want to go back to my old job unless I can't do any better."

Woodson, now 27, has been a weaver in a rug factory in Glasgow, Va. He spent four years and two months in the Army, three of them overseas as an artillery medic.

When he got out of the Army on a point discharge June 29, he immediately started job hunting, querying his friends for help and advice. The suggestion that appealed to him most was a dental teechnician apprenticeship with Johnson & Blancke dental laboratory.

Takin gan apprenticeship meant less money than he'd received as a rug weaver. But Woodson was looking to the future. He liked the dental technician's trade. He wanted to become a skilled worker.

Takes WMC Training

So he took advantage of the War Manpower Commission-sponsored apprentice training program now operating in 30,000 plants and companies throughout the United States. Under this setup the company pays a percentage of the apprentice salary; the Government the remainder.

A worker in the gold department, it will take Woodson four years to finish his apprenticeship. Wage increases come every few months as his skill improves.

Isaac Woodson is like a lot of fighting men who didn't want to go to war, but made the best of the job assigned to them. It gave him a philosophic acceptance of the inevitable and a high degree of self-confidence. This is his philosophy:

"Oh, I may get kicked around a little but I can take care of myself."

The only thing that is seriously worrying Woodson right now is how to get his English wife to the United States. They were married in England a year ago, but it may be 10 months more before she can get transportation here.

Until then, Woodson observes: "I'm being a good boy."

OBSERVE

From Page 1

ington would offer prayers of thanksgiving for peace at all services today. Appropriate prayers also will be said at all masses in Catholic churches.

Service Arranged

A number of thanksgiving services have ben arranged in Jewish synagogues. They will include Adas Israel Congregation, Sixth and I sts. nw., 7:30 p. m.; B'nai Israel Congregation, 14th and Emerson sts. nw., 7:30 p. m.; Beth Sholom-Talmud Torah, 8th and Shepherd sts. nw., 9 a. m., and Washington Hebrew Congregation, 822 8th st. nw., at 5 p. m.

The Rev. John J. Jepson, S.S., vice-rector of Catholic University's Theological College, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Edward B. Jordan, vice rector of the university, will lead services of solemn high mass today at 11 a. m. in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, on the campus. Father Jepson will be celebrant, and Monsignor Jordan, preacher.

CONVERT

From Page 1

do not cause price increases at later levels of production or distribution.

Improve and tighten price controls in those fields which are important in relation to production costs or the cost of living and where, in OPA's judgment, the controls have heretofore been insufficiently effective.

The War Labor Board was authorized:

To provide that employers through collective bargaining or by voluntary action make wage or salary increases without the necessity of obtaining WLB approval—upon condition that such increases will not be used in whole or part as the basis for an increase in price ceilings and will not increase the cost of materials to the United States.

To approve without regard to the limitations contained in any other orders or directives such increases as may be necessary to correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy.

Mr. Truman said this authority is in addition to that contained in the stabilization order of October 2, 1942. It permits the board to ignore the directive order freezing wages at the Little Steel ceiling limits.

Increases Not Retroactive

The President provided, however, that any wage increases under new policy shall not be retroactive to a time prior to the issuance of today's order.

He directed that any wage increases which require price relief must continue to have WLB and OES approval before going into effect.

The President also continued WLB authority over industrial disputes under the order creating the WLB and the War Labor Disputes Act. He said officials "shall consider that labor disputes which would interrupt work contributing to the production of military supplies or interfere with effective transition to a peacetime economy are disputes which interrupt work contributing to the effective prosecution of the war."

WPB's Authorization

The War Production Board was authorized:

To use all its authorized powers to expand production of materials which are in short supply.

Limit the manufacture of products for which materials or facilities are insufficient.

Control the accumulation of inventories to avoid speculative hoarding and unbalanced distribution which would curtail total production.

Grant priority assistance to break bottlenecks which would impede reconversion.

Facilitate fulfillment of relief and other essential export programs.

Allocate scarce materials or facilities necessary for production of low-priced items essential to continued success of the stabilization program.

Reconversion Council Organized by NAM

New York, Aug 18 (AP).—Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today announced formation of an NAM Reconversion Council headed by Robert R. Watson, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

E. M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of United States Steel Corp., will be vice chairman of the council which, Mosher said, would be composed primarily of representatives of various NAM committees which have been working on such problems as contract termination, disposal of surpluses and price controls.

Announcement

THE NEW JEEP IS HERE

NOTE:
A limited number of dealer franchises open. Address all communications to

First in Washington with the new 1946 automobile

SEE IT—EXAMINE IT—RIDE IN IT

Demonstration by Appointment

WILLYS of WASHINGTON
INCORPORATED
Distributor, Willys-Overland Products
Washington 5, D. C.

Temporary location
1333 14th N.W.

Dupont
4322

HERE IS THE News OF THE MIRACLE SETS OF TOMORROW!

ORDER NOW

It will take many months to catch up with the backlog of demand for Emerson Radio.

Call on your nearest Emerson Radio dealer, select the models of your choice and place your advance order now.

You will be notified when the new post-war Emerson Radios are available—models for every purpose, every purse.

Emerson Compact Model 502 (AC-DC). Highly powered chassis with enclosed Super Loop and "Miracle Tone" Speaker. New tube developments. All advance operation features. Approximately $25

The New Post-War
Emerson Radio
and Television

Emerson Portable Model 505. "3-Way" operation—battery, AC and DC. New "Miracle Voice" grille. Amazing power for near and far-off broadcasts. "Miracle Tone" Speaker. Light weight, durable and weather resisting. Approximately $35

Engineered for BETTER Style, Tone, Performance and Value

NEW—in every respect. New post-war models for every purpose and every purse — born of vast radio-radar-electronic experience at war. New "eye" and "ear" surprises by the World's Largest Maker of Small Radio.

This is the NEWS you've long been waiting for. The illustrations and prices are *approximate*, but they give you a hint of what to expect.

The actual new sets will have new features of operation—new power that will give you reception and tone range hitherto impossible. Emerson post-war Radio will measure up to the quality traditions which are revered by millions of owners throughout the world.

You will want one or more of these "Miracle Sets" as soon as they become available. Call on your nearest Emerson Radio dealer and place your order now.

EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Emerson Phonoradio Model 506. With automatic record changer—plays 10-in. and 12-in. records. Super-powered radio with enclosed Super Loop and "Miracle Tone" Speaker. "Miracle Voice" grille. New plastic and metal features. Approximately $85

Emerson Pocket Radio Model 508. Self-powered—no outside wires or antenna. Light weight, unbreakable tenite case. Utilizing new tube developments, for utmost in reception range. "Miracle Tone" Speaker. Fits easily in your pocket, Approximately $25

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF SMALL RADIO

Acacia Drops War Clause On Policies

By S. Oliver Goodman

All war-time restrictions, except for aviation, have been removed on Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. policies, President William Montgomery announced here yesterday.

This means, he said, that policy holders in the Armed Forces in whatever part of the world they may be stationed will be given full protection in the event of fatality resulting from injury. Previously, the war clause had been removed from servicemen in the European area after May 8. Yesterday's announcement extends full coverage to the Pacific area.

Acacia's war clause had given protection both in the home area and against all service hazards other than direct enemy action and aviation. Abandonment of the war clause means that policyholders stationed in Europe and in the Pacific as occupational forces now are assured of protection against all hazards attendant upon military service in conquered areas.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

State Offering Bonds

On Tuesday the State of West Virginia will offer $1,000,000 road bonds due from 1946 to 1970, with bidders having the option to purchase an additional $1,000,000 bonds, alike in all respects, at the same price. Montgomery County, Md., will receive bids until Tuesday on $885,000 bonds due from 1946 to 1973.

Safeway Net Dips in Period

Safeway Stores, Inc., reported net income for the first half of 1945 of $2,407,286, or 74 cents each on 2,540,653 average shares outstanding, compared with $2,773,461, or 88 cents a share on the same basis, for the corresponding period last year. The common stock recently was split on a three-for-one basis.

Council to Meet

Clarence E. Kefauver, president of the District of Columbia Building and Loan League, has called a meeting of the executive council for Tuesday at 12:30 p. m., at the Mayflower Hotel. Kefauver stated that regular meetings of the organization will be resumed in September.

Consolidation to Be Voted

Directors of Diamond Shoe Corp. have called a special meeting of stockholders on September 10 to vote on a proposed merger of the company into its wholly-owned subsidiary, the A. S. Beck Shoe Corp.

When the merger becomes effective, the Beck Corp. will continue in existence under its present name and the corporate existence of Diamond Shoe will terminate. Under the terms of the proposed merger, holders of common stock of Diamond Shoe will receive, in exchange for each shade, 12/100th of a share of 4¾ percent cumulative preferred stock, par value $100, and one share of common stock, par value $1, of th eBeck Corp.

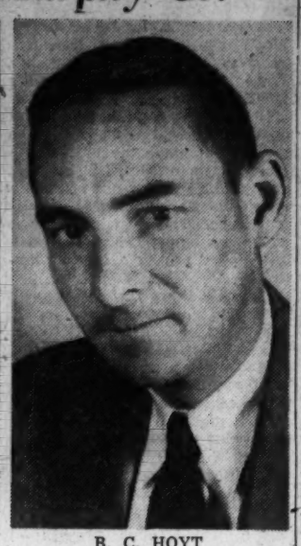
Over-the-Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Federal Storage 3s, 1967	59	
National Press Bldg. 4½, 1950	77½	
BONDS	BID	ASKED
City Club 1st 6s	60	
Consol. Title 6s, 1951	99½	
D. C. Paper Mills 3s, 1946	29½	
National Press Bldg. 3-5s, 1956	100⅛	
Racquet Club 1st 3s, 1945	68	
Washington Auditorium 6s, 1944	83½	
Wash. Properties 7s, 1952	99½	102
STOCKS		
American Co. Pfd.	64	
American Co. common	17	
Anacostia Bank	170	
Barber & Ross Pfd.	69	
Barber & Ross common	19	
City Bank	40	
Columbia Mtge. Co. Units	32	
Columbia Natl. Bank	250	
Consol. Title Pfd.	40⅛	
Consol. Title common	7	
Dist. Natl. Securities Pfd.	60	
Fidelity Storage Co.	100	
Financial Credit Co. Units	19	
Griffith Consumers Corp. Comn.	48½	52½
Hamilton Natl. Bank	60	
International Finance Units	19	
Mayflower Hotel	9	10
Merchants Transfer & Stor. Pfd.	69	
Merchants Trans. & Stor. Comn.	1	
Mt. Vernon Mtge. Corp. Pfd.	30	
Munsey Trust Co.	104	
Natl. Metropolitan Bank	68	
Natl. Mtge. & Invest.	½	
National Press Building Pfd.	9	10
Natl. Press Building Comn.	3	
Raleigh Hotel	79	83
Real Estate Mtge. & Gty. "A"	1	
Real Estate Mtge. & Gty. "B"	1⅞	
Second National Bank	80	
Security Savgs. & Comml. Bank	172	190
Suburban Natl. Bank	21	
Washington Properties	38½	
Wash. Rwy. & Elec. Units	15½	16½
Wash. Sanitary Housing	115	
Wash. Sanitary Improvement	23	

Promoted by Murphy Co.

CHARLES P. KERLEY



B. C. HOYT

IN WASHINGTON—Charles P. Kerley, formerly manager of the G. C. Murphy Co.'s F st. store, has been appointed superintendent of the Washington District which includes six stores. B. C. Hoyt of Sharon, Pa., will succeed Mr. Kerley as manager of the F st. store

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Aug. 18 (AP).—Grain futures rallied today after a continuation of peacetime jitters caused some heavy liquidation in early trade.

Buying credited to mills started a rally in wheat, and this brought some short-covering purchases. The strong oats upturn was influenced by reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation had bought an undisclosed amount of oats for export. Shipping sales of about 500,000 bushels were the largest reported in some time.

Wheat closed ¼ lower to ⅜ higher than the previous finish, September 1.63¼. Corn was off ⅛ to ¾, December 1.13⅜. Oats were ¼ to ½ higher, September 57⅜@57½. Rye was unchanged to 1¾ cents off, September 1.38⅛@1.37¾, and barley was ⅛ lower, September 1.01¾.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	1.63	1.63¼	1.62⅜	1.63¼
December	1.61¾	1.62⅛	1.61⅛	1.62⅛
May	1.60½	1.61	1.60	1.60¾
July	1.51½	1.52⅛	1.51	1.52⅛
Corn—				
December	1.13½	1.13¼	1.13	1.13⅜
May	1.11⅞	1.12	1.11½	1.11¾
July	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.10⅛	1.10⅜
Oats—				
September	57	57½	56⅛	57½
December	57⅜	58¼	57	58¼
May	57¾	58⅜	57⅜	58⅜
July	54⅞	55½	54½	55⅜
Rye—				
September	1.39⅜	1.39⅝	1.36⅞	1.37¾
December	1.34	1.34⅜	1.32	1.33¼
May	1.29¾	1.29¾	1.27½	1.29
July	1.22½	1.23¼	1.21⅝	1.23⅛
Barley—				
September	1.00¾	1.01¾	1.00¾	1.01¾
December	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02
May	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02

Cash Grain

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.65; No. 2 mixed, 1.63; No. 3 red, 1.64¼.

CORN—No sales.

OATS—No. 1 mixed, 60; No. 1 mixed, extra heavy, 61¼; No. 1 white, heavy, 60; No. 2 white, heavy, 61; No. 3 white, 59½; No. 3 white, heavy, 60; No. 1 special red, heavy, 60@60½; No. 1 special red, extra heavy, 61½.

BARLEY—Nominal: Malting, 1.24@1.39½; feed, 1.05@1.13.

Commodity Index

New York, Aug. 18.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today declined to 108.60.

Previous day, 108.63; week ago, 108.73; month ago, 108.80; year ago, 107.19.

	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
High	109.58	108.73	107.54	103.22
Low	108.15	106.03	103.43	95.54

(1926 average equals 100.)

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables

(Sales on wholesale market in less-than-carlot quantities.)

APPLES—Market steady; demand good for 2½ inches and larger; demand slow for small stock; Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, bushel baskets: Wealthys, U. S. 1, 2-2¼ inches, very few sales, 1.25@1.50; U. S. 1, 2¼-2½ inches, 2.00@2.50; U. S. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 3.75@4.00, few 4.25; Northwestern Greenings, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.25; 2¾ inches and up, 4.25@4.50; Summer Rambos, U. S. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.75@3.00; 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.25; 2¾ inches and up, 4.25@4.50; various varieties, U. S. 1, 2-inch minimum, 1.00@1.60; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.50; 2½ inches and up, 3.50@4.25.

CABBAGE—Market steady; Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, domestic round type, packed locally, 1.25@1.50; ordinary quality low as 50; 50-lb. sacks, domestic round type, 1.00; Virginia, 50-lb. sacks, domestic round type, 1.50.

CANTALOUPES—Western stock: Market steady; California, Salmon Meats, jumbos, all size, 5.25@5.68, some overripe low as 2.50@3.00, according to quality and condition. Southern stock: Eastern Shore Maryland, Salmon Meats, bushel baskets, packed locally, 3.00@3.45. New Jersey, Rodrocks, bushel baskets, packed locally, 1.25@1.75; nearby, Salmon Meats and Pinks, bushel baskets, packed locally, 2.00@2.25.

CARROTS—Market firm at ceiling; California, Los Angeles crates, 6-dozen, 5.18@5.58; fair quality, 4.50@5.00; New York, 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, 2.50; Illinois, 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, 2.50.

CORN—Market dull; New Jersey, sacks, 4-5 dozen, yellow, fair quality, 1.50, topped, washed, few best higher; bushel baskets, 5-dozen, generally good quality, 1.50@1.70; nearby Maryland and Virginia, sacks, 5-dozen, yellow, 75@1.25; white, 1.25@1.50.

LETTUCE—Western stock: Market firm at ceiling; California, Los Angeles crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, 5.54@5.94. Eastern stock: Pennsylvania, 1⅔-bushel boxes, Iceberg type, 24s, 2.00.

ONIONS—Market steady; 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. 1: New Jersey, 2.25@2.50, few higher; New York, 2.55.

POTATOES—Market steady; 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers, U. S. 1, size A: New Jersey, 2.50@3.00; Pennsylvania, 2.50.

SWEET POTATOES—Market steady; Louisiana and South Carolina, bushel baskets, Puerto Ricans, U. S. 1, mostly 3.50, few higher; bushel crates, Puerto Ricans, U. S. 1, 3.50@3.75.

TOMATOES—Market steady; nearby stock mostly supplying the market; Hale, bushel baskets, 1.25@2.00, few lower.

. . . as The Wall Street Journal pointed out . . .

Coin-in-the-slot vending machines aren't new . . . at least no newer than between 100 and 200 B.C. when Hero of Alexandria invented a machine to dispense holy water at five drachmas a portion!

Not merely to *entertain* its readers did The Wall Street Journal cite this bit of ancient history in a recent article.

For the antiquity of vending machines and their extensive use in European countries today are points that help emphasize a big problem of this industry in America... *namely, the innocent automatic salesman is often classed with slot-machine gambling devices.*

As a result, said The Wall Street Journal, the industry has been victim of local prejudices, anti-slot-machine ordinances or taxes.

This "gambling shadow," industry members believe, explains much of their trouble with petty thievery . . . necessitating engineering to thwart every conceivable method of "beating" their machines.

While working to change the public's attitude, they plan big expansion . . . *affecting distribution of many consumer products* . . . groceries, cosmetics, hosiery, drugs, etc.

The Wall Street Journal article told of mechanical marvels actually ready now... to squeeze oranges . . . flip back correct change from any combination of coins . . . broil hot dogs electrically in 15 seconds, delivering each slipped into a roll.

That's the way The Wall Street Journal, the complete business daily, does its industrial reporting. Gives you the important particulars. Every field of industry is constantly watched and studied to keep you informed of significant developments... *with newspaper speed.*

Our acceptance of subscriptions ($18 a yr. in U. S.) may be subject to delay because of present limitations on publishers' use of paper.

The Wall Street Journal

44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

South'n Pacific Plans Offering Of 150 Million

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. asked Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday for authority to issue 150 million dollars of series A, B, C and D first mortgage bonds to help redeem $159,459,000 of first refunding mortgage gold bonds.

The Southern Pacific Co. would assume obligation and liability as guarantor. The railroad proposed to sell under competitive bidding 125 million dollars of the bonds and to sell to Southern Pacific Co. an additional 25 million dollars.

The bonds would be dated July 1, 1945.

Series A's of 25 million dollars would be due January 1, 1961; series B's of 50 million dollars would be due January 1, 1986; series C's of 50 million dollars on January 1, 1996 and series D's of 25 million dollars on January 1, 1996.

Series D's would be sold to the Southern Pacific Co., at the same price per one million dollars bond at which the series C's are sold. They would bear interest at the same rate as series C's.

U. S. Cotton Exports Show Sharp Upturn

The Commerce department reported yesterday that United States cotton exports increased 571,000 bales for the 11 months of the cotton season compared with the previous year.

Exports from August 1944 through 1945 totaled 1,615,000 bales compared with 1,044,000 bales for the corresponding period of 1943-44. Lend-lease shipments from August through May amounted to 708,000 bales or 53.7 per cent of the total.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 18 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 99; shipments, 1; stocks, 2422.

ROSIN—Receipts, 18; shipments, 100; stocks, 6836.

Heavy Selling of Rail Stocks Depresses List in Victory Week

New York, Aug. 18 (AP).—Wall Street went back to work on Friday after two days of victory celebration and decided rail stocks were too high.

So many carrier shares were offered that Santa Fe was off almost 6 points at the close and losses of around 2 appeared for Southern Railway, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Weakness in rails soon affected the list as a whole and early steadiness—especially in stocks expected to benefit by peacetime operations—gave way to a general retreat.

Utilities, steels, some metals and aircrafts were off lesser amounts. A few motors, building materials, chemicals and rubbers managed fractional gains. Radio Corp., American Radiator and Certainteed finished the week at new 1945 highs.

The Associated Press 60-composite lost 1 point and stood at 64.0 on Friday. Rails on average lost 2.6 points to finish the week at 37.4. Industrials fell .3 of a point to 83.6 and utilities were off .2 at 45.7.

Brokers and clients alike started the week feeling that perhaps the Japanese would reply to the Allied surrender terms on Monday. But nothing showed up and in lackadaisical dealings prices declined 1 to 3 points.

On Tuesday the Tokyo radio blared that the terms of the United Nations had been accepted by the Emperor and the financial district started a mild celebration early in the session. When nothing official developed things quieted down.

It was four hours after the final gong that President Truman announced to an anxious world that the Japs had decided to give up and accept the Allied surrender terms.

Stock exchange officials decided to close the financial mart for two days—Wednesday and Thursday.

In those two days the nation's governmental machinery went into high gear and one control after another was dropped.

When Wall Street went back to work on Friday to complete the three day week, bearish implications had been read into the future of railroads under peacetime operations and prices were adjusted sharply downward. Other stocks were affected in like manner but to a lesser degree.

944-Page Brief Filed In Rate-Refund Case

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18 (AP).—U. S. District Attorney Victor A. Anderson today filed the longest brief ever received in Federal Court in Minnesota—944 pages—in another step in the Government's attempt to obtain refund of $5,280,135 in freight rates and railroad construction costs in connection with the Grand Coulee, Wash., dam project.

In the brief, the Government claims the Northern Pacific Railroad was guilty of misrepresentation and inequitable conduct during rate negotiations and said the "minds of the parties had not met" on any specific rate for material transported to the dam site. The refund was asked to end "the present and unjust enrichment of the railroad company and the impoverishment of the Government."

BUY BEST PEACE STOCKS

Many stocks have discounted peace and will decline. Others have yet to discount peace prosperity. Our Master Time factor which has proved reliable at Critical periods in the past will tell you the time to Buy the best Stocks. Send $6.00 for one month's trial to Weekly Letter and get our Selected list.

MORE PROFITS IN GRAINS. Will peace bring inflation or deflation in Commodities! Profits can be made quickly if you KNOW the right time to Buy and Sell. Tri-weekly Commodity letter Will give you profit-paying advice. One Month's Subscription rate $15.00. Act now before the big move starts.

W. D. GANN & SON, INC.,
82 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Films Aplenty by Late 1945

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP).—Although production of film, photographic paper and chemicals for civilian use has been resumed it will be late this year before the civilian photographer can snap pictures with the happy abandon of prewar days.

Eastman Kodak Co. said today its Kodak Park plant "will continue at maximum speed and capacity producing film and photographic paper and chemicals for civilian needs instead of for war," but added, "it will be late this year before supplies will be ample for normal requirements."

Some Government and military orders remain to be filled, the company said, "but it can be presumed that the substantial requirements of the Army and Navy in the early postwar months can be filled from their ow inventories."

New York Cotton

New York, Aug. 18 (AP).—Cotton futures moved lower today under moderate pressure of hedge selling against the new crop movement, along with light liquidation, influenced by reconversion prospects. Offerings were absorbed through mill buying against textile orders and short covering. Spot cotton markets were quiet.

Futures closed 5 to 35 cents a bale lower.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
October	22.91	22.61	22.56	22.57	—7
December	22.65	22.65	22.61	22.63	—3
March	22.60	22.60	22.56	22.60	—1
May	22.55	22.57	22.52	22.57	—1
July	22.28	22.30	22.26	22.29	—3

†Nominal.

Middling, spot, 23.02 nominal, off 3.

"Now—I'm no longer afraid!"

DOES ALCOHOLIC EXCESS STAND BETWEEN YOU AND HAPPINESS?

If you are one of those unfortunates whom alcohol is depriving of health and opportunity, remember this. *Drunkenness is a disease* and as such is subject to control. The McTaggart System functions on this basis. Its pure vegetable liquids—almost tasteless and odorless—destroy totally the taste or craving for alcohol and free you from all need or desire for this stimulant. In fact they create an antipathy to it. The nervous, digestive and circulatory systems are naturally benefited. No hospitalization of any kind is needed. This is strictly a

HOME SYSTEM

No one need know anything about it. It does not interfere in any way with daily business or social routine. Effects are noticeable within a few days. While it is eliminating the alcohol from the system it is supplying a substitute which is temporarily needed, but this substitute is a purely vegetable tincture and is non-narcotic. Therefore stimulants are discontinued without any inconvenience. With the craving for alcohol gone, no will power is required for continuous abstinence from drink. The cost is very moderate and is covered many times over by the financial savings effected. Write for literature.

IMPORTANT—Dr. McTaggart's System has a 40-year record of accomplishment. It is sold with the distinct understanding that if at the end of the prescribed period results are not entirely satisfactory its purchase price will be promptly refunded.

McTAGGART SUPPLY CO., 1011 Woodward Ave. Dept. A-2, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Without obligation, send me your booklet on the McTaggart System in a plain envelope.

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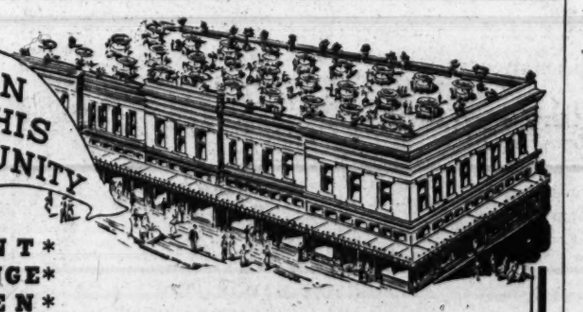

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The Washington Post

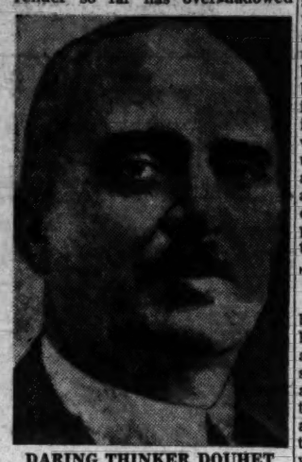
Time To Re-Evaluate

Week's Events Change Whole Theory of War, Occupation, Defense

By Ben H. Pearse

DURING the past week the world has witnessed, probably without realizing it, the beginning of a new era in military history. For the first time a major power has capitulated while its armies were still largely intact and armed and without an hostile foot having been set on its home soil.

The fact of the Japanese surrender so far has overshadowed



DARING THINKER DOUHET
. . . enough to raise his ghost

the method by which it was accomplished in the civilian and military minds charged with formulating our national defense policies for the future.

Yet now, before the last particles of dust settles from the atomic explosion which rocked Hiroshima and Nagasaki within the fortnight, is the time to appraise this unique occurrence, the surrender of a nation of nearly 100 million people without an invasion.

Especially is this true when this new era was predicted fully 15 years ago by one of the most daring thinkers of the World War I and has been denied periodically ever since by most of the best minds of this one. The atomic blast which shocked Hiroshima raised the ghost of Gen. Giulio Douhet, so often interred by general staffs everywhere enshrouded in his theory that a whole nation could be brought to its knees without actual invasion and solely by means of aerial destruction.

1930 Predictions Modern

"Our adversary," wrote the Italian apostle of victory through air power, "has the will and the power to make war.

"Hence the object of our action should be to break his will and destroy his power. Therefore, the destruction of the armed forces of the adversary is not a condition of victory."

Not predicated upon any such awesome invention as atomic bombs, his words, written shortly before his death in 1930, nevertheless sound as though they were penned for today's newspaper. Scientists are solemnly estimating now that the next war, if humanity survives at all, will last from 6 to 20 minutes. Douhet allowed two days, just as brief an interval in the light of 1930 logistics.

He wrote:

"The Air Force should be ready for action at the beginning of hostilities. Action once begun will be continued with the greatest violence against the most vulnerable targets and those whose destruction will produce the greatest repercussion on the air power and the moral and material resistance of the enemy.

"Only those forces ready for action at the outbreak of hostilities will influence the decision."

While that sounds like a current forecast of a future war, in which rockets, jet propulsion and atomic bombs will play the decisive role, his conception of air warfare (written 15 years ago, remember) sounds like last week's dispatches from Guam:

"Explosions are followed by fires. . . . Fires develop and spread. . . . Traffic on the main routes will be suspended. . . . On the railroad, traffic will stop. Life itself will be stopped. . . .

Hit Cities Simultaneously

"What happens in one town can on the same day happen in 10, 20 or 50 great centers, and with the news spreading, other centers will be affected. What government will be strong enough to preserve order? How can industry function regularly? Even if the appearance of order remains, even if some work can be done, will not the mere sight of a single airplane be enough to produce serious panics? Normal life cannot develop in a perpetual nightmare, under the menace of destruction and death."

The quotations are from Douhet's "La Guerra del 19——" ("The War of 19——"), published posthumously by La Revista Aeronautica, official organ of the Commissioner of Aviation, a post to which, incidentally, he was named in the first cabinet presided over by Mussolini. The treatise, which has long gathered dust and discredit in war colleges everywhere, deserves re-evaluation in the wake of last week's events.

The treatise describes in detail an imaginary war between Germany and France allied with Belgium, even to issuance of orders, tables of organization for his air formations, everything from the design of his (Germany's) planes, through the declaration of war to conclusion of peace at the behest of the hypothetical enemy, France and Belgium.

His theory was simple. Since a country cannot be strong on land, sea and air, concentrate all resources on the element which promises the quickest decision, the air. Invasion he passes over as unnecessary; even England was brought to the verge of starvation by the German U-boat campaign in 1916 without even the threat of invasion, he points out. If an invasion to take and hold ground is unnecessary, he reasons, ground and sea forces should be kept to a minimum, forces only large enough to hold off the enemy temporarily while the air forces win the decision.

Time Allows Recovery

"The destruction brought about by the World War was immense," he argued, "but the nations were able to withstand it because it was spread over a long period off time, and in this time they were able to make up for the material losses and the losses in morale which they suffered time and again and were able to throw into the struggle all of their resources up to the last.

"There was never the mortal blow, the broad and deep wound from which the blood gushes, which is impossible to curb and which gives the sensation of imminent death. There were repeated wounds, relatively slight, however, which had time to heal up and which, although they left the body weaker, nevertheless still left the hope of life and of a recovery sufficient to allow the attacked to give the weakened enemy the decisive blow, the last stab which draws from him the last drop of blood.

"In fact, the final outcome of the (World) war was determined by battles that were not as bloody as others fought during the course of the war, which were really greater.

Concentrate Attacks

"It is certain that half the destruction brought about by the great war would have been sufficient if it had been finished in three months, one-quarter if it had been finished in a week."

This last observation was based upon his analysis of the bombing of Treviso in northern Italy during the World War. In 32 raids between April, 1916, and October, 1918, Australian planes dropped about 1500 bombs weighing about 80 tons. Considerable damage was caused and in the first raids 30 persons were killed and 50 wounded. But after each raid, sufficient time elapsed before the next to permit repair of the damage.

Douhet estimated that had the 1500 bombs, or a smaller number aggregating only 80 tons (a normal load for a few B-29s) been dropped in one day, the city of Treviso would have been wiped off the map.

The crux of his theory is the mortal blow that will deprive the enemy of hope of life and recovery. Between countries evenly matched in resources, he reasoned, this mortal blow could only be delivered through the air.

In his treatise, he balances the material resources of the enemy nations evenly, but France and Belgium have divided theirs among the three traditional arms, ground, sea and air, the latter acting as auxiliary to the army and navy. Germany relegated her army to the role of a border guard and limited her navy to a few submarines for defensive purposes, concentrating all her strength in the air.

Gain Air Superiority

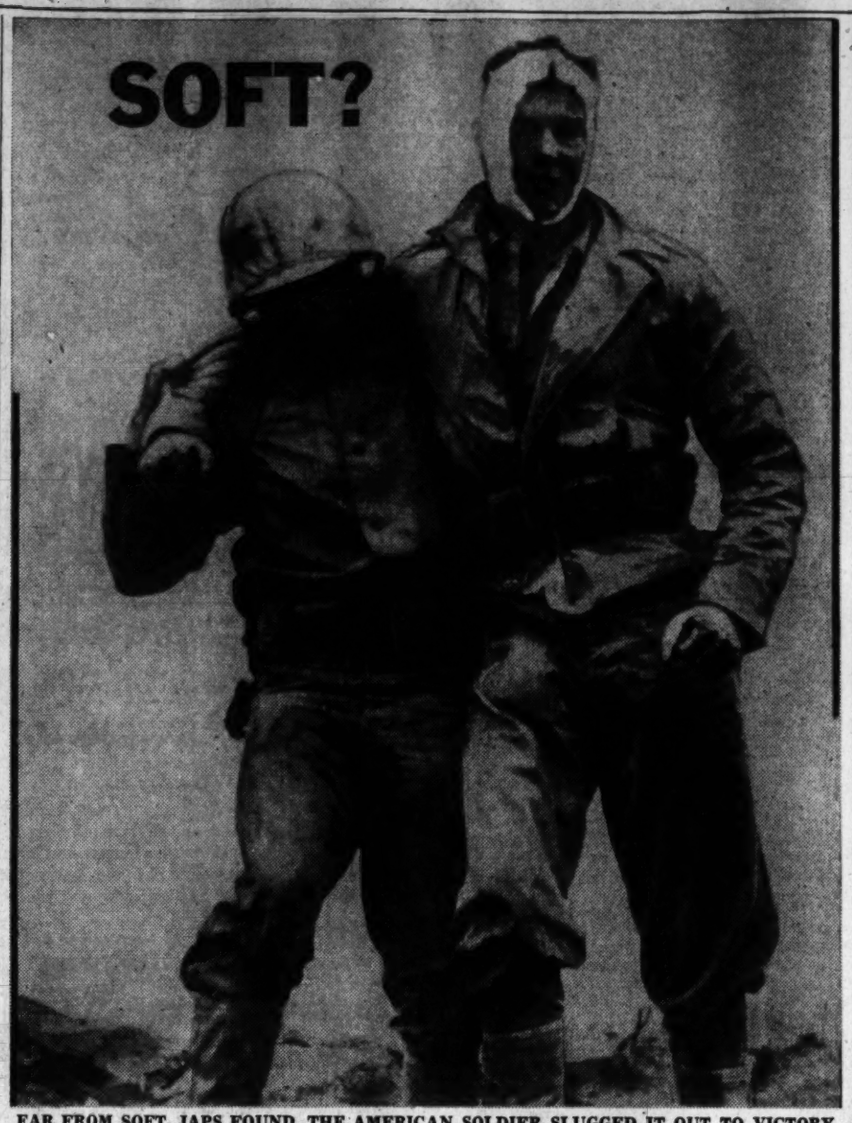
Douhet's imaginary war bore no resemblance to "blitzkrieg." There was to be no surprise even. In his hypothetical declaration of war, published 15 years before Lieut. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay told inhabitants of 11 Japanese cities his Twentieth Air Force bombers would attack within a few days, Douhet announced his bombers would attack specific French and Belgian cities at certain hours the opening day of hostilities and that thereafter half-hourly schedules would be maintained.

His squadron leaders were given direct orders not to deviate from their prescribed courses in order to avoid enemy planes. He wanted them to meet the enemy as quickly as possible. Only in that way could the enemy air force, equal in numbers but dispersed and divided among scattered ground and naval units, be encountered and defeated piecemeal. Although his air force suffered losses, as he anticipated, it finally wore down the enemy air arm and gained, not local or area superiority, but air mastery over all enemy territory, just as the British and American air arm, by much the same method, gained air mastery in the closing months of the war in Europe.

Once air mastery was gained, Douhet proceeded to administer the mortal blow that deprived the enemy of life and recovery. His bombers roamed the skies over France and Belgium on a schedule advertised in advance for the specific purpose of heightening the feeling of helplessness in the armies and civilian population as mines and factories were demolished, transportation and communications paralyzed and life became a nightmare of air raids and hunger in the rubble of ruined cities.

"When brought face to face with

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



FAR FROM SOFT, JAPS FOUND, THE AMERICAN SOLDIER SLUGGED IT OUT TO VICTORY
. . . you can bloody a man's body but it's nothing if you can't beat his spirit

Most Decisive Battles Not Strategic Gains

GI Spirit What Really Beat Japs

By Carl C. Cranmer
Associated Press Foreign Staff

THEY had said he was soft, those Axis propagandists, but before he was through the American fighting man had lined himself against the horizon of a hundred battlefields as skillful and implacable.

Before Japan surrendered in the face of overwhelming air power, American soldiers, Marines and Navy men fought some of the bloodiest battles in history to secure the bases from which the cascade of bombs was loosed.

VANDEGRIFT

From Buna and the Aleutians to Iwo Jima and Okinawa they had endured every torment of cold in the North, disease in the tropics, had met every mile of the enemy whether in jungle, on atoll, in caves or in streets of island cities.

They had countered every trick and fanaticism with unbroken will. And the Japanese were compelled to recognize they were faced by a determined giant who would not be denied.

From the standpoint of spirit demonstrated to the Japanese, some of the most decisive battles were not those which won the most important objectives. Tokyo, the ultimate strategically, did not have to be taken by storm.

Bataan, Attu, Guadalcanal, Buna, Tarawa, Leyte, Peleliu, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa were among the most important battles from the standpoint of their effect on the Japanese.

The four most decisive battles fought by the Navy—in what was predominately an ocean war—probably were Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal and Leyte Gulf.

Milestones Varied

There were many milestones to victory.

Bataan, the lost battle, decisively set right any preconceived Japanese notion that the United States soldier was soft—an American Dunkerque without possibility of the mass evacuation.

There was no referee to rule out dirty play and the American cheering section was thousands of miles away. But the outnumbered Yanks proved they could and would stand up under starvation, banzai charges, infiltration tactics, bombing or shelling. They hung on almost five months.

In the Aleutians the Japanese got a fresh inkling of technical superiority of American airmen and naval gunners. Americans stumbled through snowdrifts on frozen feet, without food for long periods, to demonstrate how "soft" they were.

Virtually every Japanese had to be killed and for the first time, the Japanese government was forced to capitalize on a defeat as propaganda to whip up Japanese fighting spirit in the manner of the Germans after Stalingrad.

Guadalcanal not only arrested the Jap advance but also broke the legend of Japanese invincibility. American machine gunners had held like demons to overrun posts with dead piled about them. American pilots had watched their squadrons suffer the sort of attrition that unnerved the Luftwaffe.

The Jap defeat at Buna in New Guinea came before Guadalcanal, but was concealed several weeks by imperial headquarters.

The American soldier, with his Australian comrade, on this typical battlefield, fought insects and reptiles as well as a primitive enemy. Crawling through slime, climbing tangled logs, hacking through gloomy undergrowth where death clutched at every step, the sick, sweating soldier met terrors calculated to break his reason as well as body.

He also found an enemy who had to be killed to the last man.

At Tarawa, Marines added a chapter which will never be forgotten. Despite furious preliminary bombardment, log bunkers a few yards from the beach had not been destroyed. Marines who got ashore were pinned down. Others, whose landing boats were wrecked on coral reef, were caught by withering fire.

But Marines did not break.

Tarawa was a pretty conclusive demonstration. From it Americans learned lessons which carried them clear across the Pacific.

Costly—and Hot

On Peleliu fighting men were given 20 salt tablets a day to help them survive 110 degrees heat and humidity of 90, yet hundreds were prostrated. Here they found the enemy burrowed in hundreds of caves and in mangrove swamps a typhoon had twisted into an almost impenetrable thicket.

Saipan in the Marianas, which as a Superfortress base was to cause Japan to wither, was where the Japs really settled down to defend a critical position with all the cunning they could summon.

War finally emerged from jungle and atoll phase and Americans first had to deal with large numbers of Japanese civilians engaged in mass suicide. It was slow, brutal cave-to-cave warfare.

Leyte proved the decisive battleground of the Philippines. Here the Pacific battle most nearly approached large scale maneuver. Fighting through typhoons which wrecked ships, bogged transport and grounded air support, Americans finally destroyed more than 125,000 and went on to clear the Philippines as a huge invasion base.

Iwo Jima Memorable

Iwo Jima, taken for emergency landing fields and to provide fighter protection for bombers, cost Americans 32 of every 100 men landed; will rank forever as one of the most terrible battlefields in American history.

At Okinawa, too, the Japanese made every preparation. They had a garrison of approximately 125,000, skillful generalship, artillery, tanks, a complex system of fortifications—the baka bomb and kamikaze suicide corps. It was Saipan, Peleliu and Iwo Jima all over, only larger. But the result was the same.

Land battles in the Pacific were mostly small scale but bloody. In Europe and Africa battles were fought on a large and also bloody scale. Dark, dripping Huertgen Forest, probably more than any other, approximated Pacific conditions. For weeks the American soldier crept upon a fanatical enemy better armed than the Japanese, more skilfully directed and more scientifically protected and went on to smash the Siegfried Line.

The Battle of the Bulge was the last mad fling of the beaten Germans. It also failed as the result of the fighting spirit of the Allied soldier—an example of what Japan knew she, too, could expect if she didn't surrender.

Opinions Vary

Big Question For Jobless: How Long?

By the Washington Associated Press Staff

LOOKING ahead in Washington:

Americans now realize eight million may be unemployed next year. The fateful question: Will this be temporary?

One unknown factor being pondered is industrial efficiency. "Know - how" has improved enormously in wartime.

What will happen when factory equipment catches up is the great unknown.

SEN. WALSH

A leading Government economist says if industry increases efficiency tremendously it may mean fewer jobs and a large, permanent unemployment. He estimates it will be at least 1947 before we can tell just how efficient peacetime industry may get.

A leading private economist says more efficiency does not necessarily mean fewer jobs, because increasing efficiency creates a labor surplus for use in new enterprises.

He thinks if people have confidence to make investments this process will occur. He figures it will be 5 or 10 years before industry can get enough new type equipment to give it full benefit of technological improvement.

DISCHARGES: The first Army cut in the discharge point score, now 85, may be five or more points. Available shipping will continue to control release. Until Japan is well in hand, men with fewer than 70 or 75 points still may go overseas. The Navy admits it is making haste slowly. The new point system releases only about 327,000, though the Navy goal is 2,500,000 within 18 months.

The Navy figured it would be easier to liberalize its policy later than to tighten it. Decisions on military training, size of the fleet and the Navy's peacetime assignment will materially affect manpower needs.

SECRET STUFF: The Nation soon may learn about a lot of secret weapons the U. S. tinkered with but didn't use. Wraps will remain tight on some stuff, especially the atomic bomb. However, Chairman David I. Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee says experiments on the effect of "A-bombs" dropped near warships undoubtedly will be made soon (using obsolete, unneeded ships).

WEATHER-VANE — Tipoff on how well the Potsdam agreements will work may come when Allied newspaper men set out to cover Polish elections and Balkan affairs. Secretary of State Byrnes had little trouble getting Russians and Poles to agree to admit reporters to Poland but worked two weeks to crack Russian resistance on others.

TRANSPORTATION — Railroads face no reconversion problem. "There's no difference between hauling war goods and peace goods," says an expert, but carriers need thousands of new cars and locomotives. Also—new types are on the drawing board or in experiment.

COMMERCE — Government experts estimate Latin America will want to buy $9,812,000,000 worth of new industrial equipment here, seeking to quickly raise standards of living. The Administration has promised them "fair and equitable" treatment.

Tory Looks at Turbulent World

U. S. May Find Trouble In Dealing With Europe That's Marching Left

By the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery
Conservative Party Member, Former British Secretary of State for India

LONDON (World Copyright by INS.).—"All Europe east of the line from Lubeck to Trieste is being forced into the Communist mold. West of that line leftward tendencies are everywhere predominant. Now Britain has swung left with a will. What does it all portend for the political and economic future of the world?"

That, in substance, is the question to which I have been invited to suggest an answer.

The answer, in effect, falls into two distinct parts, the political and economic aspects of what is happening in Europe today.

In the political field there is, no doubt, everywhere in Europe a trend toward democracy in the sense of a more definite assertion of will to power by working classes as against other regimes whether aristocratic or middle class. But that trend is inspired by two essentially different traditions: On one hand the tradition of individual political freedom; on the other, that of totalitarian uniformity—of the ruthlessly disciplined one-party state.

Within the Russian sphere of control it is the latter system which is being enforced.

Nothing remotely resembling this has happened in Britain. Here a party, essentially democratic in tradition, if socialist in economic outlook, has won a sweeping victory.

No Policy Change

The swing may have been mildly accentuated by the general leftward trend on the continent. But how little sympathy there is here for totalitarianism is shown by the fact that only two Communists were returned out of 640 members.

There is nothing to indicate likelihood of any substantial change in British foreign policy, which is governed by geographical considerations and has to consider interests and views of the British Commonwealth as a whole.

The new British government will be as concerned as its predecessor to restore some sort of ordered human existence in the chaos that was Europe and to do so in close cooperation with the United States and Russia.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin will carry on where Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden left off.

Meanwhile, in Europe west of the Russian sphere the general leftward trend contains both democratic and totalitarian elements, the former looking to Britain and America, the latter to Russia, for moral support.

In any case Western Europe is likely, for the sake of sheer existence and from weariness of old nationalist conflicts, to get together sooner or later in some sort of working regional system for the defense of its common political and economic interests.

Such a development can only make for peace, not only in Europe but in the world.

In the economic domain the change is far more clearly marked and is destined to have more lasting effects. The example of the success in the military field of Russia's planned economy has everywhere intensified the growing tendency toward planned and controlled national economic policies.

Even when the immediate era of rigid rationing and control is over there is not the remotest prospect anywhere in Europe of a return to the nineteenth century conception of trade and investment.

All this will, of course, be difficult to reconcile with the present economic outlook of the United States. The attempt may, no doubt, be made—and made in good faith—to meet American views over such issues as Bretton Woods and nondiscriminatory multilateral trade agreements.

Effect to Last

But the whole trend of ideas in Europe—even in Britain—not to speak of the sheer necessities of the next few years, will, in my opinion at least, interpose increasing difficulties in the way of the literal fulfillment of any undertakings given.

There will be room, indeed, not only for gradual clearing away of immediate postwar restrictions, but also for developments of liberal trade policies. But the best approach to a more liberal regime will lie in the encouragement of bilateral and still more of group preferential agreements by which the tendency to national autarchy will be diminished and markets widened.

To sum up: In so far as the war against Germany was a war for political freedom against aggressive totalitarianism there is every hope that with British and American support Western Europe will have been saved for the cause of freedom—and even that the example of free democracy in Western Europe may gradually exercise an increasing influence on Eastern Europe and possibly on Russia itself.

But America should be under no illusions as to the economic consequences of the war in enormously intensifying in Europe and elsewhere the prewar trend away from economic internationalism and toward nationally regulated economies.

Old Ironsides Recalls V-Day—133 Years Ago

Boston, (AP).—The United States Navy's most famous wooden battlewagon, veteran of two wars and now completing service with a third, again will echo with footsteps of visitors from throughout the Nation.

After a century and a half of almost constant service, the U. S. frigate Constitution, the ship that turned the tide of naval warfare against England in 1812 and now flagship of the commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, lays in dock, manned by a crew of 24 to keep her in condition.

Ordered in 1794

Today (Sunday) is the anniversary of the Constitution's victory in 1812 over the pride of the British navy, the 38-gun Guerriere, in a raging battle off Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The frigate was ordered built by the Congress of 1794, one of only 18 vessels designed to combat England's powerful 1000-ship fleet.

Captain Dagres of the Guerriere issued a challenge, printed on August 2, to fight any frigate of equal size. The challenge was answered sooner than he expected.

Meets Guerriere

August 19 the Constitution met the Guerriere and in 30 minutes every mast was shot away. Captain Dagres had surrendered, the vessel was sinking. Little damage was done to "Old Ironsides."

The Constitution's victory was seen on both sides of the Atlantic as the birth of a new sea power.

'I Await Time When Powers, Always 50 Years Behind Facts, Realize War's an Absurdity'

'What Does Atom Bomb Cost?' Shaw Asks—and Answers

By George Bernard Shaw
World Copyright, International News Service

LONDON.—From all over the world I have been asked what I have to say about the atomic bomb, about which H. G. Wells said all there is to say, and more, 30 years ago. I know no more about it than anyone else so all I can do is reply with another question: What does it cost?

When I was a boy, there was a juvenile fashion in chemical experiments you could buy for sixpence. I entertained all available spectators by pouring one colorless fluid into another and seeing them change to blue. I could make gases: hydrogen (very easy) oxygen and chlorine.

Rejected as Weapon

Oxygen involved some white stuff called chlorate of potash and black stuff called manganese. There was some other black stuff called antimony. If you mistook antimony for manganese you did not make oxygen. You blew yourself to smithereens.

Chlorine was dangerous, too. If the solution in the washbottle was not sufficiently saturated, oily green drops of chloride of nitrogen formed in it. The explosive was so unstable that when it was proposed for use in the Crimean War, it was rejected as uncontrollable.

An Irish professor ascertained its specific gravity at the risk of his life and disposed of the sample by locking it in the cellar of his university. When he returned from a walk that same evening, the porter informed him there had been an earthquake shock.

Any schoolboy within reach of a chemist's shop could make dangerous explosives, including nitroglycerine. Fortunately, it did not occur to me to blow up my school and its hopelessly incompetent teaching staff for I should have blown them to the moon without the slightest compunction.

Explosives Unstable

Adults were not so neglectful. In 1865, sawgrinders of Sheffield used their chemical powers to persuade defaulters to pay their trade union levies and warn off nonunionist strike breakers. The process was called "rattening" in the trade but the capitalist press headlined its incidents as outrages.

The high explosives used were mostly fulminates, easy to make but perilously unstable.

In 1867, Irish Fenians breached the wall at Clerkenwell prison and thereby disestablished the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland of which I am a baptized but unconfirmed member.

Only the other day, an Irish partisan army tried to blow up London Bridge.

In the war partisans were encouraged by the Allies to practice sabotage regardless of the fact that home-made explosives make saboteurs dangerous in peacetime.

Dangerous if Cheap

Now, what is the relevance of all this ancient history and autobiography to the atomic bomb?

Well, it explains the first question I asked about it. What does it cost? If anybody can make an atomic bomb at home for sixpence, it will become extremely dangerous.

Wars that threaten us in the future are not those of London on Berlin or Washington on Tokyo.

They are civil wars in which factories and mines may drop atomic bomb on clubs and exchanges, farmers on industrialists, employers on financiers, overalls on white collars, Communists on capitalists and both of them on Fascists. To say nothing of wars of religion, between neo-Darwinians and creative evolutionists, fundamentalists and atheists, Moslems and Hindus, Shintos and Buddhists.

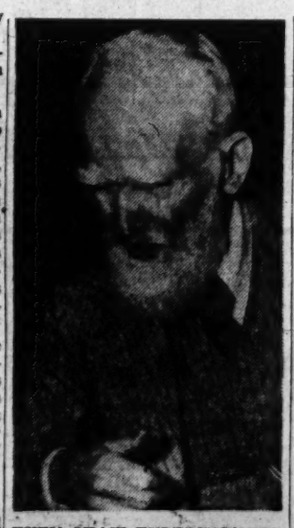
For the moment, happily, the atomic bomb isn't cheap. Uranium, from which it is made, does not only cost 12 thousand pounds an ounce (or whatever the latest figure for radium may be) but our schoolboys cannot buy it out of pocket money.

War an Absurdity

Still, it will be cheapened and simplified soon. Meanwhile, though Tom, Dick and Harriet cannot make it in their sculleries, Russia can make it in Russia, the United States can make it in the United States and it can be made in the British Commonwealth, in India and China.

Therefore, I await somewhat anxiously the moment when the powers—always 50 years behind the facts—will realize that war reduced itself to an absurdity before the atomic bomb arrived.

War pleases the glory merchants but it must pay its way or glory collapses into bankruptcy.



EVEN SHAW EXPERIMENTED
. . . burn house to roast pig?

In the days of feudal chivalry, there were ransoms and crowns to be won. In the days of gunpowder and mercantilism, the flag followed trade and secured territories and foreign markets and exploited proletarians whose wages were a penny an hour and less.

When cities were stormed and sacked, the victors had the city as a going concern for their pains. Sack and storm were soon forgotten and the city was little the worse for it all.

But the British and Americans did not conquer Berlin, Hamburg or Cologne, nor did the Red Army hold Stalingrad by storm and sack, but by giant shells and showers of burning phosphorous and magnesia followed by flame-throwers and tanks which wrecked buildings beyond repair, slaughtering men and women indiscriminately by the hundreds of thousands.

Modern warfare will bankrupt the world unless the newest explosives are used to abolish war as a remedy for something worse than any social disease.

The latest discovery is not only that we have made a startling intensification of chemical warfare but that it is possible for an explosive to be too explosive.

It may burn down a house to roast a pig.

Bomb Too Deadly

A half dozen policemen starting out to capture a handful of gangsters are equipped with pistols and tear gas and grenades. The atomic bomb would be useless to them. They dare not destroy London or Chicago, themselves included, to arrest Ned Kelly, however desperate he might be.

The moral of the atomic bomb is that it is too deadly to be used as a weapon, though it has had its momentary success by finishing the war with Japan.

Whether we shall tame it or waste it as we are wasting tidal water and power and volcanic safety valves that blow off steam from the boiling center of the earth **remains to be seen.**

Hemisphere Solidarity Again Being Threatened By Argentine-Led Bloc

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Buenos Aires.—The Western Hemisphere's internal peace problem No. 1 is revolving around Argentina's noncooperation. With World War II at an end, the same regime that was the war's most conspicuous holdout is busily reviving the biggest threat to the United States' hopes for postwar solidarity.

That threat is the southern bloc.

Argentina's efforts to weld Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile and Brazil into an anti-United States bloc—near success in 1933 when Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, announced the nonintervention and trade agreements, instruments of the late President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy.

Even Mexico had joined the Latin-American bloc in signing the antiwar pact Argentina used to implement its bloc, which then was thriving on grievances over the Smoot-Hawley tariff and our record of sending Marines into the Caribbean countries. When Mr. Roosevelt and Hull swept away these policies, the southern bloc fell apart.

PARAGUAY'S MORINIGO
. . . safe in Farrell's pocket

New Reason Alarming

But Argentina's new bloc has a different reason for being and is more alarming. Instead of grouping small nations to prevent political and economic pressure tactics, it is shaping up as a "protective" league of military regimes designed to resist external pressure that would force them to democracy. It is exploiting the old slogan "intervention!" to rally support against the United States.

August 10, when Japan made its first peace proposal, President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina left Buenos Aires for a 10-day visit to Paraguay's president, Hirinigo Morinigo, at Asuncion. This was another step in Argentina's campaign.

(Editor's note: In 1943 Paraguay's President Morinigo toured United States war plants as a guest of the government. At that time he reaffirmed his country's pledge of solidarity with the United States and United Nations.)

Paraguay and Bolivia already are safely in Argentina's pocket. Politicians who govern Bolivia first seized power in late 1943 with the good will, if not the aid, of Argentina. June 2 the two countries signed an import treaty. The same day Paraguay and Argentina signed a settlement of their ancient border dispute.

Neither of the two democracies, Chile and Uruguay, are yet in the bloc, but Chile is increasingly nervous over strengthening Argentine forces along its border.

To democratic little Uruguay, Argentina recently has sent out two kinds of trial balloons: (1) talk of a trade treaty; (2) hints that Argentina may cut down its exports.

Argentina is vigorously wooing Brazil, whose adherence would make the bloc formidable. The new Brazilian ambassador, Jose Batiste Luzardo, is very friendly to officials of the de facto regime and Brazil does a thriving business with Argentina and is anxious to keep its new market.

Soothes Nervous Nations

A preliminary test of Argentine maneuvers came recently when the Latin-American diplomatic corps considered protesting attacks launched by Nationalists here against Spruille Braden, the United States ambassador. After the move got under way the Uruguayan, Paraguayan, Bolivian and Chilean representatives weakened.

Next test will come if a meeting of foreign ministers in Rio in October, to make a postwar mutual aid treaty to replace the emergency agreement reached at Chapultepec, materializes.

This agreement was sparked primarily by nations which feared Argentine military expansion. But Argentina since had an opportunity to soothe these nervous nations and persuade them of the advantage of a southern bloc.

Naval Victory Sets Record For All Time

It took the United States Navy just three years, eight months and seven days to reduce the Imperial Japanese navy from a first-class seapower to a naval nonentity.

NIMITZ

The Japanese navy at the bottom of the Pacific was joined by almost all of the Empire's merchant shipping, totaling 5,629,845 tons.

This is the first time a major power has lost its navy and merchant marine during the course of a war.

Admiral Nimitz gives unstinting credit to the "whole-hearted assistance" of the naval forces of Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Midway Turning Point

Together these forces sank or otherwise effectively destroyed the total of 18 battleships, 15 aircraft carriers, 56 cruisers, 138 destroyers, to say nothing of thousands of large, medium and small cargo ships, smaller craft, amphibious barges, light coastal units and submarines.

The Navy made no bones about the first six months of the war—a dark period of swift Japanese victories.

First major step in the victory now "complete and final" came in the battle of the Coral Sea which began May 4, 1942. Here the Japanese made aggressive fleet movements near the southeastern tip of New Guinea that threatened all Australia. Two American task forces intercepted and on May 7 and 8 the battle was joined.

What many Navy men aver was the turning point came a month later in the great Battle of Midway. A formidable force of the Imperial fleet was steaming toward Hawaii when patrol planes spotted the armada. From June 3 through June 6, 1942, naval history was made. The battle not only took initiative away from the Japanese, but gave it to us. August 7, two months later, the first big landing took place—the invasion of Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

West Indies Add to Peace Problems

By Leslie Highley
Associated Press Staff Writer

The war has increased agitation for a federation of that chain of islands known as the West Indies, which stretches from the tip of Florida to the northern coast of South America.

Some American, British and Dutch colonial experts believe grouping of these islands would solve many of their social and economic problems.

Most of these islands in the Caribbean sea are ruled by Britain, the United States, France and The Netherlands. Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti are not regarded as part of this set-up because they are politically independent.

Only Britain has taken steps toward political and economic grouping of these peoples.

Encounters Opposition

In a recent communication to British West Indian governments, the British Secretary of State for Colonies urged formation of a federation with "dominion status" as ultimate objective.

However, the British proposal has encountered stiff opposition from the West Indians, who are characterized in their political beliefs by:

1. Traditional insularism, bred from the vast distances which separate the colonies. Lack of communication between them and lack of education in matters of West Indian interest have resulted in a disinterestedness in affairs of other colonies.

2. Differences in economic standards. The most economically developed fear they may be called upon to support the less developed peoples.

3. Ethnic differences. The population is composed of Portuguese, Britishers, French, Scotch, Chinese, Syrians, Negro and a combination of these races.

For a better understanding of the problems we should see which islands are ruled by what countries.

British Big Holders

The British Empire: Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands), Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands (including Grenada, Carriacou, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica) and the Leeward Islands (including Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Sombrero, Anguilla, Monserrat and the British Virgin Islands).

The United States: Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

France: Martinique, Guadalupe and part of St. Martin.

The Netherlands: Curacao, Aruba, Saba, St. Eustacius and part of St. Martin.

The need to federate these islands, it has been said, is more economic than political.

Until the war they concentrated on crops for export which could bring enough returns to import the bulk of their food. In wartime enemy submarines almost completely blocked island trade, thus forcing West Indians to concentrate more on production of food for themselves.

Study Island Problems

This, many believe, is a lesson many islanders will follow in building up their economic future.

The British and United States governments joined in 1942 and established the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission "to adjust common problems on a regional basis with the object of assuring colonial communities a greater measure of prosperity and stability."

The commission has been studying overpopulation, inter-island trade, health and sanitation. It has made recommendations on industrialization, increased food production and tourist trade as solutions.

A number of colonial experts, however, feel little can be done in economic relief until political grouping is worked out.

WOULD FEDERATION OF THIS BLOCK OF ISLANDS HELP THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS?
. . . this will be one peace problem of Western Hemisphere to be decided by three "mother" countries

Week's Events Change Whole Military Theory

Continued From Page One

an offensive potentiality of this kind," Douhet concluded, "what could an army do when its lines of communication have been cut, its depots and magazines burned, its factories and centers of supplies destroyed?

All in His Plan

"What could a fleet do when it is no longer safe in its ports? When its bases have been burned and its arsenals and transports destroyed? How could a country work and live when continuously threatened, when oppressed by the terrible possibility of imminent and collective destruction?"

Their air forces gone, France and Belgium, looking forward to a continuance of their miserable existence as long as the war continued, finally surrendered, their armies virtually intact and their territories uninvaded.

All these things Douhet described occurred during the final phase of the war in Europe. First, the attacks on the ball-bearing plants that reduced German plane production to a negligible factor, then the battle of Berlin that practically destroyed what remained of the Luftwaffe.

Thereafter, with air mastery gained, came the systematic destruction of German oil plants which finally stalled even the Wehrmacht—stalled it so effectively that its last spasm, the Ardennes offensive last December, was predicated on capture of an American fuel dump and failed when the capture did not materialize. By the time final surrender came, German transportation was so wrecked the disbanded army had to walk home.

Not all of this, to be sure, was accomplished by the air forces alone. But there are officers in the Army Air Forces today who are convinced that, had Allied ground forces been stalled, say, on the Rhine and the Oder, a decision could have been won through the air, much as Douhet planned.

Method Douhet's

In the Pacific, the war had reached a similar stage. Her air force practically gone, her cities under constant bombardment, Japan put forth the first peace feelers, indicating she had lost hope of recovery, even before the first atomic bomb was dropped. Lieut. Gen. Barney Giles, deputy commander of Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, was not speaking for himself alone when he declared last month that the United States could "sit tight" and bomb Japan out of the war.

The atomic bomb may well have been the clincher that ended all hope for even the strongest Japanese heart, but the method was Douhet's. He dealt in terms of 200, 300 and 500 plane attacks, probably as much a problem in the logistics of his day as the 11,000 planes put in the air by the United Nations in Europe in the closing weeks of the war against Germany. One B-29 with one atomic bomb is the equivalent of 150 with a "normal" bombload, Army Air Forces authorities estimate—but without the gigantic problem in supply and maintenance the 150 would entail. Thus the atomic explosive merely simplifies the logistics. The method is the same.

Perhaps military minds responsible for our national defense a few years ago should not be blamed for refusing to adopt a method that was untried. Not even the most enthusiastic Air Force officers went so far as to advocate complete elimination of ground or naval forces while they were fruitlessly advocating greater stress on their own service.

But now the situation is different. Certainly in an era of rockets, jet propulsion and atomic bombs, this question should be reexamined. How necessary are a standing Army and the military conscription it would involve when a nation can be brought to surrender by force from the air? How much above scrap-steel rates will our Navy be worth in the immediate future? Or should we, as Douhet advocated, relegate them to minor roles and concentrate on the element where the next decision will obviously be gained—through the air?

The immediate effect of recent developments in the field of air warfare will be to make possible an effective international police force. Without going into the method to be established by the United Nations, the enforcement of its policies will be possible without commitment of large land and sea forces by the member nations. Operating from air bases constructed all over the world, such an international air force will be able for many years to still any hopes of aggression in the most militaristic minds. Probably its very existence will be sufficient, as Air Force Gen. Henry H. Arnold pointed out in his press conference Friday.

For the present, then, the peace can be kept and at relatively small expense and effort. For the present, too, even the secret of the atomic bomb can be kept. Experiments to unlock it require large plants that would be quickly discovered even in the most remote sections of either Germany or Japan.

But the secret cannot be kept forever. Somehow, perhaps by accident, some scientist will devise another way of releasing atomic energy and the threat not only to peace but to existence of life on this planet will be threatened.

Unless the years of peace immediately ahead produce a formula for eliminating war altogether, this new era in military history may be the shortest of all. It may well also be the last, for another war might end military history altogether.

Magellan Area May Provide Big New Base

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Buenos Aires.—Possibility that the strategic Straits of Magellan at the tip of South America could be the future location of a hemisphere base is now apparent. The way was paved with discovery of bright oil prospects and huge coal resources in that region of Chile by the United Geophysical Co., an American firm engaged by the Chilean government to explore mineral resources. There are excellent prospects for oil. Two billion tons of lignite have been located.

HOOVER

The United Geophysical Co. is headed by Herbert Hoover, jr.

Six 1000-foot wells will be drilled within the next year and a half to provide a thorough test of the favorable reports.

Desirability of a defense establishment in this region as a second line guarantee against damage to the Panama Canal has long been recognized, but it has never been feasible because of lack of fuel. Under existing inter-American agreements, such a base could be developed as a joint enterprise.

Chile has no oil production and only high cost coal fields with a limited future. Argentina has little coal and before the war was producing only 60 per cent of its own petroleum needs.

The island of Tierra Del Fuego is divided between Chile and Argentina and it is considered highly probable that if the oil exists, it can also be developed on the Argentine side.

Farmers Find Ingenious Uses For War Stuff

By Joy Miller

Kansas City (AP).—If industry shows as much ingenuity in reconversion as already has been demonstrated by the housewife, farmer and small dealer, it will be no problem but an opportunity.

From outmoded Army and Navy products civilians have made helmets into hog drinking troughs, machine gun ammunition belts into upholstering material.

Ingenuity often is matched by lack of waste.

When an obsolete commodity is declared, the Regional Office of Surplus Property invites bids. The highest is accepted if the Government will realize a fair return.

It's up to the dealer then, says Thomas E. Stephens, director of Region VIII, to sell the article "as is" or to make a market by adapting it to fit a need.

Farmers are tops for putting surplus objects to work, says Stephens. Army helmets make ideal hog drinking fountains, air raid warden hats laying nests for hens.

It takes the American woman to make garters from elastic salvaged from gas masks, flower pots from air raid wardens' hats and sewing kits from medical outfits.

Sterilizers Installed

Industry, too, is finding surplus items practical. Black plastic foot-tubs are used as bathinettes and as foodwashing pans in canneries. Ten thousand 30-caliber ammunition packing boxes were sold to a florist for corsage boxes.

Hospital sterilizers were installed by a chain restaurant concern to steam frankfurters. Fast-selling camp stoves were constructed from alcohol burners and metal ammunition boxes.

When the box-like Wac hat was discarded, Lily Dache trimmed a few, Life Magazine featured pictures and milliners outbid themselves to acquire them.

When articles seem absolutely unadaptable, usually the youngsters profit. A thousand medical belts left over from World War I were sold, also Bolo knife scabbards.

War Dogs Problem

A current headache for the surplus officials is finding markets for 70,000,000 pill boxes and 125,000 laboratory spoons. Another is processing war dogs.

Cincinnati once had eight Rhesus Monkeys and a Chimpanzee the Army had employed in testing stratosphere flying. In New York a shipment of guinea pigs died between awarding the contract and delivery. And there is always the problem of animal multiplication.

But these are all minor, Stephens concludes, "and if Americans can cope with surplus property with such imagination and enterprise, we can't let little things like that get us down."

Yanks Did Invade China Coast—And Celebrated With Ball Game

By Richard Bergholz

Fifth Air Force Headquarters, Philippines (AP).—We beat Japan without an invasion, but a few American sailors and soldiers did invade the China coast, even if it was only a sort of a private affair.

Shell Methodically

Submariners were first. They invaded China soil, a horseshoe-shaped island off Hongkong, and after eliminating the Japanese finished off the campaign with a baseball game.

Men of the air force later made a dash to keep the island secure for Uncle Sam and "to keep up with the Navy."

The submarine surfaced off the island one day, began a methodical shelling.

When the skipper decided every visible building and radio tower was sufficiently worked over, the eager invaders shoved off. Only a security crew remained on the sub.

Armed with pistols, carbines and a couple of tommyguns, the sailors scoured the island, killed the only five Japanese they could flush. They laid out a makeshift diamond and played a regulation-length ball game, then erected a mast, ran up the Stars and Stripes and posted a sign notifying one and all that the island was occupied and trespassing was forbidden.

Inspect Sub's Work

Not long afterward, the air force made its invasion. Word reached headquarters here that a small craft, presumably Japanese, was approaching the island.

Volunteers grabbed guns and knives, jumped into a seaplane and flew to defend the tiny island. They found no Japanese and no small craft, but inspected the work of the submarines.

"For one deck gun, that sub really worked this place over," one commented. One of the men was Corp. Russell Whitney, Arlington, Va.

Ask Anybody

Fiscal Policy Took Some Figuring, Too

By Max Hall
Associated Press Staff Writer

During the 11½ years that Henry Morgenthau jr. was Secretary of the Treasury, the mysterious thing called "fiscal policy" came right into the homes of American people and crept into their inside pockets.

MORGENTHAU

The number of people paying income taxes increased from four to 48 million. The number holding United States Government Bonds increased from a mere handful to 85 million.

Henry Morgenthau didn't bring this about. World events caused it. Nevertheless, his secretaryship, which began January 1, 1934, has been the most stupendous era in government finance.

We can divide his era into two parts:

1. The threadbare thirties, when fiscal policy was aimed at pulling us out of the depression.

2. The fantastic forties, when fiscal policy financed the costliest war in history.

There are two big ways for a government to raise money: Taxing and borrowing. Fiscal policy has to decide how much to raise by taxes and whom to tax, how much to raise by borrowing and where to borrow it.

Report Examined

In the final analysis, Congress does the taxing, but the Treasury studies and recommends.

As Morgenthau turned his office over to Fred M. Vinson last month, he sent to Congress his final report. The little-publicized chapters on taxation and borrowing were the real eye-openers. Morgenthau said in the thirties he felt the government had to borrow part of the money needed because it would be "unwise to impose tax burdens which would retard recovery."

Tax collections increased from $2,700,000,000 a year to $5,300,000,000. But in the same period the national debt, borrowed money, doubled—from 24 billion dollars to 48 billion dollars.

Tax Collections Soar

1940 marked a sharp turning point in policy. The main object became to raise huge amounts for defense and war.

From July, 1940, to July, 1945, the government spent 325 billion dollars for all purposes, nine times the amount spent from 1916 through 1919.

The Treasury's policy was to raise as much through taxes as possible, in order to keep down the national debt, restrict war profiteers and curb inflation. Tax collections soared from $5,300,000,000 a year to $43,800,000,000.

Taxation and other non-borrowing sources financed 41 per cent (134 billion dollars) of the 325 billion dollars—compared with less than 33 per cent of World War I expenditures—leaving 191 billion dollars to be financed through borrowing.

Morgenthau listed three main principles for the borrowing period too: The funds should be raised so as to minimize the risk of inflation; securities offered should be suited to the needs of the investors; interest rates should be kept at a "reasonable level."

U. S. Shows Big Change In 4 Years

By Sigrid Arne
Associated Press Staff Writer

War clouds now rolling away reveal a tremendously changed United States—both in relation to the world and at home.

Seven nations were regarded as world powers when the guns began: Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan. Only two remain undisputed major powers, the United States and Russia. Great Britain, admittedly bankrupt, follows closely.

In four years a young nation with little interest in the rest of the world has turned into a mature nation determined to be heard in all council chambers. This year the Senate ratified the World Charter to secure peace. The same legislative body turned its back on the world 25 years ago.

Invites Nations Here

The country had been moving toward world leadership since 1941. It asked for the United Nations declaration in January, 1942; as the war years passed, invited those nations here to write plans for relief, food, finance, aviation and, finally, for security.

World power now rests on manpower and industrial capacity to turn out fantastic machines of war. In that no single nations leads the United States and Russia.

A good many American feel such power cannot exist without a responsibility for keeping peace. Immediate responsibilities will be occupation and direction of Axis territory. That in itself will mean United States Armies and fleets will have to range farther and be larger than ever before.

Demands New Wisdom

Our Army has grown from 250,000 to 8,300,000. Our Navy, which had only 383 combat ships, now has 1565.

The tremendous war effort has left a residue of wealth, some of which will demand new wisdom to handle. The United States now has a Merchant Marine as large as all the rest of the world together. The same problem exists in aviation.

And what of the new, untested wealth of atomic energy, radar, and other tremendous advances in science?

Other Purses Fatten

Most important, what of the millions who have learned new skills? The Nation's labor force has jumped from 47,840,000 tto 52,060,000. Some will drop out, but jobs must be found for millions.

The Federal Government has slid into a 262-billion-dollar debt, compared to 48 billion dollars in 1940.

But almost every other purse fattened. Individuals hold 59 billions dollars in war bonds. Savings have jumped from 10 billion dollars to 54 billion dollars, insurance from six billion dollars to 21 billion dollars. States and cities have increased their bank accounts from 300 million dollars to four billion dollars.

Total assets, corporate and individual, just about equal the national debt. The problem of balancing the debt, huge labor force, vast manufacturing plant, national income (estimated at 160 billion dollars for 1945) will require statesmanship of a caliber never before needed.

There have been serious losses. Shovels have bitten deeply into our iron ore, copper, bauxite.

Loss Irreplacable

Those losses may mean, in years to come, that America must hunt more of its need abroad. Happily, the trade street promises to be a busy two-way thoroughfare.

But there is one loss we can never make up. Some 290,500 boys will never come home again.

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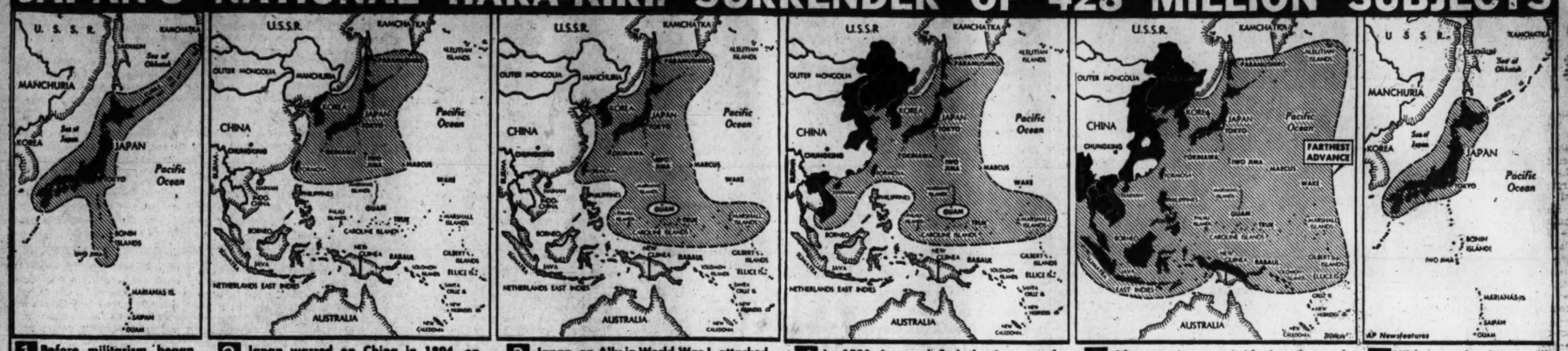
JAPAN'S NATIONAL HARA-KIRI: SURRENDER OF 428 MILLION SUBJECTS



1 Before militarism began to run rampant in Japan, she held four home islands, the Bonins and Volcanos, and had the Kuriles from Russia.

2 Japan warred on China in 1894, on Russia in 1904 and expanded to the size above. She took Formosa; Kwantung peninsula, Manchuria; Korea; southern Sakhalin; and full control of the Ryukyus chain.

3 Japan, an Ally in World War I, attacked German island possessions in the Pacific. She took under mandate the Marshalls, Carolines and the Marianas except Guam. This map shows her empire after the war.

4 In 1931 Japan defied the League of Nations by invading Manchuria. In 1937 she attacked China and in 1941 took over French Indo-China. Above map shows her holdings at the time of Pearl Harbor.

5 After starting war with America and Britain, the Japanese invaded Thailand, Burma, Malaya, East Indies, Philippines, New Guinea, Aleutians and other islands. In 1942 they had half a billion subjects.

6 With surrender, Japan will retain only her four home islands. The U. S. does not regard the Kuriles as part of Japan; their status is doubtful.

Defeat to Make Enemy Only Third Rate Power

By the Associated Press

JAPAN has been on the warpath so long—ever since 1895—that her defeat will likely mean a greater difference in living conditions than the change Germany must go through.

Britain, China and the United States have announced twice—at Cairo and at Potsdam—that Japan will be cut back to her home islands, those four narrow islands about the size of California.

Compare that with the peak of her land grabs during this war. At one time the Mikado claimed jurisdiction over 7000 miles of the Pacific area, from the Kurile Islands on the north, south to the Dutch East Indies.

At the peak toothy Japanese generals controlled the lives of some 500 million persons. Now they can try to fit into peacetime living, at home with 72 million other Japanese.

Japan was a major power at the start of the war. Now she's a third-class nation.

Within the four main islands there is not enough rice, little coal, iron or petroleum, virtually none of the raw materials, minerals or natural resources necessary.

All that has been coming to Japan from the areas she won by conquest: Huge chunks from China; south Manchuria and half of Sakhalin Island from the Russians; north Manchuria and three gigantic Provinces in north China from the present Chungking government.

The whole China coast from Tientsin to Canton has been bitten off piece by piece. The rich Yangtze River Valley is "Japanese," and off the coast, the great islands of Formosa and Hainan.

Conquests Listed

Conquests since Pearl Harbor throw a gigantic shadow over even this area. French Indo-China is nearly as large as California, Oregon and Washington together. Further south lies Malaya. Just below the horizon is Sumatra, Java, the Celebes, Borneo, the Halmaheras—all taken in their 1942 sweep.

The physical size of this empire is nothing compared with the unbelievable wealth it contains. If Japan had been able to retain possession, she would have become the world's richest and most powerful nation within 20 years after the last gun was fired.

Now she will have to learn that it's better to sell China 100,000 refrigerators than to rule a wrecked Shanghai.

New Freedoms Coming

Her armies and navies will be cashiered. That alone should snap her out of her Middle Ages into the Twentieth Century. Her military, with the aid of politicians and the 30 ruling families had held the nation in a curious peonage. The people became excellent factory workers but were virtual economic slaves and certainly were never taught democracy.

To make a start toward peacetime thinking, the Potsdam conferees said Japan's future rulers must permit free speech, free religion and free thought.

It's hoped that free speech will permit the emergence of new leaders with democratic plans.

Japan's war criminals will be tried. Experts argue that this list must include Japan's leading industrialists and bankers.

Loses War Industries

Mikado or no the Allies will insist that Japan move toward democratic government.

She will have to get rid of her war industries, but the Potsdam conferees said Japan will be permitted the peacetime industries she needs "to sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind."

Japan's armies, caught around the Pacific area by the end of war, will be returned home, the Potsdam conference decided.

Japan's neighbors want whatever is left of the Japanese navy devided among them. And on nearby islands the United States and other nations propose to keep their hard-won air and naval bases, just in case.

But should Japan go through the social revolution that seems needed, there is a possibility of a bright future for her.

Should Rebuild Trade

Her population has more manufacturing "know how" than any other Asiatic group. It is more literate. The nation has been markedly successful in foreign trade.

It's believed if she turns to rebuilding her foreign trade, she has a good chance for a rising living standard.

From an unhappy, regimented "master" nation it is thought she could become the "Sweden of the Pacific"—no longer a major power, but a busy, well fed middle power.

Allied Victory Cost Is High—In Men, Money

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War costs in terms of casualties and dollars were shown this week on the basis of latest available figures, to have reached—in some cases undoubtedly passed—the following totals:

United States casualties in all services in all theaters—killed, 251,540; wounded, 650,558; missing, 44,882; prisoner, 122,027. (These figures include casualties to date reported in Washington—and 354,526 Army wounded returned to duty and 95,990 Army prisoners freed).

United States dollar cost, nearly 300 billion dollars, of which 137 billion was received in taxes.

Soviet Report Missing

British Empire casualties in all theaters—killed, 336,772; wounded, 468,388; missing, 98,113; prisoners, 330,523.

Chinese casualties—dead, 1,500,000; wounded, more than three million.

Russian casualties — unreported.

Total military casualties European war (estimated)—dead, 14 million; wounded or captured, 45 million.

United States Army casualties European and Mediterranean theaters—killed, 154,218; wounded, 476,092; missing, 20,141, prisoners, 96,356.

Japs Pay, Too

United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties European theater — 14,894, including killed, wounded and missing; in all theaters—dead, 52,548; wounded, 79,688; missing, 10,907; prisoners, 3725.

Jap casualties inflicted by United States troops — 786,199 killed or taken prisoner.

China to Face Major Tests In Diplomacy

By Morris J. Harris
Associated Press Staff Writer

China's victory over Japan confronts her with supreme diplomatic tests that will determine her capacity to remain permanently in the front rank of ruling powers.

In the past China's diplomatic efforts have been principally aimed at defending her own interests against an encroaching world. In the postwar era grave international issues also loom.

Diplomats Competent

China's tragic history of the past century, while inflicting untold injustice upon her people, has equipped her well for her tasks. Only by skillful diplomacy pitted against overwhelming military power has she succeeded in warding off dismemberment by imperialistic countries.

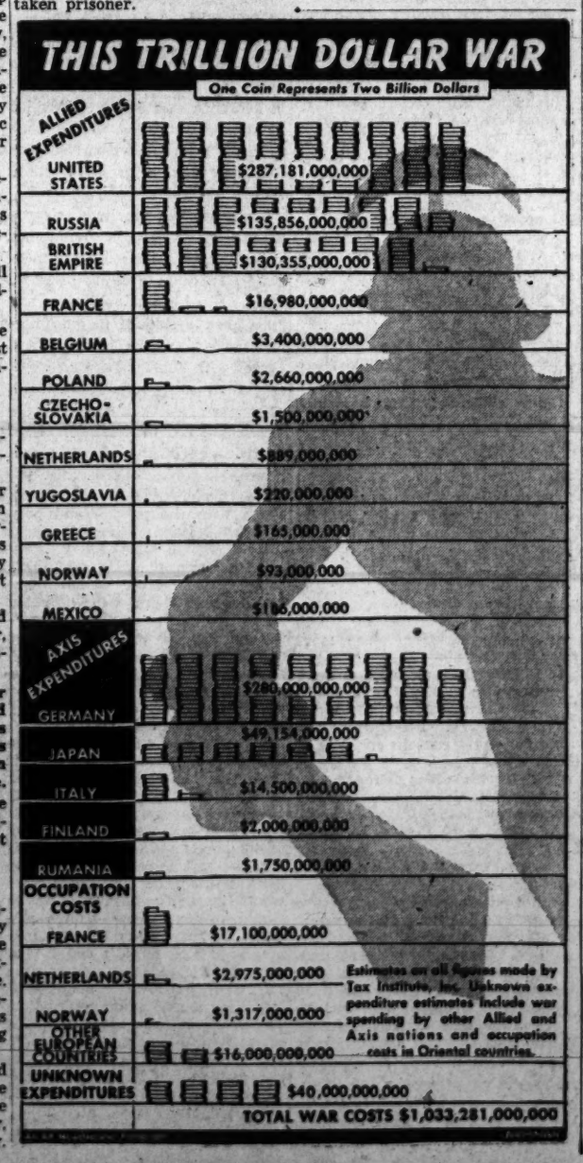
But China possesses some of the world's most competent diplomats and these brains she will carry into the seemingly golden era opening before her.

China is out to get a peace with Japan that will end forever the island empire's heretofore always-present threat. Close on the heels of that issue will come negotiations for return to China of vast territorial domains: Manchuria, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Formosa, Hongkong, the French concession at Shanghai, the French leased territory of Kwangchowwan.

See Drew Pearson, Page 5.

Looks for Assistance

After territorial complexities come conditions under which she will permit foreign nations to pursue their long-existing commercial activities. Heretofore extra territoriality rendered foreign firms and individuals for the great part immune to Chinese laws. Now all are subject to Chinese authority, but foreign nations have no intention of ceasing their commercial operations. China must create laws and courts suitable and capable of administering the interests of foreigners in accordance with world-accepted practices or her relations with Western associates will deterioriate quickly—and that would be fatal since China is looking for Western assistance to aid her recovery from the terrible destruction of war.



6-Year Ordeal for Science, Industry, Services

Radar Tests, Training Set Record

By George Connery

RADAR sometimes is described as an invention of World War II. This is scarcely accurate.

Heinrich Hertz, German discoverer of radio waves, took the first long step in 1886 when he demonstrated his rays were reflected from solid objects. In the next 50 years there were long gaps producing little or no progress. But by the start of the war in Europe in 1939 many basic inventions had been achieved and preliminary techniques worked out.

DR. PAGE

Radar was ready for the war—in theory.

The job remaining was the practical one of getting radar out on the firing line—in quantity and fast. It became a 6-year ordeal for the only group qualified to do it: a few scientists and officers in Britain and America.

They had to take radar off the test line, put it on the assembly line. Sets had to be made and operators trained. It was research, experimentation, construction, and installation and instruction all at the same time. Meanwhile, there was a war to be fought. Without radar, defeat was certain; without great progress in radar, defeat was likely. They did their job, all of it. Their tenacity and sheer physical endurance are one miracle behind radar.

How some of the grand old men of radar stood the pace is itself a mystery. Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor, and his assistant, Leo C. Young, were America's radio pioneers a quarter of a century ago. Today Taylor and Young still are at the head of the field, the former as chief consultant and chief coordinator for electronics at Naval Research Laboratory. Young remains his assistant.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, then a captain, became their sponsor as head of the laboratory at about the time Dr. Robert M. Page added his efforts. Page, a much younger man, also saw the task through and is believed to have more radar patents and applications than any other man in the world.

Far From Simple

The Office of War Information report on radar said of this period:

"Probably no scientific or industrial development in history has expanded in all phases simultaneously and on such a scale . . . Most significant, the use of radar with armies and air forces in the field and ships at sea was so widespread that nearly every responsible commanding officer had to be educated to an appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of the new weapon. Having gained this appreciation, officers in the field had to work out the tactical employment of new equipment. Further, they had to communicate knowledge thus gained to all other field commanders. All this was made more difficult by the necessity of maintaining strict secrecy."

One example of 1939-45 problems and how well they were solved:

At the start of the war it was established that if radar were to become air borne, it would have to be short wave (microwave) to permit an antenna small enough to fit on a plane. Not a piece of microwave equipment was delivered to the services in 1941. Yet now the great bulk of Allied equipment is based on microwave techniques. In that time microwave was perfected, produced, installed and men were trained in its use.

Contrast Startling

Training started out on a less-than-modest scale, almost a subterfuge. A detachment of anti-aircraft troops stationed near the Signal Corps laboratory, beginning in 1937, received "informal training." Six months before Pearl Harbor the Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth set up an aircraft warning department. Less than a year later it was running on three shifts.

Air Forces radar training figures are as startling. In the first six months of 1941 a total of 815 men finished electronics courses at AAF's one technical training school. The first half of this year 23,175 completed courses in the five radar schools.

The Navy depended heavily on its laboratory in early days for training, then got help from Harvard and MIT. Now training is on a Nation-wide basis. More than 125,000 officers and men have gone through advanced schools.

The war in Europe was in its second month before the first radar contact was let to private United States industry. In October, 1939, six sets of aircraft detection equipment were ordered. Today radar is its own industry.

Up to July 1, approximately $2,700,000,000 of radar equipment was turned over to Army and Navy. This included a billion dollars in airborne equipment, half a billion in shipborne sets, three-quarters of a billion in ground equipment, almost half a billion in miscellaneous items.

Several thousand electrical engineers, trained privately in radar, served directly with the armed forces.

To speed things along producers also put out training manuals for Army and Navy technicians. As a result, one electric company now is one of the largest book publishers in the country.

Industry's Job Big

Dr. Taylor said private industry was slow to adopt radar because it could see no commercial application. Nevertheless any number of private engineers and scientists worked closely with the services, adding their inventions and doing pioneer development.

Covering these years, one report says:

"A tremendous work has been carried out by research and engineering staffs of many industrial concerns. . . . In some cases these firms, working either independently or on development and production contracts, have engineered certain types of radar sets all the way from basic idea to the finished product.

"To a larger extent, particularly in the microwave field, industry's great achievement has been to take the 'bread-board' or prototype models produced in Government scientific laboratories and to make the design suitable for quantity manufacture and rugged service. "The art has advanced so rapidly manufacturers often have been called upon to make major changes during production to incorporate new lessons from both laboratories and battlefields. Field engineers from the factories have gone right out to the combat zone with their equipment to check on performance and cooperate in maintenance and repair problems."

Patent Fight Ahead

This wholehearted cooperation did a lot to win the war.

It did something else: it set up what probably will be the greatest patent fight of the century.

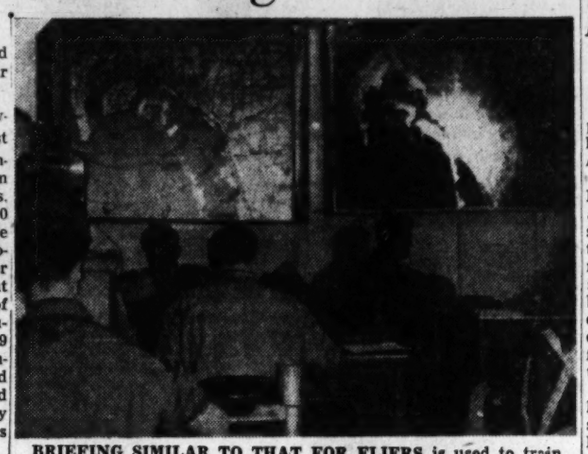
At a recent meeting with newsmen, naval officials sparred around with the patent question, then backed out of it and called in a naval legal expert. This was his off-the-cuff opinion:

"Commercial firms retained title to those patents filed, although the Government may make use of them for the life of the patent. Some patents held by individual Government employes have been turned over to the Government. Other individuals have retained full patent rights."

Regardless of who wins what, radar is conceded on the verge of a wholesome peacetime growth. Dr. Taylor believes it will have amazing postwar value as an aid in navigation, although he doesn't think it's time yet for radar to let the wife know where her husband is and what he's doing.

He stressed the indirect impetus radar's wartime development has given to allied fields. Developments of the last four years have made obsolete many prewar ideas about functions and limitations of those radar components that make up other equipment, such as in radio and television.

In his opinion, and that of other qualified observers, radar's most direct and noticeable contribution—for a while—will be increased safety in sea and air travel.



BRIEFING SIMILAR TO THAT FOR FLIERS is used to train radar operators. Maps of area to be "bombed" are projected on screen just as they will appear on radar scope. Only topographical features distinguished: land shows up light, water black. Oceans, lakes, rivers are best check points

5 Major Cities To Redevelop Urban Areas

Chicago (AP).—Specific plans for urban redevelopment are under way in five major cities, the National Association of Housing Officials reported this week.

The cities are New York, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas and Detroit.

New York savings banks have announced plans to build two postwar redevelopment projects, one in Harlem and one in Brooklyn. In St. Louis a three-member anti-slum commission last month began to work out an overall program for urban redevelopment and slum clearance, coordinating plans of public and private agencies. The mayor of Dallas announced plans to set up an anti-slum commission there.

The Urban Redevelopment Association of Memphis met for the first time in June to apply the Tennessee urban redevelopment law authorizing local housing authorities to assemble sites for private redevelopment. Detroit is considering proposals for redeveloping some of its blighted areas.

Boss of U. S. Reconversion From Missouri

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

One of the Nation's most important postwar jobs is in the hands of a former Missouri and Arkansas country banker.

John W. Snyder, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion for less than one month, has to supervise the business of suddenly switching our vast war effort into peacetime channels.

SNYDER

Snyder, 49, has been described as the Harry Hopkins of the Truman Administration but friends say the comparison is far-fetched, although he and Mr. Truman have been close friends since World War I. He won't admit he is "adviser" to the President, doesn't talk much publicly for fear that what he says might be interpreted as coming from the White House.

Quiet, Hard Working

He knows he has a sizable job, but says his predecessors, James F. Byrnes and Fred M. Vinson, did the spade work in shaping policies which will touch millions: Cancellation of war contracts, financial aid to contractors, protection of small business, reemployment and deciding when and how to ease controls.

See Wolman column, Page 5.

Snyder is a quiet, pleasant, hard worker, a first-class adminjstrator who gets along well with associates.

Businessmen have hailed him as a "realist," aware of the need for full employment.

While his first big-league job was as Federal loan administrator, Snyder has had 14 years of governmental experience in financial and business matters. In 1930 he became national bank receiver in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; in 1937, manager of the St. Louis agency of RFC. In 1940 Jesse Jones brought him back to Washington as executive director of the new Defense Plant Corp. He won praise in handling some seven billion dollars for war plant expansion.

Meets Truman Abroad

Snyder served as a captain in an artillery brigade of the Thirty-second (Red Arrow) Division. He was not in the same unit with Harry Truman, but the two met in France.

When Mr. Truman went to the Democratic convention at Chicago a year ago, John Snyder was with him. When President Roosevelt died, Snyder was the first person the new President summoned to Washington.

Science Soon May Put Uranium To Work—in Industry, Medicine

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

The uranium 235 of the atomic bomb is likely to have immediate industiral, medical, chemical and scientific uses.

The 200-million-volt rays of U-235 may do more cheaply and effectively the work of those miracle machines, the atom-smashers—the cyclotron, atom gun and betatron. They are big and expensive. The greatest cyclotron cost more than a million dollars. A few ounces of uranium 235 may emit rays stronger than most of the atom-smashers.

Stronger Than X-Ray

There is no guesswork about what such great rays can accomplish. Before the war the University of California cyclotron created a new form of yttrium, which is one of the rare earths. The cyclotron turned its rays against strontium, the fireworks chemical, and converted some of the strontium into a form of yttrium that never before existed. This conversion was alchemy.

Yttrium gave off X-rays more powerful than the industrial X-rays or radium rays then available.

These new yttrium rays could photograph through steel 10 inches thick—an important industrial possibility.

The sodium of common salt was converted by the same alchemy into a radioactive substance even more powerful in X-rays than yttrium. The salt's rays stopped after only 14 hours, but the yttrium retained its power for 200 days.

Becomes Radium E

Nitrogen was converted into carbon, and carbon into nitrogen, both new forms not known on earth.

Bismuth was transmuted into Radium E, which is one of the natural forms of radium. Platinum was turned into gold and gold in turn transmuted into mercury.

In all, before the war, the atom-smashing machines had created about 200 elements that had not previously been known to exist.

Some already have been used in medical treatment. A new iodine has cured human toxic goiter. Others were ready, when the war interfered, for trial on human cancer.

New Victories Recall Old In Philippines

By David Boguslav
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Manila—Amid the tension gripping Manila's one million population as all awaited word of Japan's surrender, last Monday's significance—the forty-seventh anniversary of American occupation of Manila—passed unnoticed. Few of the little band of Oregon and Nebraska volunteers who waded ashore to encounter "token" resistance from Spaniards are living today to recall America's first venture in Pacific imperialism.

The day, however, was more immediately significant as commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of one of the most remarkable, yet least publicized, units in the United States Army—the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry—known alternatively as "Manila's Own" and the "Fighting 31st," the only American regiment whose colors have never been in America.

The Thirty-first was formed in Manila in 1917, lost no time lunging into action. It was flung northward as part of an Allied force then comprising British and Japanese units and took up a station in Siberia.

Delay Jap Operations

For over a biennium, the Thirty-first Doughboys battled in Siberian snows, guarded a railway and served as an effective brake for the Japanese who maintained a force as large as the American and British combined.

The presence of the American force under Gen. R. Graves proved the principal reason why the Japanese were unable then to consolidate their position in Siberia and were forced to wait a decade before beginning major mainland operations.

The Thirty-first returned to Manila in 1921, beginning a long career of peacetime soldiering as the nucleus of the American garrison in the Philippines.

While the rest of the Army in the United States plodded through routine garrison duties between world wars, the Thirty-first had a taste of war in 1932 when the Shanghai crisis drew a display of force from the American and British governments.

A few months later, the regiment returned to Manila, settling down to the kind of tropic soldiering the Yank regular likes best.

Then came December, 1941.

The whirlwind Japanese attacks on the Philippines caused an overnight transformation of the Thirty-first troopers.

Sunday evening, December 7, trim, snappy, thirty-first-ers, grizzled veterans and youthful "first-hitch" men, immaculate in starched khaki, filled downtown Manila. Monday morning, December 8, they were sweating in GI olive drab

Hours later, trucks bearing them rolled northward along streets lined with cheering Filipinos. They never came back.

Fight Grim Retreat

The thirty-first was the nucleus of the American force thrown at the Lingayen beaches where Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Hommas' armies made their most important landing.

Outnumbered, outgunned, lacking air power, the little American and Filipino army fought a grim retreating action southward from Lingayen with the Thirty-first serving as the pivot.

From Lingayen the troops fell back on Paniqui and Guimba and then swung eastward to Cabanatuan.

As Japanese hammer blows intensified and Japanese dive-bombers pounded central Luzon roads, the entire American force, pivoting on the Thirty-first, which guarded the periled right flank, began to retreat toward Bataan.

The Thirty-first, without hope of reinforcements, fought grimly back, giving foot by foot. The retreat's bloody trail led them southward through San Miguel and Baliwag, thence by way of Pullilan and Calumpit.

Here they destroyed bridges and stalled Homma long enough to allow the main Filipino-American forces with the remnants of its right wing to reach the last ditch—Bataan.

Few troopers of "Manila's Own" were left either in America or the Philippines to celebrate this year's organization day. From the fragment of survivors of the central Luzon and Bataan campaigns, the greater number are now believed prisoners of Japan. Their outfit made Bataan possible.

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President's Health

President Truman's selection of Lieut. Col. Wallace Graham to be his personal physician is a reminder that the public has a keen interest in the President's health. The Chief Executive is under unrelenting pressure from the very nature of his office. His health must be constantly guarded to avoid dangerous lapses in the essential service that he renders. The astonishing fact is not that a personal physician is allowed him but that no provision is made to tide the Nation over periods when the President may be incapacitated.

Recent experience indicates that the country cannot expect complete information on the President's health from his personal physician. The chief duty of that expert is to keep the President well. When everything possible has been done to that end, however, the national interest remains unsatisfied. It demands that precautions be taken against every contingency. The facts of life constantly remind us that men may break down under the pressures of exacting work. And when that happens to the Chief Executive the Nation is left in a sorry status, for there is no machinery by which incapacity on the part of the President to meet his obligations can be determined.

President Truman has been forthright and realistic in asking Congress for a new presidential succession law. He could render the Nation another great service by making equally candid recommendations on the subject of presidential incapacity. Perhaps the answer is a medical board to make an official determination, in the case of grave illness on the part of the President, that he is unable to perform his duties. Then the Vice President or other succeeding officer could temporarily step into the breach and save the Nation from helpless drifting in a critical period. If that is deemed too great a responsibility to be entrusted to a medical board, it could be assigned to the Supreme Court or a special board including the Chief Justice and the Surgeon General.

The important point, in our opinion, is to have some well respected body constantly available to make such a finding if it should prove necessary in the national interest. Mr. Truman can make a real contribution to the stability of the great office which he holds by asking Congress to close this avenue to chaos.

Outmoded Budget

The sudden termination of the war in the Pacific entirely changes the budgetary outlook. With the Army planning to cut its procurement program about 23.5 billion dollars on an annual basis, and the Navy likewise announcing heavy cuts in programmed work and outlays, a huge shrinkage of projected expenditures is in prospect. On the other hand, the ending of the war will entail new types of expenditures that will to some extent offset the savings to the Government from the reduced scale of current war spending.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson points out, for example, that there are millions of our men overseas. "Billions of dollars will be needed to bring them home," he says, "to provide mustering-out pay and to care for the disabled. Other billions will be required to provide for contract cancellations and to meet other costs incident to the liquidation of our war effort." It will also be necessary to revise downward estimates of receipts under existing tax laws. For the mounting tide of reconversion unemployment and reduced earnings from elimination of overtime, as well as loss of profits while industries are changing over to peacetime operations, will substantially—though we trust only temporarily—reduce the taxable income of the Nation and correspondingly reduce revenues.

It would be rash to hazard a guess as to the precise amount that can be lopped off the deficit for the current fiscal year recently estimated at 46 billion dollars by the Director of the Budget. However, there can be no doubt that the gap between outgo and income will still be tremendous judged by peacetime standards. Inferential testimony to that effect is afforded by the Treasury's preparations to launch a Victory Drive this fall. Rumor sets the goal at from 12 to 14 billion dollars. It is a foregone conclusion that the money is needed to offset revenue deficiencies. The decision to borrow is especially significant in view of the fact that the Treasury had on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year an unprecedently large cash balance of almost 25 billion dollars. It had been planning to draw on that balnce to the extent of 10 billion dollars during the fiscal year as a means of covering part of the current deficit. If this plan still holds, and if Secretary Vinson intends to borrow an additional 12 or 14 billion dollars, as rumored, the logical conclusion is that a deficit for the year of 20 billion dollars or so is not improbable.

Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee notes that interest on the debt is already taking about 4.5 billion dollars of our tax income. "We cannot keep adding to it," he says, "we must soon start reducing it." The chances of our doing so seem remote, indeed, if drastic cuts in taxation should be voted while the Government is still "in the red" to the extent of many billions of dollars. Secretary Vinson favors, and with good reason, elimination of various wartime taxes that discourage risk-taking and retard reconversion. But that makes it all the more necessary to maintain high rates of taxation on personal incomes in order to avoid plunging the Federal Government deeper and deeper into debt.

Wonders Of Radar

Surrender of Japan and the atomic bomb combined to overshadow the first full disclosure of radar. Yet modern radar is at least a comparable scientific achievement. Moreover, we owe far more to it than we do to atomic fission, which was developed almost at war's end. Without radar victory over both Germany and Japan might not have been possible, and would certainly have been far more costly in lives and time.

In Britain, indeed, radar was in operational use before the war, when the North Sea and Channel approaches were protected by a chain of radar stations which plotted all planes entering and leaving that area, including the one that took Mr. Chamberlain to Munich. Without this radar system, which was extended and perfected before the Battle of Britain two years later, that battle might have been lost and the whole course of the war—and of history—altered. For it is now known that without radar the "Few" of Mr. Churchill's immortal tribute would have been too few to deflect the Luftwaffe from a Britain weakened and defenseless after Dunkirk. Radar alone made it possible to place the R.A.F.'s slender fighter resources at the right times and places for intercepting the enemy. Yet that radar achievement was only the first adolescent promise of a young science which has since grown to full maturity and has revolutionized warfare on land, at sea and in the air.

Scientific war yields no breathing-spells in the eternal struggle for "dotes and antidotes." Hard on the heels of day bombers came the menace of the night blitz, and new radar devices were produced just in time to meet it. Simultaneously the overriding perils of the Battle of the Atlantic, on which everything depended, challenged the radar scientists to find answer to the U-boat. For a long time the issue hung in doubt, but their eventual triumph is measured by the words of the commander in chief of Germany's submarines. "The enemy," said Admiral Doenitz, "has deprived the U-boat of its essential feature, the element of surprise, by means of radar. With these methods he has conquered the U-boat menace. The scientists who have created radar have been called the saviors of their country."

Elimination of surprise and meeting, beyond the wildest dreams of commanders, the age-old military need to "see over the next hill"—these were radar's first contribution to modern war. But offensive applications of the new science were to follow. Radar bombsights and navigational aids quintupled the effectiveness of Allied bomber fleets by enabling them to concentrate their attacks in time and space, irrespective of cloud, fog, or darkness. With one of several radar bombing systems, ground operators at the home base could guide bombers to distant targets and signal them to drop their bombs. The deadly accuracy of this technique accounted for the destruction of the enemy's coastal batteries just before the invasion of Normandy. At sea radar-trained guns sank many an enemy ship which was quite invisible to the men who manned them; radar equipment even "spotted" the fall of shot. In the great invasions radar facilitated the control of convoys and the accurate concentration of shipping converging on the beachheads. More amazing still, one of radar's almost incredible developments—a gun which aims itself and follows moving targets unerringly and automatically—was available just in time to shoot down a large proportion of the flying bombs which rained dangerously on England in the critical time just after D-Day.

Such examples of radar's usefulness show that civilization's debt to those who made these marvels come to pass can never be computed. That debt is owed to a vast and mainly anonymous team of scientists, engineers and workers from all parts of the United States and British Commonwealth. For, like the atomic bomb, radar in its full development was the product of a great mobilization and fusion of British and American scientific genius and production skill, with which the enemy could never compete. Since that momentous day in August, 1940, when a British mission arrived in Washington to exchange secrets—with an epoch-making magnetron in their baggage—integration of invention and effort has been whole-hearted and complete.

While the atomic bomb may prove to be the problem child of this fertile international parentage, radar—as far as we can see—should bring nothing but blessings to its progenitors. It should virtually eliminate all accidents which are caused by fog or darkness at sea, in the air and one day, perhaps, on the ground. Air and sea navigation will become so safe and simple that not only dangers but also delays will be avoided. Civil aviation will perhaps derive the greatest benefits from radar. Pilots will be saved much strain and anxiety by radar sets which warn them of all aircraft in their vicinity and all obstacles in their path. To radar techniques which have handled a thousand bombers over Berlin, civil air traffic control—on even the most optimistic and LaGuardian proportions—should present no difficulties in the century of the common airman.

With such a dazzling gift in our hands, it may seem ungrateful to ask the scientists for more. But, as not all their gifts are as free from potential danger as radar, it may do no harm to drop a hint in the laboratories that three-dimensional radar is not enough. Science might now turn its attention to producing a "four-dimensional radar," capable of penetrating the mists of time ahead, and thus of enabling humanity to foresee the navigational hazards which may beset its scientific but headlong progress into an uncharted future.

Wasteful Days

Under the caption, "Happy Days Are Here Again!" *The Post* published on Friday a picture indicating that wasteful days are also here again. It showed an attendant at a service station directing a stream of gasoline against the side of a car with an already full tank. The surplus gas was flowing toward the gutter, while the oblivious attendant conversed happily with a serviceman.

Some relaxation of the caution and conservatism forced upon us by the war was pardonable during the first hours of jubilation following news of victory. Generally speaking, however, manifestations of wasteful consumption and extravagance during this critical period of adjustment should be unsparingly condemned. There was a time not long ago when we tried vainly to pull ourselves out of a depression by destroying the products of the soil and limiting the output of our factories. That organized form of wasteful expenditure has become thoroughly discredited. Indeed, it has always been regarded by thoughtful men as evidence of a fundamental weakness in our economic structure which constitutes a challenge to upholders of the system of free enterprise. It is more than ever a challenge and a warning in a postwar world where millions of people are in dire need of every essential to decent living that we can possibly spare from our abundance.

There is little immediate danger of a reversion to the belief that lasting prosperity can be built on a system of communal waste. But there is grave danger of a reversion to those individual wasteful habits characteristic of Americans that are reflected in undisciplined grabbing for things that we don't need and careless use of what we already have. Such practices provide market outlets for a time for some goods and services. But the gains to sellers result from depriving many people of their fair share of the essentials of life. We hear constantly that poverty could be abolished under a better organized system of production and distribution, but so long as some waste while others want, progress toward the goal of enough for all will be correspondingly halting.

Wells' Bomb

Perhaps the most striking prophecy of the advent of atom energy occurs in H. G. Wells' *The World Set Free*, published 31 years ago. Mr. Wells said the formula would be found in 1933. He forecast within the next decade its first development as a bomb in a world war which thereupon ended. So far, so good. The imagination of Mr. Wells, which he put to work in the form of a novel, goes on to see the nations called together to consider the future:

> The council was gathered together with the haste of a salvage expedition, and it was confronted with wreckage; but the wreckage was irreparable wreckage, and the only possibilities of the case were either the relapse of mankind to the agricultural barbarism from which it had emerged so painfully or the acceptance of achieved science as the basis of a new social order.
>
> The old tendencies of human nature, suspicion, jealousy, particularism and belligerency were incompatible with the monstrous destructive power of the new appliances the inhuman logic of science had produced.
>
> The equilibrium could be restored only by civilization destroying itself down to a level at which modern apparatus could no longer be produced, or by human nature adapting itself in its institutions to the new conditions. It was for the latter alternative that the assembly existed.
>
> Sooner or later this choice would have confronted mankind. The sudden development of atomic science did but precipitate and render rapid and dramatic a clash between the new and the customary that had been gathering since ever the first flint was chipped or the first fire built together.

Well, this is the stage at which the world has now arrived, though the Council, in the form of the San Francisco Conference, was held before the atom bomb had been used. Thus the problem still is to bring political thinking abreast of scientific achievement, for this was certainly not done at San Francisco.

HILL DWELLERS

We who have combed the rusty yellow grasses
Of autumn for the sharply juicing fruits
Of twisted apple trees have set our roots
Into the soil of dark hills where wind passes
Across high orchards with insistent fingers
That seek a land's deep pulse. Here where the rain
Is flung, ice-cold, against a darkened pane
In March, here where the hidden frost still lingers
Till May in deep swamps we have found a house
To call our very own, where autumn flames
Like colored fire along the shaken boughs
Of beech and maple. We have scrawled our names
Across a lifted land, have made our own
These ridges, windy, weed-bright, strewn with stone.

LEONA AMES HILL

Atomic Power

A Communication

THE STARTLING NEWS of the atomic bomb was significant on a scale beyond any familiar measure. Its prime significance is that it intensifies the immediate problem of the organization of the world for peace.

It is when the whole story of the atomic bomb is set in context with certain other recent events and announcements that the urgency of this question becomes most apparent. The bomb was developed by the application of organization and management to a great group project involving many of the finest scientific brains. It solved a scientific problem in three or four years, under high pressure, which might have taken many times as long for science without the resources which only war could give it. The announcement by President Truman contained a clear statement of the means by which the job was done:

"But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, or its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do.

THE IMMEDIATE product of this scientific work is an agency of destruction out of scale with all past weapons, and therefore *ipso facto* a weapon in the hands of the rulers of the great industrial nations, which changes forever the balance of power among nations and the balance of power between rulers and ruled.

The further consequences strain the imagination. One thing we know certainly: the atomic bomb has added more to the destructive potentialities of war than have all the terrible devices that came before.

This leaves us with a glaring paradox. On the one hand the atomic bomb has already cost two billion dollars. The war has unleashed our energies and we have found that we can build battleships, aircraft carriers by the dozen and big bombers by the thousands. We have found that the exact sciences and their applied technology are indispensable to winning a war. We have realized that future strategic safety requires the vigorous encouragement of the sciences. President Roosevelt called upon Dr. Vannevar Bush to report on the problem and to make recommendations concerning future encouragement of science by Government. On the other hand we find the social sciences omitted from the OSRD report, and not even mentioned among the necessary means to assure the world against the dangers of atomic bombs.

YET THE IDEA that human brains must solve the human problems of world peace is not an unfamiliar one. President Roosevelt stated in the address which he prepared for the Jefferson Day dinner, "Today we are faced with the preeminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships . . ." Mr. Vinson, then head of OWMR, in his Memorial Day address at Arlington stated, "There is something wrong with us, with the systems of mankind that have caused war. There will be something wrong with man, too, if we allow wars and depressions to return with clock-like regularity as of old. Depressions, like wars, are not acts of God. Man makes them. If we make them, we can unmake them."

If these statements do not imply a definite method for approaching the problems which they state, they are only loose generalities. If they do imply a method, this method must be social science. Yet if one studies the Washington record for anything concerning the social sciences parallel to the recent report of Dr. Bush concerning the natural sciences, one finds only a blank. No agency has been ordered to make any such study, and no agency has yet sought to obtain the necessary auspices. This failure is a glaring illustration of the perverse principle which Mr. Vinson mentioned also in his speech at Arlington, that only in the service of war have we hitherto fully applied our powers. If we cannot make the first step, of endowing studies for the conduct of peace as richly as we endow studies for the conduct of war, we can hardly pretend that we have either faith or hope.

As an appropriate first measure the President should order a study of the position of the social sciences parallel to the report prepared by Dr. Bush. This study should examine the strategic importance of the social sciences in war, the impact of the war upon the progress of the social sciences and on the training of young social scientists. It should most vigorously explore the needs which social sciences must fill in a world equipped for suicide, and the means to put social science brains in harness. If we believe that human brains can work powerfully together, and that they can work on human problems as well as on those of atomic physics, we will act accordingly.

GEORGE S. PETTEE.
TALCOTT PARSONS.
H. VAN B. CLEVELAND.
LINCOLN GORDON.
JOHN LYDENBERG.

Washington, Aug. 8.

America's Full Employment

By Seymour E. Harris

Immediate Steps Must Be Taken

FULL EMPLOYMENT is the new slogan of the man in the street and increasingly the concern of economists and politicians. What the classical economist assumed and, therefore, did not seek, the modern economist increasingly sets up as the number one objective of his analysis, i.e., full employment.

Full employment means a job for every man and woman who wants to work. It gives the worker a stake in the flow of goods. It precludes wastage of economic resources. In short, full employment yields both more goods and an improved distribution of these goods.

For those who cannot qualify for jobs—those who on account of illness, youth or age are not members of the labor market, or those who are temporarily unemployed because of dynamic changes in the economy—the full employment program is implemented with an adequate social security program. Let us remember that whereas there are 60 million workers in the United States, there are 135 million Americans to be protected.

CIVILIANS AND G. I.'s alike are concerned that there be not enough jobs. They would be more concerned if they knew that about 25 million or more new jobs have to be found after the war for those in the services and those working for the military. In the past our economy has not been able to find 25 million new jobs or even one fifth of that number in one year. Fortunately, however, the transition will be eased by transfers from war jobs to peace jobs: tanks to autos, parachutes to nylon stockings.

Demand creates jobs. Human ingenuity has provided us with more goods than we seem to be able or willing to buy. The scientists and technologists responsible for supply have done too well; the economists and governments responsible for demand have not done well enough. Our 19th century problem of supply has been solved; but not the 20th century problem of demand. Perhaps the release of atomic energy will further widen the gap between production potentials and demand. We must either call a halt to scientific discovery or improve our institutional setup.

In the early postwar we shall be able to produce a 150-billion-dollar national income with 60 million workers. In 1900 this income would have required around 150 million workers. In the years 1980-2000, we may well be able to obtain that income with 20 to 30 million workers.

We shall have to make up our minds, therefore, whether in the early postwar wen want a 100-billion-dollar nation income or less, or a 150-billion dollar income; or whether 50 years from now we want a 150-billion dollar income or less, or a 300-billion-dollar income. If we seek the maximum income, we shall have to create and possibly even assure an adequate demand through positive Government policy. For it is especially the failure to buy what is produced that robs us of our jobs and income.

UPPERMOST in all our minds is the fiasco of the thirties and the high resolve not to repeat it. Its grave distress is well remembered. One out of every three or four workers unemployed; a national income of 55 billion dollars (stable value); the demoralization of tens of millions of men and their families as a result of long stretches of unemployment—the country will not again tolerate a system which allows so much suffering and the inequitable distribution resulting from vast amounts of unemployment.

Poor management and resulting economic depression in the thirties cost us two or three times as much as World War II in the forties. Compare, for example, our national income of 55 billion dollars in 1933 and 160 billion dollars in 1944 (both in dollars of 1944 purchasing power)—that will suggest the difference between what we had and might have had. I assume, however, a loss of but 50 billion dollars per year.

IN THE IMMEDIATE future, the reduction of Federal Government spending by 75 billion dollars, or roughly by about three-eighths of total spending in 1944, is going to create a lacuna not easily filled. Even when we allow for a reduction of hours and of overtime pay, and for the departure of five millions from the labor market, a gap of 500 billion dollars per year in expenditures still remains.

The total of 100 billion dollars or more of wartime savings, the pent-up demand for consumer durables and new plant are relatively small quantities compared to the 50 billion dollars deficiency of demand per year. Let us not forget that consumer durables account only for one seventh of total consumption demand. And should unemployment develop on a substantial scale, the potential spenders will shut their pocketbooks and hoard deposits awaiting a better day.

In the light of these considerations, we can see the great service Senators Murray, Wagner et al have rendered our country in stating the issues. They propose to see economic life as it is and not as they would like it to be. The Senators are good historians: they know that we shall have to plan much better than in the past and do much better if we are to prevent a holocaust which will deprive us of both our system of private enterprise and our liberties at one swoop. They know that we must budget jobs as we do dollars; and they know that disjointed bits of economic legislation are not a plan.

The first line of attack is to prop up our system of private enterprise and make it work. We shall need a flexible price policy; a wage level adequate to assure demand but not too high to stifle enterprise; a tax system that discourages consumption and investment a minimum; an expansion of trade; a gradual decontrolling of the economy as supply and demand conditions once more become normal; a movement of labor to where there are plants and of capital to where there is labor.

ONLY IF THESE do not suffice to yield the jobs required by the employment budget will additional government spending be necessary. Surely those who are critical of leaf raking should now welcome the plans for productive spending. It is not going to be easy to spend wisely and well even with the best of plans. How poorly we have planned so far is evident from the fact that even after years of planning for a shelf of public works, all governments of this country are now prepared to launch only about five billion dollars of investment projects, much of which will be spent over several years.

The Murray bill, in short, proposes that we plan our course and that we set up our national budget in terms of adequate business volume and jobs. That does not by any means suggest that we do not also plan a financial budget. It means responsible finance. In fact, the best safeguard of the interest of bond holders is a high income—and a high income will require a positive government program. It would be a miracle if 135 million consumers and millions of entrepreneurs working independently with all the innumerable obstacles should provide the demand sufficient to take the goods produced off the market. We have no right to think that this miracle will now come to pass without planning.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Food For Europe

I earnestly feel that America is forgetting too quickly the tragic sacrifices which were required of the resistance forces in the various European countries once under Germany, countries subjected to Hitler's deliberate biological warfare, his "Samson politique," by which he intended so to weaken these countries that an eventual resurgent Germany would face only weakened, decimated peoples in the "next" war.

Food shortages of types are inconvenient in America, but desperate in Europe. Have we descended to a degree of selfishness which requires an immediate return to our prewar luxury standards even if it deprives others of life? Are we not willing to enforce the idealism and progress in world justice for which America has stood with concrete evidence of our good faith?

Are we to continue to use "generosity" and such words as epithets for political distribe? Why shouldn't America be generous! With what misdirected sense of purpose can we find even material justification for failing to share our good fortune adequately?

SERGT. WARD McCABE.
APO 879, N. Y., July 11.

I am tired of reading articles in the American newspapers about continuing lend-lease and food shipments to Europe.

In the first place all Europeans should use a little common sense and learn to govern themselves. They must learn they cannot raise a large army and navy, and still maintain a high standard of living for the average man.

If there is to be any real shortage in Europe, let it be in Italy and Germany—they are the direct cause of the present crisis. What the other nations have to have, take from them, food, cloth, coal, machinery and locomotives.

No amount of foodstuff, nor any 6 million tons of coal, nor any more shipments of ham and eggs will change the situation. The more they get, the more they want, nor will it keep them from being Communist. The choice of government is up to them—that is their birthright. We would not tolerate any foreign interference in our type of government—so why de we try to interfere with other nations?

To read the statements of some Government officials, you would think they were elected to worry about the welfare of every country on earth, except one—the United States.

I have been unable to find one person, in or out of uniform, young or old, who does not feel that the political farce, magnificent stupidity, horse and buggy methods, instead of good basic American logic, have betrayed the civilian war effort and utterly defeated the victories of the armed forces. Most people can see the coming clouds of World War III.

MILLARD E. W.
Annapolis, Md., Aug. 3.

"Riots In Italy"

I found Pfc. Coll's letter on August 10, about alleged Communist infiltration into the Italian government with the assistance of our forces, particularly interesting. Just for the record I wish to add that I have recently returned from Italy where unofficially I looked for but was unable to find positive evidence of what he claims.

All over central Italy I saw, on black walls and fences, crudely painted hammer-and-sickle devices, usually coupled with the slogans, "Viva Lenin" or "Viva Stalin." I also saw a number of orderly parades, about the time of VE-Day, in Florence and Naples, in which symbols of the Allies, and portraits of Allied leaders were carried. The Red flag and pictures of Stalin were prominent.

Therefore I was inclined to agree with those who thought communism would shortly succeed in Italy, until I spent an evening in Rome with a young Partisan who had once been a student in an American college where he read and agreed with Thomas Jefferson. This able and courageous young man, who has an anti-Fascist record antedating the fall of Mussolini, is at present one of the secretaries of a well-known non-Communist political leader, and is in constant touch with the politics and politicians of Italy. To my surprise he refused to take Italian communism seriously. He said there were 400,000 adult Italian Communists and there will probably never be a larger number. Speaking on another subject later, he said he thought the church was so completely an integral part of Italian life that no political group which fought it could have any permanent success.

I relate this while fully aware that it is not conclusive. But it certainly reflects the informed thinking of many Italian democrats who deserve every support we can give them because of the identity of our ideals and the positive military support they gave us in the fighting this year. Pfc. Coll's fears would be better expressed if he would give us more names and dates. I have no doubt that half a million Communists could take over any nation whose government collapsed, but the contemplated transition from "cobelligerence" to membership in the United Nations seems to offer an orderly process with no promise of the political chaos which would be necessary for a Communist coup. HISTORIAN.

Washington, August 11.

D. C. Disqualified

The Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has had its attention directed to an article appearing in the July 31 issue of *The Washington Post*. It is headed "D. C. Urged as Center of World Peace," and it espouses the cause of Washington as the logical "Capital of the World."

Apparently, the Washington Board of Trade and various civic and business leaders are carried away in their enthusiasm over such existing physical facilities as the Pentagon Building and the natural beauties of our rather humid situation on the Potomac. Added to this, of course, is the presence of the Pan American Union and the numerous world diplomats in residence.

Although the NAACP is a stanch advocate of a bigger and better Washington, we cannot subscribe to this wishful thinking. We are jolted against realism when we reflect that if a member of a darker nation should wish to travel to some of the existing facilities in Virginia, he would be forced to ride in the rear or Jim Crow section of the public conveyances, and this with official if not direct governmental sanction.

In short, to envision the Washington of today and the "Capital of the World" in any sense, is absurd, and as a cultural capital, "Center of World Peace," it would be a travesty of the democracy for which our Nation so bravely stands.

It seems to us that discriminatory prejudice based on race is as deep in Washington as in almost any spot on earth. Prejudice based on color is even deeper. The fact that it flourishes with what is in effect governmental sanction, does nothing to lessen its viciousness.

If Washington in all its unbombed and unravished marble glory aspires to "join the society of nations," it perforce must put its house in order and act in a manner which would be new to it, a manner becoming a member of international society.

ALFRED E. SMITH,
Secretary, D. C. Branch, NAACP.
Washington, Aug. 6.

Postwar Travel

I have read in *Stars and Stripes* that railroad men now have priority for discharge from the Army due to the transportation problem.

It's a fact that there are now over 40,000 auto repair shops closed due to the auto-repairman shortage, which doesn't help the transportation problem any.

Even the new cars will be laid up if not kept in repair. So why not get all us motor mechanics, with the necessary amount of points, out of the Army and let us tackle this problem from another angle, even if it means putting sleepers on buses.

SS POINTER.
Marseille, France, Aug. 2.

Answer Needed Now

Speedy Reemployment Depends on Fast Action In Reconversion Policy

By Leo Wolman

The speed with which men and women laid off in war industries will be employed elsewhere depends on the state of business. The key to swift reemployment and the avoidance of general unemployment is to be found in the capacity of industry to get with the least possible delay the raw materials, tools, machinery and labor which they need for the resumption and expansion of production.

The urgent and critical decisions of public policy as to reconversion should be made at this point. Virtually every business is a potential employer of labor. Ignorance of the intentions and policies of Government is, and unless promptly cleared up, will continue to be the most formidable obstacle in the way of increased economic activity and more jobs.

In order to move ahead with its plans, virtually every business, and in particular those which have been working on Government orders, needs to know right away what disposition of its inventories it is empowered to make, how soon and in what way access to materials and markets will be opened and how quickly restrictions, prohibitions and regulations are eased and ended.

Wise Decisions Sure to Ease Transition Period

These are the pressing matters which require prompt settlement by Government.

The policies their settlement entails are not alone industrial or economic. They are also labor policies and among the variety of labor policies currently under discussion in this country, those are the most fundamental. For on their proper settlement depends the outlook for jobs, income or "purchasing power."

If these decisions are wisely and swiftly made, the period of transition may well be shorter than many people fear. For tremendous though the job is, it differs from the task of conversion to war production in that everyone concerned with it will be returning to what he knows how to do and has had long experience in doing.

Equally important and urgent is the assurance that our public employment services will operate under sound policies and good administration. It is through them that a large part of the shift of labor will be effected. They ought already to have in their possession lists of the jobs which have remained unfilled during the later years of the war and they should now be busy with all their resources, canvassing the demand for labor in all parts of the labor market.

They face in the next months the task of efficiently organizing the flow of labor and whether they succeed or not depends on how fully and competently they are manned.

Of all the public services, employment services are at this time the most deserving of support, by both the States and the Federal Government.

Sole Job Is to Encourage People to Work

The caution these vital services should observe is that they are not diverted by political considerations.

It is not the function of the United States Employment Service to fix the level of postwar wages. It is not their affair to guide the course of trade unionism or labor relations. There are many public agencies devoted to these tasks. The job of the employment services, public and private, local and central, is to encourage people to go to work.

Standards will take care of themselves if there is work. They will deteriorate if there is no work.

Under such conditions, Government standards and trade union standards become no more than paper arrangements—scales of wages and working rules unconnected with jobs and employment.

The underlying economic situation of a few weeks ago is not unchanged. Peace with Japan dictates an early resolution of the problems we were approaching hesitantly and reluctantly. Now that we are forced to act quickly is no reason for changing the principles by which our decisions are guided.

New British Labor Parliament Has Few Lawyers—Or Unionists

By John Durston

London.—Britain's new Parliament not only has fewer lawyers in it than any Parliament since 1918, but also has undergone a drastic reduction in the proportion of trade-union officials, although it is overwhelmingly a Labor Parliament.

There is a total of 84 trade-union officials among the Parliamentary Labor party, which has a total membership of 404. This makes the union percentage only 19, a considerable drop from 1935 when trade-union officials held 50 per cent of the Labor seats. The proportion in the 1931 Parliament was 60 per cent; in 1929, 40 per cent, and in 1919, 98 per cent.

Journalists Increase

The lawyers now number 84, of whom 46 are Labor, 31 Tory and 7 other parties. In the last Parliament there were 119 lawyers, compared with 165 in 1931, 114 in 1929 and 150 in 1918.

On the other hand, the number of journalists has shown a sharp increase, with a total of 6 Tories and 33 Laborites. Only one is a newspaper owner.

Among the members described as "company directors," who might be looked upon as the ultimate representatives of property interests, the Labor victory took the greatest toll. In the new Parliament there are only 35, compared with 134 in the last, 143 in 1931, 96 in 1929 and 179 in 1918.

This substitution of technicians and men from ordinary life for the lawyers and representatives of vested interests in the composition of Parliament is regarded in some quarters as likely to enliven debate, if not to improve it. It has, however, an economic side also, which is not so happy for the new members.

An M. P. receives £600 a year, and is expected to keep up a certain appearance. With rents above peacetime levels and still soaring, and with other expenses correspondingly high, many of the Labor M. P.s without private means would be hard put to get by on their salaries. In fact, revision of Parliamentary salaries already is a hot topic among them.

Tories Will Fight

It is agreed that the Tories will fight hard at the present session, but some think that the Conservatives will refrain from continual sniping lest they give the impression abroad that all is not well in the British government.

Anthony Eden, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is pictured by some Tories as the man who will have to lead most of the Conservatives sorties against the Labor government. Mr. Churchill, it is believed, will be reserved for the gravest battles only, his matchless oratory being counted upon for the Tory party's heaviest artillery.

However, whether Mr. Churchill is kept for heavy artillery fire or not, he made it plain on opening day that he intends to take an active part in the workings of Parliament. He spoke at great length on several subjects, among them the Polish problem and the atomic bomb.

Italy Black Markets Resemble Prewar American Drug Stores

Rome, (AP).—Italian black market counters, piled high with American cigarets and candy bars, look like those of prewar American drugstores.

In Rome's colorful slum district near the Tiber River, popular cigarets sell for $3.50 per pack, chewing gum, 15 cents a stick, candy bars, 70 cents each, condensed milk, $1 a can, corned beef, $2 a can and soap, $1 a bar.

It is true that GI's can be blamed for some of this, but big operations involving wholesale thefts and undercover dealings for stolen goods make the shady GI sales look like schoolroom mischief. Authorities believe racketeers have found ways to get American items in huge lots.

Bread Costs $1.20

But these American goods are chiefly luxury items which Italians can take or leave alone. The real crime of the black market is in selling rationed foodstuffs at enormous prices. These sales keep the rich eating well but force the poor to go hungry.

The housewife whose husband earns $1.80 to $2 per day can buy bread at the legal price of 18 cents and macaroni at 11 cents per pound. But if she needs extra amounts she must pay $1.20 for bread and 90 cents for macaroni on the black market. Olive oil is $5.30 a quart instead of 80 cents and sugar is $3.40 rather than the legal price of 12 cents per pound. Eggs sell for 25 cents each and coffee is about $10 per pound.

New Society Results

Dr. Fausto Marzi Marchesi, director of the rationing board for Rome, said the major source for the black market is the farmer who fails to turn in his stipulated quotas of wheat and oil to government collection points and sells them instead to private speculators.

The "get rich quick" atmosphere of the blackmarket has resulted in a new Italian social cult. Undercover food dealers are taking the place of prewar fascists on Rome's social ladder.

THE EVIL GENIE GOES BACK IN THE JAR

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Port, Railway 'All Stalin Wants'

By Drew Pearson

President Truman has had off-the-record talks with several congressional friends about Russia's role in the Far East after the war. In these talks Truman has said definitely that he and Stalin were in complete agreement.

All Stalin wants in the Far East, Truman has said, is Port Arthur, the famous warm-water harbor at the tip end of the Liaotung Peninsula, together with the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the South Manchurian Railroad leading to it.

Port Arthur is the harbor which the Czar seized prior to the Russo-Japanese War. It was to take this harbor and the Manchurian Railroad leading to it away from the Russians that the Russo-Japanese War was fought in 1904. Now Stalin wants the port and the rail line back.

Truman has told friends that he sees no objection to this and that it should settle the whole situation in the Far East if Port Arthur is in Russian hands.

Truman has also said that Stalin does not want Korea, which is to be independent, or any part of China.

Now It Can Be Told

Here are some of the things that were hushed up while the war was on:

There have been three mutinies in the United States Army since VE-Day. One took place at Cologne, one at Calais and one in England. The Army so far has refused to give details, though some casualties resulted.

During the San Francisco United Nations Conference, the United States Navy was so afraid the Japs would launch a suicide attack on San Francisco that a special American task force was kept hovering off San Francisco.

General MacArthur has staunchly and consistently maintained that the North African campaign never should have taken place. He described it as "absolutely useless" and said that every possible mistake intelligent men could make had been made in this war.

Because our boys are naturally good natured it is being suggested the occupation be left to the Russians, French and British. This would certainly suit the United States Army.

Jackson County's Goats

Regardless of what he may do to try to live it down, President Truman will always be a goat. And that is because Jackson County, Mo., has a unique and original political history.

Back in the early 1920s the

county's Democratic Party had two factions, one headed by the late Jim Pendergast, the other by the late Congressman Joseph B. Shannon. Pendergast's followers were called Goats and Shannon's men Rabbits. No one knows from where the names derived but one man had his own explanation and President Truman will never forget him. He is "Battle" McCardle.

McCardle was for six years a vigorous one-man minority on the Jackson County Court. He was a lone Rabbit Democrat against two Goat Democrats: Truman, then presiding judge, and the late Eugene I. Purcell. The vote was usually that way.

"Now, Judge," McCardle would say to Truman, following the usual dissenting vote, "let's remember the seniority the Rabbit enjoys in this county.

"Why, there were Rabbit Democrats in this county even before Missouri became a State," McCardle would say. "As far back as 1808, Maj. George Sibley, commander of old Fort Osage just east of where Independence now stands, made a treaty with the Osage Indians. That's where the Rabbits began.

"The clan of Shannon stemmed back to Chief White Rabbit with whom Sibley dealt. After the treaty, soldiers at Missouri's first permanent white settlement organized the first political party. Honoring the old Indian Chief they called themselves Rabbits."

Tells Term's Origin

McCardle also told Truman and Purcell where they—the Democratic Goats—came from.

"It wasn't until 1828 that the Goats arrived," he told his two judicial Goat colleagues. "It was a cold night and everyone was shut inside. During the night the wind blew the Independence Courthouse door open and a herd of goats, seeking shelter, walked in."

McCardle would end by saying the politicians tried for days to air the courtroom to rid it of the smell of goats.

"And that," he would conclude, "is when the goats came to Jackson County and stayed."

The Goats and Rabbits still control Jackson County politics. You're either a Goat or a Rabbit—nothing else—and President Truman is a Goat.

Public Favors Raising Wages, Minimum of 65 Cents Per Hour

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

One of the major problems which will face Congress when it returns is that of raising minimum wage levels.

A bill to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents per hour has been introduced by Senator Claude Pepper, in the form of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The Gallup Poll

The Institute put four questions to a cross-section of the country.

The first was:

"What does the term minimum wage mean to you?

Fewer than half—48 per cent—said lowest legal wage or lowest wage. Twenty-two per cent gave incorrect answers. Thirty per cent did not know.

The second question was:

"Do you happen to know what the minimum wage rate per hour throughout the country is now?"

Among people who gave a correct answer to the first question, 23 per cent replied 40 cents. Forty-five per cent did not know. The median average of replies is 45 cents per hour.

The last two questions sought a measure of public thought about what minimum wage rates should be and about the amount proposed in the Pepper bill. The first of these:

"Would you favor or oppose making the minimum wage 65 cents an hour for all workers in business and industry?"

Among persons who know the meaning of the term "minimum wage," replies were:

Favor	56%
Oppose	32
No Opinion	12

When replies are broken into two main groups (1) wage and salary earners and (2) employers, executives and self-employed, marked differences are found. This is shown as follows:

	Wage and Salary Earners	Employers and Self-Employed
Favor	63%	48%
Oppose	25	41
No Opinion	12	11

The final question was used in a completely separate survey.

"If you were the one to decide, what minimum wage per hour would you set for business or factory workers in this State?"

The median average came out at 65 cents per hour.

British M. P. Drives New Car He Says Can Be Sold for $400

By Richards Vidmer

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London.—A revolutionary design in family automobiles appeared for the first time this week when Denis Kendall, member of Parliament, drove up to the House of Commons in his new seven horsepower, $400 Brusa.

Follows V-1 Principle

Built by eight engineers, working in a makeshift plant for the past year, the car resembles standard models but inside everything is hind part before. The three-cylinder motor is in what normally would be the rear baggage compartment. Baggage, batteries and tools are under the hood.

The car is said to be capable of going 65, does 40 to the gallon. It has three gears forward and one reverse, two side lights and one headlight.

The motor is built on the V-1 principle, exhaust gas helping to furnish the propulsion.

Ready to Make Tractors

Bigger than a Ford V-8, Mr. Kendall claims that given the floor space, he can produce 50 a month within the next three months, but the government has refused to grant him use of the plant for which he applied. In addition, Kendall says he also is prepared to produce tractors he maintains will do the work of American tractors twice the size and cost half as much.

Many Agree

Navy Merits Top Honors In Surrender

By Ernest Lindley

General MacArthur is the logical supreme commander of Allied forces in occupation of Japan. The occupation is primarily an Army job and Americans will find satisfaction in the fact that he has been given the honor of receiving the formal surrender.

LINDLEY

But in many ways it would have been more just to designate an American naval officer to receive the surrender, deferring transfer of supreme authority until occupation armies could go ashore. For while all branches earned their share of the victory, the Navy bore the heaviest burden and most of the decisive operations were under command of Admiral Nimitz.

MacArthur's hops from Australia and Port Moresby to the Philippines complemented the main westward drive across the Pacific but were secondary to it. MacArthur's objective was liberation of the Philippines; the Navy's, defeat of Japan in quickest possible time. These objectives did not completely merge until Luzon had been liberated.

The main westward drive, under Nimitz, went by the way of the Gilberts (Tarawa), Marshalls, Marianas, Guam and Okinawa. Iwo Jima was conquered to make it possible for B-29s based on the Marianas to bomb Japan without excessive losses.

Liberation of the Philippines was not essential to this main Pacific drive, could have been deferred, just as the liberation of the East Indies and Malaya was deferred. If it had been, it might have been achieved without a single casualty through surrender in accordance with the Emperor's orders.

Formosa Favored

However, the Philippines campaign did contribute to Japan's downfall, provided an unexpected opportunity to wipe out what was left of the Japanese navy; sucked in and destroyed Japanese airplanes, provided bases which severed communications, and provided the land mass on which to assemble troops and supplies.

The alternative to retaking the Philippines was to conquer Formosa. Most top naval strategists favored this. A minority favored MacArthur's plan to retake the Philippines, a decision made personally by President Roosevelt. But later, as a result of Admiral Halsey's observations, the plan was modified—the date advanced by weeks and landings made on Leyte instead of Mindanao.

But it was Nimitz's spring forward to Okinawa which locked the strangle-hold of sea and air power around Japan. Even without the atom bomb, all of Japan above ground was on a sure road to obliteration.

Our main Pacific strategy was designed to make maximum use of our super-technology, as exemplified in the Navy and Army Air Forces; to by-pass Jap strong points, except where possession was essential, to reduce contact with Japanese ground forces. Wherever forces were encountered they were overwhelmed and destroyed—with much heavier losses than our forces. But when the surrender came, the Japanese army still numbered about six million.

No European Gesture

When Germany surrendered, the U. S. Navy was not even represented, although it was the Navy, with British and Canadians, which made safe sea lanes over which armies and supplies had to be carried. This required, among other things, subduing of the U-boat threat, one of the critical victories of the war.

The Navy undoubtedly will be well represented at the Japanese surrender ceremony. There were mechanical as well, perhaps, as diplomatic obstacles to naming Admiral Nimitz as supreme allied commander to receive the surrender and General MacArthur to take over afterward. It seemed best to put it, at the very start, in the hands of the man who was to carry it through.

The Navy is not openly complaining. But many observers feel, with many naval officers, that a way should have been found to give the Navy the place of honor.

De Seversky Tells How Nazis Missed

Rome.—Alexander de Seversky, noted aircraft designer, said this week the Nazis had built but apparently not flown a jet-propelled fighter plane designed for top speed of 725 miles an hour. Seversky, in Europe to study strategy, tactics and equipment as a consultant of the Secretary of War, also declared the Germans had contemplated making the Messerschmitt 264 bomber into a jet-propelled craft but had not solved the fueling problem.

The designer said he believed the United States had made excellent use of its air equipment; that German weakness was attributable to aircraft's shortage of fire power and bomb carrying capacity; the decision to manufacture fighters and abandon bombers when they should have continued the strategic bombing of England; failure to coordinate more closely their underground aircraft plants.

Despite Nation's Need, It's People Who Decide Population Problems

By Mark Sullivan

Remarks in this column on the concern of former Prime Minister Churchill and General de Gaulle and other statesmen about the future populations of their countries and about the birth rate as the principal factor determining future populations, have inspired many letters. Some are from authorities on the subject. Birth rates, population trends and related subjects such as death rates and longevity, are fields of scientific investigations. This is carried on by many organizations—departments in universities, insurance companies, the census bureau, the Army estimating future manpower and institutions set up specifically for this work, such as the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems.

The present writer has not examined thoroughly the immense mass of material which comprises the life work of students in this field, but has examined it sufficiently to come to, if not a conclusion, an impression. The impression is that, as respects causes of changes in birth rates, there are no sure conclusions.

Authorities Differ

Authorities differ. Practically every generalized statement is subject to exceptions which seriously negative it. It frequently is said that a falling birth rate can be changed into a rising one by improving economic conditions. This can be proved by statistics showing that the birth rate in the United States was low during the depression years and became higher when economic conditions improved.

But how explain the fact that during the years preceding the depression, when America enjoyed enormous prosperity, the birth rate was lower than it had ever been before? Similar contradictions and exceptions exist with respect to practically every generalization about birth rates.

When, in one field of science there is lack of that certainty of conclusion which frequently is arrived at in other fields, there must be a fundamental reason. In this case the fundamental reason is lack of exact information. The data exists only within the minds of millions of individuals and is of such an intimate nature that no amount of pains can find it and bring it together.

Poll Impossible

The reason a nation's birth rate falls is the sum of the reasons why millions of individual women do not have children they might have.

A Gallup poll-taker can ask a man how he is going to vote, and in nearly all cases get a freely given and accurate reply. But a Gallup poll-taker would hardly dare ask a wife, or her husband, why she did not have a child she might have had.

And if the poll-taker did ask, such answers as he got would not be dependably accurate. For parents who refrain from having children would usually refrain also from telling the reason. In many cases they would not be conscious in their own minds of what was the real reason, or which was dominant among several reasons.

In short, accurate data is impossible to get. Yet it is precisely the sum of the motives leading individual men and women not to have children, or to have them, that would compose the only possible data for generalizations about birth rate.

Authorities say, variously, that national birth rate is determined or influenced by general conditions—national prosperity, national food supply and the like. But the general conditions have force only as they affect the minds of individual men and women. If it was lack of prosperity that caused a particular individual not to have a child, it is the individual who knows in his own case.

Power Increases

The fundamental fact is that it is the individual who determines birth rate, and thereby confounds statisticians, scientists and statesmen. The power of the individual has been increased in recent years by the degree to which he or she has been enabled to make voluntary decisions whether or not to have another child, or any child.

This increase of power has come to the individual by reason of the spread of information about what is called birth control, exercised by means of contraception. In a recent article in "The Scientific Monthly," Karl Sax, of the biological laboratories of Harvard University, says:

"The greatest enigma of this age of science is the present status of the knowledge and practice of contraception."

Even before contraception was discovered, and information about it spread, it was the individual who determined birth rate and knew the cause of his decision. He knew why he married late, or not at all, and what other conditions influenced him, or her, to have children or not have them. About all that scientists and statesmen can know with certainty is the concluded records of past birth rates.

Attempts by governments to do something about future birth rate may or may not coincide with the aggregate desires, motives and actions of millions of individuals.

English Firms Weren't Ready For VJ Either

London, (AP).—Major industries in Britain, much as in the United States, were caught unprepared by the suddenness of the Japanese surrender. War factories still were running full blast, many still in the throes of converting to products essential to amphibious rather than a land war.

Expects to Continue

Of several hundred of government-owned war plants less than 75 have been allocated to eventual peacetime uses, said a spokesman for the Board of Trade.

Reconversion will not come overnight, it was emphasized, for it is believed to be the British government's intention to re-equip many of its colonial armies.

The head of one concern which has been producing almost 100 per cent for war said he anticipated continuing war goods production until obsolete equipment had been fully replaced.

Speeds Change-Over

Since the end of the German war, the Board of Trade spokesman said, there have been few changeovers until recently. For nearly five years, for example, there has been no production of aluminum kitchen utensils. Within the past few months several manufacturers have been licensed to make kettles, pans and the like but production is just getting under way.

World's Biggest Cotton Mart Celebrates Its 75th Jubilee

By J. D. Tompkins

The New York Cotton Exchange reached the ripe age of 75 this week, and its members and officers took steps to acquaint everybody of the institution's honorable history and economic functions.

The exchange was founded in 1870. It is the oldest and largest of any cotton futures market in the United States or abroad. From it, New Orleans, Chicago and even Liverpool traders take their cues in transactions relating to cotton.

Wednesday exercises were held to mark the diamond jubilee. Tributes were paid to founders and their successors who set up and maintained the standards of integrity and the principles upon which the exchange operates. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; Joe R. Hanley, Lieutenant Governor of New York and F. H. LaGuardia, New York City's Mayor, were chief speakers at the jubilee dinner in the Pennsylvania. William H. Koar, president of the Exchange, presided.

Built in 1870

The New York Cotton Exchange was founded August 15, 1870, and, in a store 23 by 100 feet at 142 Pearl st., it found its first home on September 1 of the same year. Stephen D. Harrison was its first president. On May 4, 1872, it moved to larger quarters in what was then known as the Hanover Square Building, now India House, where it remained until April 9, 1885.

In that year the Exchange erected its first building at William and Beaver sts., which it occupied from April 30, 1885, until May 1, 1923, when the structure was demolished to provide the site for its fourth and present home.

Events leading to the organization of the Exchange date from the days of sailing vessels. Prior to the Civil War, cotton was shipped from Southern ports for New York, Liverpool and other destinations in ships which sometimes took months. Cargoes were sold on arrival.

Sales periods were concentrated around harvest time and, from one season to another, the grower had no definite advance idea of the price he would obtain.

With the end of the Civil War, Southern growers wanted money payments speeded, and a practice developed of selling cotton while afloat on samples sent to the port of destination by fast steamers.

Sample Actual Cotton

This plan was not satisfactory. If current news were favorable, sellers were reluctant to sell, and if bearish, buyers held off.

To solve the problem, the practice of selling for future shipment in one of two named months if destination were Liverpool, and in one named month if destination were New York, was developed.

Grade and staple were indicated by description, and adjustments were made by sampling the actual cotton. More distant months invariably involved premiums to cover carrying charges. These contracts were bought and sold by brokers moving from office to office in the New York cotton district.

In the late 60s brokers began to meet in a centrally located office and in 1868 a group of cotton dealers organized the New York Board of Cotton Brokers. Failure to provide the requisite facilities and lack of general support ended the board's existence.

In the age of air transport and the beginnings of atomic power, the Cotton Exchange is the tested price stabilizer and aid to orderly marketing which the whole economy finds indispensable.

Stolen Art of Europe Worth 2 Billions Found, Tagged for Restitution

By W. G. Rogers
Associated Press Arts Editor

The "don't touch" sign has been posted on 2 billion dollars worth of stolen European art found in Germany.

That's the first step in the complex and tortuous job of getting every piece of sculpture, every painting, every manuscript, back in the hands of the original owners.

The 2 billion dollars figure comes from Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and is the estimate of the British Board of Economic Warfare. It also has been quoted by William L. Clayton, assistant Secretary of State.

Taylor is a member of the commission in charge of the job from the American end. At the start, it had the longest name (American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas), the smallest staff (an assistant secretary and a stenographer), and perhaps the smallest budget ($19,000) of any commission in Washington.

The original budget was allocated by President Roosevelt from executive funds. Congress gave the commission $40,000 in 1944 and an equal amount this year.

Salvaged in Brickyards

An enormous amount of work must be done. Before General Eisenhower's armies drove into Germany, fine arts and archives officers attached to them had been informed through secret channels of the existence, and usually the location, of some 500 caches of looted art in Hitler's Reich.

The officers were summoned as soon as a horde of treasures was uncovered, as at Hungen near Giessen, at Berchtesgaden, at Mercedes south of Gotha and near Siegen. Their salvage missions took them into castles, banks, brickyards, schools, choir lofts, tunnels, salt mines and caves.

As described by Huntington Cairns, secretary-treasurer of the American Commission, the steps they took to preserve this artistic wealth were, (1) mount guard; (2) seek the aid of civilian personnel having special knowledge of the cache involved; (3) hunt out records of the stored objects; (4) check on their condition and remove them if necessary from storage places too damp or of uneven temperature; and (5) make an inventory.

The American proposals, set a date after which art transferred to German possession may be presumed to be loot and define procedures for recovery. They bear out, in detail, the general assurance given by Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces that precious materials stolen outright or "bought" with managed currency shall be returned to the rightful owners.

6-Ton Statue Back

Taylor further suggests that objects destroyed or lost should be replaced by comparable objects from German collections. It may take a long time, however, to find out what paintings and sculpture and manuscripts have disappeared.

The necessity for acting to preserve artistic and historic monuments became urgent early in the war. British troops in Africa used stones from Greek and Roman ruins to build a road. Later in Italy it was learned beyond dispute that GI boots were bad for mosaic floors.

Prussian Cream Skimmed

The return of the six-ton equestrian statue of Cosimo I, done by Giovanni Bologna in 1594, to the Piazza Della Signoria in Florence was the occasion for great rejoicing, with cheering crowds lining the streets.

Von Ribbentrop liked French impressionists; Hitler's unreliable taste ran to second-rate Viennese painters; Goering doted on sensuous German art. But they helped themselves indiscriminately to the prizes of the western world's cultural heritage.

Among the loot have been found paintings by Cranach, Clouet, Goya, Watteau, Fragonard, Gainsborough, Michelangelo, Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Van Dyke. If the Americans want to act on Taylor's suggestion, they have in their possession the cream of the Prussian state collection, including Rembrandts, Holbeins and Titians.

Artillerymen and bombardiers got credit with the public for accurate spotting during battle, but there was accurate spotting done earlier by American commission experts who mapped more than 700 culturally important European and Far Eastern cities; these maps went to our armed forces early in 1944.

Partly absorbing and partly continuing the work of other groups, the commission's goals were to advise governmental departments about damage, looting and preservation; it will leave rebuilding to the governments interested.

YANK EXAMINES GOERING'S ART LOOT BEING ASSEMBLED IN KONIGSEE, GERMANY
. . . treasures gathered from all parts of Europe were removed from a cave

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. Special exhibition of Japanese war paintings and drawings by American artists. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of fine arts. American prints from permanent collection.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and Etchings by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5, Mondays, 12 to 4:30. American prints and sculpture. Oils by Samuel Baldwin Pratt, to September 3.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Color aquatints by Ronault. Lithographs by Dammier.

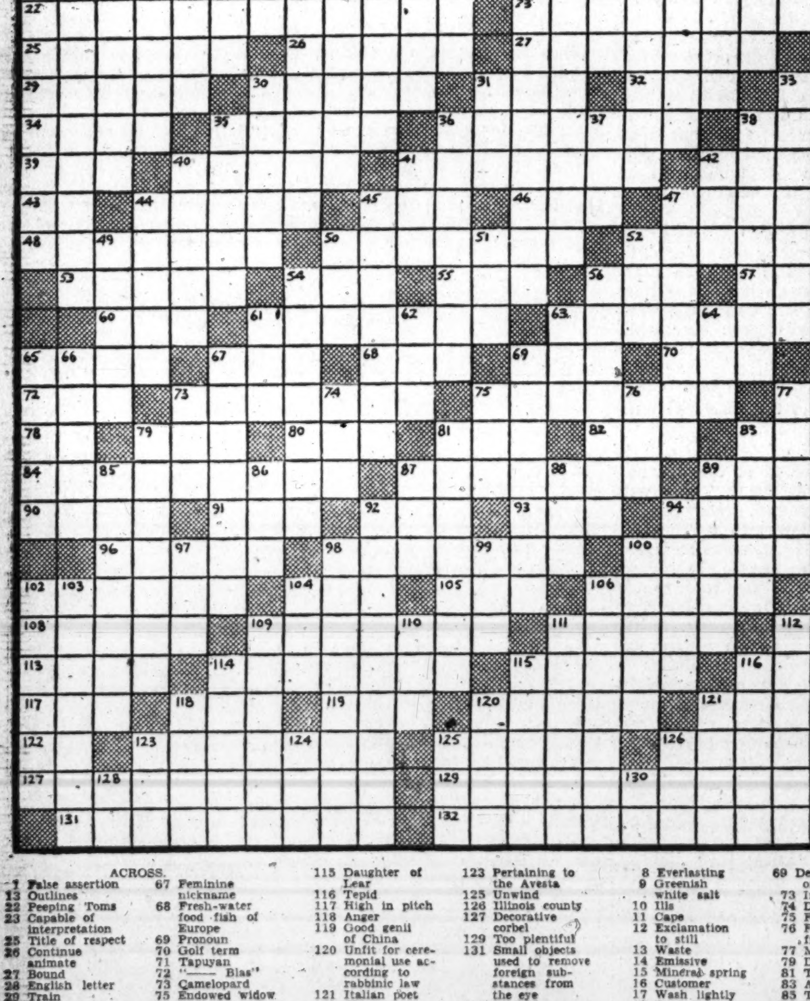
ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Members' summer exhibition.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts. nw. Paintings and drawings of Italy by Staff Sergt. Joseph Kimmel.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Ceramics and textiles recently acquired.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Paintings, drawings and prints by Eric Miller.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group exhibition. Open daily, 6 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 5.



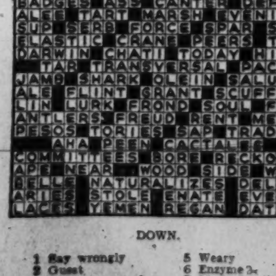
ACROSS.

1 False assertion
13 Outlines
22 Peeping Toms
23 Capable of interpretation
25 Title of respect
26 Continue animate
27 Bound
28 English letter
29 Train
30 Accessory seed coverings
31 Danish money of account
32 Reverse curve
33 Chart
34 Mahometan saints
35 Pennies
36 Feminine name
38 Make ready
39 Large deer
40 Roman garments
41 Hard
42 Join at an equally divided angle
43 Exclamation of grief
44 Future auxiliary
45 Grippe
46 Pure being
47 Feast
48 Black crystalline mineral
50 Bean
52 Cut through
53 Short jackets
54 Very large Indian tree
55 Play the part of
56 Wickedness
57 Drink excessively
60 Diving bird
61 Beat
63 Spillikin
65 Frontier trading post
67 Feminine nickname
68 Fresh-water food fish of Europe
69 Pronoun
70 Golf term
71 Tapuyan
72 "—— Blas"
73 Camelopard
75 Endowed widow
77 Sailor
78 Bone
79 June beetle
80 Straight line unlimited in one direction only
81 Pinnacle
82 Bounder
83 Osseous
84 Seaboard
87 Heavy wave
89 Spree
90 Greet
91 Food fish
92 Climbing herb
93 Decade
94 Designate
96 Expensive fur
98 Fashionable London society
100 Free from bondage
102 Done in vain
104 French dancing party
105 Back
106 Royal
107 Interjection to frighten
108 Covert sarcasm
109 Inhabiting the surface of midocean
111 Cunningly formed
112 By means of
113 Nostril: obs.
114 Straying
115 Daughter of Lear
116 Tepid
117 High in pitch
118 Anger
119 Good genii of China
120 Unfit for ceremonial use according to rabbinic law
121 Italian poet
122 Chinese decigram
123 Pertaining to the Avesta
125 Unwind
126 Illinois county
127 Decorative corbel
129 Too plentiful
131 Small objects used to remove foreign substances from the eye
132 Musical instruments

DOWN.

1 Say wrongly
2 Guest
3 Chirping sound
4 Fits
5 Weary
6 Enzyme
7 Musical syllable
8 Everlasting
9 Greenish white salt
10 Ilis
11 Cape
12 Exclamation to still
13 Waste
14 Emissive
15 Mineral spring
16 Customer
17 Wash lightly
18 Desserts
19 Vicious
20 Masculine nickname
21 Disentangles
24 Adroit
30 Mother of the Graces
31 Room in a harem
33 Bull killer
35 Outer coverings
36 Praise extravagantly
37 Office holders
38 Chemist's tube
40 Opine
41 Quite
42 Enclose
44 Issue copiously
45 Lie
47 Became inflamed
49 Eared seal
50 Moll: colloq.
52 Thus: Lat.
54 Mellifluous
56 Moslem enemy of the medieval Christians
58 Heathenish
59 Scullery
61 Golf term
62 Citrous beverage
63 Hebrew
64 Title of respect
65 Vanity
66 Essence: Gr.
67 Wonder
69 Devoted friend of Hamlet
73 Irish blacksmith
74 Distant
75 Female hare
76 Fresh-water fish
77 Mars red
79 Dress material
81 Trade
83 Acacia
85 Twist
86 Digit
87 Turkish title
88 Greek doom
89 Trite
92 Fur tippets
94 Goods cast adrift with buoy attached
95 Dissolute
97 Famous woman reporter
98 Knead
99 Bow
100 Commemorative disk
101 Teases
102 Latest newspaper editions
103 Dark green mineral
104 Berlin: abbr.
106 Orderly
109 Speedily
110 Aromatic liquor
111 Waste
112 Himalayan mammals
114 Rear
115 Bird
116 City divisions
118 Herb ivies
120 Constellation
121 American editor
123 Beverage
124 Element
125 Fabulous bird
126 Wheel part
128 Ever
130 Soul: Egypt

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER



Loan Exhibit to be Displayed in Other Cities

Ancient Peruvian Textiles Shown

BIRD AND CAT DESIGN IS USED IN ANCIENT TEXTILE
. . . plain cotton cloth with embroidered or brocaded figures in wool

By Jane Watson

In United States schools, colleges, universities, and museums, the demand for good art material from Latin America has far exceeded the supply. Reproductions, never adequate substitutes for originals, have been circulated with zeal. Despite wartime difficulties, some shows of Latin American art have been brought to this country, a few have been assembled from material available here.

One rarely sees, however, a traveling show of the calibre of the ancient Peruvian textiles from the collection of the Textile Museum of the District of Columbia, which has been arranged in collaboration with the Office of Inter-American Affairs and is to be circulated by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union.

To Be Shown Elsewhere

The sophistication and beauty of design and color, the extraordinary technical skill shown in the fabrics executed by the pre-Conquest Indians of Peru have been a source of wonder to succeeding generations. Of examples which have come down to us, the collection in the Textile Museum of the District of Columbia (containing over 400 items) is among the finest. It is no small thing to have made available 50 of these fabrics for circulation.

Beginning in September the group will be shown in 10 museums throughout the country, ranging geographically from The Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn., to the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City and the Person Hall Art Gallery at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Indicate Potentialities

Included will be wool and cotton fabrics in a variety of techniques and designs. One example of the remarkable featherwork will be shown also. Accompanying the show will be a catalogue now in preparation, with introductions by Maj. Alfred Kidder II, formerly of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, and M. D. C. Crawford, author of numerous studies on textiles. Lists of slides available in this country, photographs, and books on pre-Hispanic textiles, as well as films of Peru, have been prepared to assist the museums in organizing auxiliary programs in conjunction with the display.

As Major Kidder points out in his introductory comment: "These early fabrics of coastal Peru are the work of a people remote in space and time, alien in culture to contemporary North America, yet whose collateral descendants inhabit the Andes today. Regardless of whatever technical, artistic, or historical aspects of these fabrics may interest one particularly, they are surely indicative of the high abilities of the Andean Indians of the past, and of the potentialities of the same people in the future."

Press, Radio Emerge From War With Same Freedom as Before

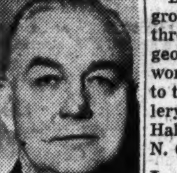
These are highlights of a victory address made this week by Byron Price, chief of the Office of Censorship, over NBC network, on the success of voluntary censorship in the United States during wartime.

By Byron Price

In victory, it is appropriate to consider what we have been fighting for, whether we have achieved those goals.

I should like to speak of only one of our war aims: preservation of freedom of expression . . . If the war had cost us this freedom or any measure of it, victory would be victory in name only. As it is, the radio and press throughout the United States now are emerging as free as before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

During the intervening years both broadcasters and editors have voluntarily withheld information which would have helped the Germans and Japanese defeat us. But the record is a bright page in the history of free enterprise. Its success was climaxed with President Truman's announcement of the atomic bomb, a complete surprise to the enemy because American radio stations, newspapers, magazines and all other publications and newsreels had cooperated in preventing premature disclosure . . .



Byron Price

This is only one example of the effectiveness of voluntary censorship. I could cite many others. Radar was kept secret. Our warships and merchant fleet sailed around the world with movements protected. Millions of fighting men were transported at undisclosed times. Battle plans came as surprises to the enemy even though they were often known to newsmen.

Compulsion Alternative

Radio and the press held these secrets without any law, without any threats. The decisions were completely their own with the Office of Censorship on the sidelines to point out dangers to security and to answer questions on borderline cases.

Let us not forget the record might have been otherwise. The alternative would be a compulsory censorship with fines or prison terms for violations.

Picture a censor on duty in every radio station, every newspaper office. How easily his blue pencil might have slipped beyond news involving military security into the field of opinion and criticism. . . . and picture radio station managers and newspaper executives, exasperated by directives of doubtful necessity moving toward the danger line as fast as they dared, perhaps a little farther.

An impossible picture? By no means. There are some who believe sincerely in that form of censorship.

Abide by Limits

In this war, we have had plenty of instances of volunteer firemen who tried to kill specific dispatches having nothing to do with security. Let it be said to the credit of our leaders, military and civilian, that these things were done by busybodies down the line without sanction of anyone in Washington. But instances did occur and they carry their own warning of what might have happened.

Under the voluntary system, broadcasters and editors for the most part did not heed these half-constituted censors. They knew the limits of their voluntary code and abided by them.

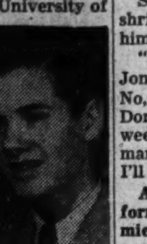
John Sorrels, executive editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, first head of the Office of Censorship division, has summed up the case:

"Voluntary censorship is not only in keeping with the democratic processes, but actually more efficient. Under a dragooned system every impulse among newspapers would have been to beat the system. A burden of honor is heavy, but powerful. That burden has been carried nobly. Broadcasters and newspapermen deserve a salute not only from the Office of Censorship but from the American people."

Concerts Listed

Baritone To Be Heard In Recital

Herman Gunter, baritone, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a song recital at 5 p. m. today. A graduate of University of Florida, Gunter received his master's degree from Union Theological Seminary School of Music in New York. He is now director of music for Indianola Presbyterian Church in Columbus and an instructor at Ohio State University. Theodore Schaefer will be the accompanist.



DONOHO

Earle Donoho, 15-year-old pianist of Bethesda, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. This young musician has been before the public since the age of five, when he was heard on broadcasts from Radio City. At the age of ten he gave two recitals at the New York World Fair, and in this city he played regularly for radio station WWDC for 96 weeks. He is now a second-year student in Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School.

Lieut. Elwood W. Hill, formerly of Cranston School in Detroit, will play an organ recital in Washington Cathedral on Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. His program includes two transcribed movements—Antiphon and Alla Sarabanda—from Ralph Vaughn Williams' string quintet, Handel's Concerto in F major, known as "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale"; Karg's introduction to the symphonic chorale, "Jesus, meine Freunde"; an improvisation of "God Rest Ye Merry" by Roberts, a roulade by Seth Bingham, and Maleingreau's "Tumult at the Praetorium."

Lieut. Charles Brendler will direct the Navy Band in a concert at 8 p. m. tomorrow in Capitol Plaza. Leonard B. Smith will be cornet soloist in Clarke's "Bride of the Waves."

Franklin B. Charles will direct the Soldier's Home Band in three concerts this week at 6:30 p. m. in the upper bandstand.

Tuesday's program features the overture to Wallace's "Maritana" and Lacombe's Spanish suite, "La Feria" with other compositions by Richards, Kern, Wiersma, Simons, Ward and Crosby. Weber's overture to "Euryanthe" and Goldman's "Jubilee March" opens Thursday's program which includes excerpts from Romberg's "New Moon," a Brazilian Bolero by Charles, and pieces by Johnson, Padilla, Oro and Wyman. Saturday's program includes Herbert's "Western Overture," selections from Romberg's "Desert Song," marches by Harris and LaBarre, and pieces by Bennett, Friml, Lake and Nichols.

Capt. George S. Howard will direct the Army Air Forces Band in a concert at 8 p. m. on Friday in Capitol Plaza. Don Hammond's "Dance of Spring" will be played for the first time; James Wilber will play his own "Serenade" for saxophone; Glenn Darwin will sing "Dio Possente" from "Faust." The program includes Goldman's "Kindergarten March," Bizet's overture, "La Patrie"; Ravel's "Bolero," Morton Gould's "Jericho"

Joseph d'Urso will lead the Junior Optimist Band in its eighth summer neighborhood concert on Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Congress Heights Playground, 5th st. and Nichols ave. se.

Capt. William F. Santelmann will direct the Marine Band in concerts at the Barracks bandstand tomorrow at 8 p. m. and in Capitol Plaza on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Robert Isele, trombone, and Lester Remsen, trumpet, will be soloists on both occasions. Concerts will also be given in Barracks Hall on Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. and Friday at 1 p. m.

Music Contest Is Extended To Next Year

Henry H. Reichhold, president of the Detroit Orchestra, has announced the extension until March 1 of the symphony contest open to composers of the 22 Western Hemisphere nations. The judges, who will select three prize-winning works, are Eric Delamarter, Herbert Elwell, Howard Hanson, Karl Kruger, Donald M. Swarthout and Alfred Wallenstein. The prizes will be $25,000, $5000 and $2500, and the works will be first performed during the regular broadcasts of the Detroit Orchestra directed by Karl Kruger. Amended rules of the contest can be obtained from the Reichhold Music Award Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y.

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He's 'Swingin' Down the Lane'

Isham Jones, Band King, Song Writer, Now Tends Country Store Out West

By Bill Clark

Shaffers Crossing, Colo., Aug. 18 (AP).—The party-line telephone shrilled three short rings. The big ruddy-faced man sighed, shrugged himself out of his weathered leather jacket, and walked over to the wall.

"Hello—what? . . . Yes, this is Jones . . . Sure, we have it . . . No, m'am, not much meat . . . Don't know when—few days or a week, maybe . . . Yes, the bread man got here, all right . . . Okay, I'll be looking for you . . ."

LEARNS A NEW MEASURE
. . . Isham Jones sells meats, too

And there you have Isham Jones, formerly one of the Nation's premier dance band masters and now proprietor of "The Crossing," an obscure country general store by the side of the road.

Collected Furniture

Twelve years ago, Isham Jones, wearying of the incessant travel with his band, was finishing a second full season at Denver's Elitch Gardens. Those two years, he said, led him to regard Colorado's climate as unique. So two miles from Shaffers Crossing, in a quiet valley of breath-stopping beauty, he built a large, completely modern lodge as a surprise for his wife, Marguerite.

When doctors in Detroit advised Isham's brother Leo to go West for his health, Isham and Leo bought "The Crossing," with Leo as manager. Isham Jones and his orchestra continued to tour the Nation's hotels and ballrooms, but it wasn't the same any more. Isham grew increasingly restive.

Two years ago he tossed his baton aside and disbanded the organization he had led for two and one-half decades.

Wrote Many Hits

"And I don't regret it one bit," said Jones, now 51 and balding. "I may go back to the circuits some time, but don't bet on it. The novelty of this kind of life wears well."

The man who wrote "It Had to Be You," "We Just Couldn't Say Good-Bye," "Swingin' Down the Lane," "The Wooden Soldier" and "The China Doll," and "I'll See You in My Dreams," is still at it. In spare time he devises new tunes on a baby grand in a living room corner, and occasionally jaunts out to Hollywood to put them on the free-lance market.

He used to dig for gold but gave that up. Isham had heard a legend that a Colorado band of outlaws had buried a cache of stolen gold at Shaffers Crossing.

Isham Jones grinned. "What did we find? A dead horse! So we went back to keeping store."

And that, despite ration point and ceiling price headaches, is where Isham Jones, country gentleman, intends to stay.

The Last Time He Saw Paris—It Wasn't This

Paris, (AP).—Elliot Paul wouldn't like the changes in Rue de la Huchette, funny little French street he wrote about in "The Last Time I Saw Paris."

Most people who lived there when he did are dead or scattered. The few who remain are dragging around as though it hardly mattered.

Even the dumpy, pint-sized Hotel du Caveau where he lived for the greater part of 20 years before the war is abandoned. Its doors sag. Its proprietor is dead. Its windowpanes are long since beaten out, its only tenants half a dozen stray cats.

As Paul told the story it seemed such a vital little community—the sweet, fresh strawberries in grocer stalls, the sunlight splashing across Notre Dame, the girl called Hyacinth who listened to Chopin as no one else in France, the doctor, the husband who drank away his daughter's dowry.

But now along the shabby street apparently only two remain who knew Paul. They are Monsieur Laroche, who tends the ancient newsstand next to the hotel, and his wife.

W Sheet Music and Record Cabinets

Sheet Music Cabinets, $27 and up
Pictured—10-Drawer Sheet Music cabinet, mahogany or walnut. Height, 36½ in., will hold 750 sheets of music.

Record Cabinets, $9.75 up
Also beautifully finished cabinets in walnut or mahogany. (Pictured) cabinet is 3¾ in. high; holds 300 records.

1110 G N.W. Hugo Worch Established 1879
Pianos, Musical Instruments and Accessories

Would You Believe It?

Here's an experience that confounded an advertiser, created a tough situation for us, but proved—with sales—that when an advertiser offers something people want, the people will do unusual things.

This advertiser advertised roofing. He used Transitads (car cards). On each Transitad he firmly stapled three samples of three types of roofing material. Imagine the advertiser's surprise when scores of people came to his store, handed the clerk one of the samples of roofing, saying "I want some roofing like this." People actually removed the roofing samples from the Transitads!

Imagine our problem—we had to constantly put up new Transitads in the cars and buses to replace those from which the public had removed samples!

It proved two things—the public does read Transitads (car cards)—and sales will result when you offer something the public wants.

Washington cars and buses carry over half-a-billion passengers yearly. The next time you get on a bus or street car, read the Transitads (car cards). Perhaps you'll find advertised there just what you have been wanting.

National Transitads
Colorado Bldg. Phone NAtional 2804
Washington 5, D. C.
Advertisers: Would you like the facts on this low-cost advertising medium? Just phone, or write. No obligation, of course.

Ideals Enraged Il Duce

Italian Envoy and Wife, Once Exiled and Hunted, Take Place in Capital

By Genevieve Reynolds

IN literature an aura of fascination hovers about spouses of famous exiles. Seldom in real life does one have the opportunity to meet these women in person. But there's one here right now. She is dynamic Signora Tarchiani, wife of Italy's new Ambassador to the United States.

From 1929 to 1940, brown-haired, gray-eyed Dona Teresa and her charming twin daughters, Dora and Letizia, shared the exciting and often dangerous wanderings of Alberto Tarchiani. Mussolini exiled the family because of Signor Tarchiani's belligerent defense and promotion of democratic ideals and principles.

When the tall, graying Alberto Tarchiani bade addio to his wife and children in June, 1940, as he was leaving Paris, he didn't dream that he wouldn't see them again until June, 1945—in the United States.

"Although I didn't hear from my husband for 18 months, I felt sure he was alive," says Signora Tarchiani. "Dora and Letizia didn't forget him either. Nor did I have to resort to such tricks as always setting his place at the table to make them remember him."

DURING those exiled years in France, Switzerland and other European capitals the Tarchianis became a close-knit family. Often Signora Tarchiani dropped every task to walk with her scholarly husband.

"I always get lost when I go strolling alone," laughs the vivacious signora.

"Then it wouldn't be any fun to know your exact destination and route. Life would be dull without surprises. I like spontaneity, not stereotyping in people, parties or events."

Signora Tarchiani got her first glimpse of the United States in 1938 when she came as a visiting professor to Vassar College. She taught French and Italian literature there for six months.

"The poor and rich alike can share educational advantages in this country," she says enthusiastically. "I like your teaching methods. I was amazed that poor girls studying on scholarships in the same school with rich girls are not unhappy or envious. Also, I learned to love your expression of life—that is—your great resourcefulness, buoyancy and spirit. I found that you Americans never like to say depressing things to people."

A LINGUIST of no mean ability, Signora Tarchiani speaks fluently English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. Rapidly she's learning "Americanese."

An excellent raconteur, she holds you spell-bound with amusing incidents from her childhood life. "My nurse used to tell me stories about Napoleon, Goethe and peoples of many lands," she recalls, "whetting my interest in foreign people and languages. I learned Spanish in 48 hours. By the time I was 13 I could read and write German and French."

The same nurse who told her historical stories as well as fairy tales once predicted to her child listener, "One day you will be the wife of a great diplomat."

"Innocently, I repeated her remark to my mother," reminisces Signora Tarchiani. "Hating vanity and superciliousness she disciplined me by ordering me to the corner and sarcastically calling me 'Dona Teresa.' I forgot her prediction until my husband was named Ambassador a few months ago. I wish she were living so I could tell her. She would be so happy."

SHE PREDICTS women in Italy will hold jobs and participate in civic and political affairs. Although in favor of women working, Signora Tarchiani hopes they won't spoil the men by assuming entire financial responsibility of the household. One of her pet anathemas is women who ape men in their manner of dress or speech. She believes women should remain

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

LIZZY TISH and I decided to take a trip over to Carson City. It's only 20 miles from the ranch and that's just a hop and a jump out here. The road is through the lush Washoe Valley and the green pastures and alfalfa fields stand out in startling contrast to the surrounding desert.

Carson City, the capital of Nevada, is the biggest little capital in the world. I'd bet my all on that. We wanted to see everything there was to see there, so we made a bee line for the new Governor, Vail Pittman.

The capitol is an imposing building of granite, quarried from the nearby mountains, and it resides on the one business street of the town. Across its front doors were large brass signs reading, "Beggars and Peddlers Prohibited."

Lizzy Tish said it was nice that we wouldn't meet any beggars as she'd lost her last silver dollar on the Reno roulette.

The Governor looked like he was glad to see us. And I thought right away how different he looks from his late brother, Senator Kay Pittman. Though he has gray hair, I think of him as blond. He had blue eyes.

He was a bit on the skittish side as he'd just had his picture taken with a lion. A circus came to town, he said, and somebody had the bright idea of taking his picture in the lion's cage.

The lion brushed the Governor's cheek with his whiskers, so the Governor did it right back, he said, just to prove he wasn't scared.

The Governor spends his nongoverning hours in hunting duck, quail and elk.

"IN September," he said, "I'm going down to Jackson Hole, Wyo., to hunt elk and get away from civilization."

At that Lizzy Tish laughed right out loud and I could have choked her, but it did seem strange coming from a man who lived in Carson City.

Mr. Pittman looked a little annoyed, and I apologized, and so he showed us some pictures of his wife. She is perfectly beautiful and I said so.

"She sure is," said Mr. Pittman with pride, "even women like her."

We said goodby and went off to the prison, which appears to be the main center of attraction of Carson because there are some caves there with the footprints of stone age animals and birds. (If that were a bird, well, he was big as a goat.)

The prison was once a hotel in its beginning and in the lobby sat the first State Legislature. Aside from that the prisoners can have it. But for the record, there are 250 prisoners and only 15 from the State of Nevada.

WE then drove by the Governor's mansion, which is a pretty white house with a lovely green lawn, and then we came to a teeny neat white house which had a sign in front saying "Here Was the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

MISS CAROLEE ARNOLD

A TOAST TO CHINA drunk by Col. M. H. Robert Lee of the Chinese Military Mission and Miss Heathcote Hewitt. They are shown above at the United Nations Club tea given by the Chinese Embassy last week. At top right, Russell Seiberg; left, a sailor who hails from New York, and William Parr, a Hoosier, have eyes only for Miss Marcy Blodgett, one of the junior hostesses at the Stage Door Canteen

Aileen Bowdoin Becomes Bride Of Commander

Trinity Episcopal Church, Newport, R. I., was the scene of a candlelight wedding ceremony yesterday at 4:30 p. m., when Miss Aileen Bowdoin, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Foley, jr., Washington, and Lieut. Comdr. George Temple Bowdoin, New York, became the bride of Edward S. Travers, jr. The nuptial rites were read by the Rev. Arthur Froebuck, assisted by the Rev. A. Royston Cochran.

Commander Bowdoin gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a white satin gown made with bouffant skirt. Her rosepoint lace veil, worn by her mother, was made of lace belonging to Betsy Schuyler, wife of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, of whom the bride is a direct descendant.

Wear Chiffon Gowns

Miss Helen Hamilton Bowdoin, maid of honor, wore a gown of petal pink chiffon with taffeta jacket. She carried sprays of delphinium and larkspur.

The Misses Julia Bowdoin and Eleanor Travers were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of turquoise

Picture on Page 3.

chiffon with taffeta jackets and their bouquets were of delphinium and larkspur.

The bridegroom, who is the son of Mrs. Edward S. Travers and the late Rev. Dr. Travers, New York, had his uncle, Samuel Proyor, Greenwich, Conn., as best man. Ushers were Lieut. Guy Carey, Lieut. Daniel Jones, USNR, and Beverly Corbin, jr., and John O'Donnell, AFS. A reception at Sunnycroft, Newport, followed the ceremony.

Attended Foxcroft School

The bride attended Foxcroft School and Wellesley College. She is a member of the Colony Club and a Red Cross nurse's aide. Her husband attended the Hun School, Princeton, N. J., and is now on inactive duty with the air forces. He served overseas with the Eighth Air Force where he received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three clusters.

The bride is the granddaughter of Mrs. Robert Fulwod Ligon and the late General Ligon, Montgomery, Ala., and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, New York. The bridegrom is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Allderdice, Pittsburgh, Pa., and of Mr. and Mrs. John Travers.

Harris & Ewing Photos.

WASHINGTON VISITOR is Mrs. Louis Stephens (just above), here with her husband, Captain Stephens, who will soon depart for Europe and his post with UNRRA. At top left is Miss Carolee Arnold, lovely daughter of Lawrence Arnold, a former representative and now a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and Mrs. Arnold. The Arnolds make their home at the Wardman Park. Miss Arnold will be a junior at George Washington University next year. She has recently been a model in New York fashion centers

Doris Moon, Margaret Loane Yesterday's Brides in Capital

Last evening, in a church decorated with ferns, palms, white gladioli and lighted candles, Miss Doris Corinne Moon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emory J. Moon, became the bride of James Richard Freer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Freer, Chevy Chase.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gay L. MacGlothlen in the Brookland Baptist Church. After a reception at the home of the bride the couple left on a wedding trip to the shore. On their return they will live in Washington.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore an ivory satin gown with peplum and full skirt ending in a train. Her fingertip veil was held by a crown of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white roses and gardenias.

Mrs. H. Arthur Bartlett was her sister's only attendant and wore a gown of blue brocade taffeta with a spray bouquet of blue delphinium and pink roses, and headdress of flowers and pink illusion. Miss Elizabeth Corinne Bailey, small niece of the bride, was flower girl dressed in pink taffeta with a nosegay of mixed flowers.

Louis Paladina was best man, and the ushers were William Freer, Reid R. Reutlinger, jr., H. Arthur Bartlett and George T. Keyser.

The bride's mother was gowned in French blue lace, and Mrs. Freer wore a turquoise crepe frock.

The bride attended Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., and George Washington University, where she was a member of Kappa Delta Sorority. Mr. Freer is associated with the Hamilton National Bank of this city.

Sutherland—Loane

St. Albans Church was the scene yesterday evening of the marriage of Miss Margaret Larcombe Loane, daughter of Mrs. John Thomas Loane, West Chevy Chase, and the late Mr. Loane, and James Alvin Sutherland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sutherland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Warner.

The bride, escorted and given in marriage by Harvey A. Davison, wore a white mousseline de soie gown with ruffles at the square neck. She carried a prayer book with a single white orchid.

Miss Helen Virginia Clarke, maid of honor, was gowned in pink mousseline de soie and carried a nosegay of mixed flowers.

Donald Sutherland was best man for his brother, and ushers were Lieut. Wilbur Earl Thorp, USNR, and James Everett Bacon.

A reception took place at the bride's home. The couple will live in Washington.

Mrs. Sutherland is a teacher at Western High School. Her husband, formerly of Washington, Pa., is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and is employed in the Ordnance Development Division of the Bureau of Standards.

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They're Dreaming of Christmas—With Nylons

Saga of Sagging Stockings Near End

By Martha Rhyne

MILADY can wipe from her eyes the tears of gratitude for the war's end and look to her legs, for the future is bright.

Among the first home-front casualties after Pearl Harbor were sheer silk and nylon stockings and the Nation's sweetheart or wife of the embarking warrior had to say "goodby" in baggy stockings that often remained seated when she stood.

Even more disconcerting was greeting the selfsame hero, home from the war, with affectionate gestures and a yank at an extra rayon fold, drooped about the ankle.

But in these days of good news, WPB has promised to release nylon, the super fiber, at the earliest date possible and Miss and Mrs. America can dream of a white Christmas—with nylons.

There are those optimistic souls who, so soon, are out looking for 50-cents-a-pair nylons that they have heard forecast for the postwar world. For the most part, however, department stores report women still buying rayons with an educated and resigned air. These buyers believe the National Hosiery Manufacturers Association, who report a four months' delay in sales of nylons, to see, they say, that "nobody gets mobbed."

EARLY Thursday morning, during the "seventh inning stretch" of VJ-Day, a customer called a local hose counter asking that a few pairs of nylons be sent her. The amazed clerk asked, "What did you say?" The caller calmly repeated the order and assured the employe that she just wasn't on the beam, as her store had informed its patrons weeks ago that nylons would be available as soon as VJ-Day arrived.

As for silk, one department store has had no calls, women seeming to realize that, in the light of recent events, the silk industry in Japan has a good chance of being all fouled up, courtesy of our B-29 squadrons.

Too, silk seems out of the hosiery picture, not only because it didn't wear as well as nylon, but also because nylon has received priceless publicity from the war. Its sheer unavailability and the miracles wrought with it in dozens of highly touted war-time uses have put it in the swoon-crooners' bracket in the heart of woman.

THE future of the nylons milady painstakingly saved for the "rarest of rare occasions" is doubtful now. Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Attorney General, intends to put on her carefully attended nylons and enjoy them.

Lovely Mrs. Ira Eaker, wife of the Air Corps general, has clung, with what hosiery manufacturers call "high tenacity," to five stockings, 2½ pair all told, for two years.

Says Mrs. Eaker: "I've been proud and careful of them, fondling, mending, protecting. They've come through beautifully. Now I'm enjoying them, knowing it'll be but a few months before I can get more. But I'm still proud and careful.

"Do you know," she went on, "in Army circles on VJ-Day, nylon took its place in world events, was the most popular topic of conversation?"

A beautician reports that she'll wear her nylons every day now but thinks it would be kinder to retire them, since they're "old and tired" from many trips to the menders.

ONE young woman, with as neat a pair of gams as exist in these parts, has one pair of nylons left, matching in color, but equipped with different type heels. These she has worn with complete wartime abandon and doesn't think the transition to peace will be too difficult. Her trick is pretending to herself and others that she didn't know the difference existed.

Call it retribution, or what you may, the hoarders are infiltrating stocking lines and the stores are shaking a firm head, saying "no" to returns of goods bought months ago. "What will I do with them?" they ask of clerks, who hope their bosses will provide them with bodyguards when nylons are back on the market.

Apparently manufacturers of leg make-up, a war-inspired product introduced about three summers ago, won't give up since women have come to like going without stockings in the summer. But there's another school of thought on that subject and this stronger group seems to think that the smeary, sticky, dust-collecting "war paint" and the atomic bomb should be relegated to the same place.

'After the Army—What?' Women in Uniform Ask

By Doria Higgins

A prediction that by mid-November more than 2,500,000 women will be looking for jobs has been made by Miss Frieda S. Miller, chief, Women's Bureau, Labor Department. The dearth of postwar employment will be felt first by civilian workers, for the service women will be discharged more gradually. Although the latest Wac recruiting drive is still on, the thought uppermost in the minds of the nearly 100,000 women already in the Women's Army Corps is, when do I get out of the Army and after that—what?

They all are eligible for benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights, and if they wish, can complete or further their education at the expense of the Government.

The time has come when the women who left their homes and donned uniforms to travel, who accepted the regimentation and discipline of Army life, the responsibilities of a large organization, will return to a life of personal decisions and responsibilities.

The impression gained from interviews yesterday is that they are eager to resume "a regular, normal life," to return to their husbands, or to get married and start a home. But this desire is tempered by a feeling of restlessness and indecision. Some of them expressed a desire for a regular women's army.

A recent First Air Force questionnaire on the postwar ambitions of the Wacs declares 73 per cent want "marriage and homemaking." That finding is in accord with the opinion of a young infantry lieutenant questioned on the postwar Wac yesterday. "Aw lady," he drawled, "you know as well as I do a woman's place is in the home."

Although most of the Wacs joined for patriotic reasons, some questioned said restlessness had been a secondary factor and that the restlessness was with them again. They want to travel. One group is planning to buy a car and leisurely tour the United States.

Major Louise Goeden, head of the Wac group, Bureau of Public Relations, when asked about the feeling of unrest, said she thought it "perfectly natural."

ONE definite note was struck in the words of a young corporal who said, "I don't feel prepared for the peace. I don't want to get out because I don't know what I want to do." Another girl said she hoped there would be a regular women's army which she would join for the security it would give her. "There are going to be a lot of women looking for jobs. I want to keep the one I've got."

The question of a regular Wac is still undecided. At a recent press conference Gen. Stephen C. Henry, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, said that it was a legislative matter, and so far Congress has made no moves.

At the other extreme an attractive sergeant, asked if she was glad to get out, cried, "Are you kidding? I bought my first dress in three years yesterday—black and slinky."

Regardless of what they do and any temporary bewilderment Major Goeden thinks they'll take with them not only new and valuable training in different trades, but a sense of independence and a greater tolerance toward people and ideas.

Discharge Requirements

Women's Army Corps: Enlisted personnel eligible six months after duration; officers six months after emergency. Attorney General Tom Clark awaiting Presidential request for legal definition of "emergency." Forty-four points required for discharge. One point allowed for each month of service; an additional point allowed for each month of service overseas.

Also eligible for discharge are Wacs whose husbands have been honorably discharged, those over 38, and those claiming hardship or dependents.

Army Nurse Corps: Same system as Wacs.

Waves: Same as Wacs except points are computed differently. Enlisted personnel need 29 and officers 35. One half point allowed for each year of age, one half point for each month of service and 10 points for dependents.

Navy Nurse Corps, Spars: Same system as Wacs.

Women's Marine Corps: Requires 25 points for discharge. One point allowed for each month of service.

Red Cross: No discharge points necessary. Still recruiting women for domestic and overseas work.

Ship's Launching Honors First Surgeon General

By Nina Carter Tabb

William Maxwell Wood, Baltimore, will come to Virginia next week to visit at his mother's old home, Crednal, near Middleburg.

Down Virginia Way

"Billy" Wood has just returned from a visit to New York where he went to attend the launching of the William M. Wood, a 2250-ton destroyer at the Federal Ship & Dry Dock Co., a subisidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. The destroyer was named for Billy Wood's great-grandfather, Dr. William Maxwell Wood, Maryland. The late Dr. Wood, USN, was a former chief of Navy's bureau of medicine and surgery and he was the first surgeon general of the Navy. He served in the Mexican War and the Civil War. The ship was sponsored by his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Washington. Billy Wood, his great-grandson and namesake, was sent a special invitation to the ceremony. Billy was accompanied to New York by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wood, Baltimore. Others attending were General and Mrs. Darragh, New York, she was a granddaughter of Dr. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Maryland, was Mrs. Brewster another granddaughter of Surgeon General Wood for whom the destroyer was named.

Welcome Servicemen Home

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman gave a "welcome home" dinner at the Warrenton House a few evenings ago in honor of Capt. Clark Baldwin, USA, Lieut. Beattie, USA, and Richard Barrett, also of Warrenton.

Buddy Baldwin has recently returned from Germany and is here on leave before going to the Pacific. Johnny Beattie has been a German prisoner for over a year and Richard Barrett has recently returned from Africa, France and Germany. They all enjoyed the gay party. Chauncey Brown played for dancing and among the guests were Mrs. Clarke Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Emory, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Lawrence, Miss Jane Baldwin, Miss Sally Spilman and Hugh Spilman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Evans, Warrenton, are spending a week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Church, at their home near Culpeper.

McCarthys Visit Family

Lieut. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Washington, were visitors to Middleburg this week, while on their way to Carter Hall, near Millwood, where they are staying at the home of her father, Gerard B. Lambert. Mrs. McCarthy was formerly Miss Lillie Lambert, Princeton, N. J., and Carter Hall, Va.

Mrs. James B. Skinner, Mrs. Henry Crabites, Miss Virginia Lelong and Miss "Happy" Lelong have returned from a visit to Ocean City, Md.

Mrs. Bolling Handy and her daughter, Miss Caroline Handy, Richmond, returned home yesterday after a visit to Mrs. Handy's sister, Mrs. Charles Hill Jones, at her home near Bluemont. Mrs. Jones entertained at an afternoon party for her guests earlier in the week and Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison entertained at a dinner party in honor of Mrs. Handy and Miss Handy.

Bids Husband Farewell

Mrs. James McCormick has arrived from Norfolk to visit Mrs. J. Newell Ward at her home near Middleburg. Mrs. McCormick, went to Norfolk to say goodby to her husband, Marine Officer James McCormick, Middleburg, who has left for Le Havre, France. Mrs. McCormick will go to Darien, Conn., next week to visit her mother, Mrs. William Herron.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Connors have returned to their home near Middleburg from a visit to Lexington, where Mrs. Connors sold a very fine yearling at the sales there, getting a good price for the lovely colt.

Lieut. and Mrs. James E. Carr are being congratulated on the arrival of a daughter at a Los Angeles hospital July 31. They have named the little girl Lynn Fairfax Carr. Mrs. Carr was formerly Miss Phylis Robertson, Delaplane, granddaughter of Mrs. S. W. McCarty, Delaplane.

Mrs. James Bowman, Strasburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Earl Boxwell, at her Middleburg home. Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Moxwell went to Washington the past week to visit their sister, Mrs. John Daniel, for several days.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

NAVY NURSE Lieut. (j.g.) Margaret Edge Seekford is serving in the ambulatory ward of a Navy hospital in the Pacific. Her husband, CM 1/c David Seekford, USNR, is a patient at the Bethesda Naval Hospital

Kotler-McLeod Nuptials Read

Hebrew Congregational Church was the scene of a pretty wedding Thursday evening when Miss Dora McLeod, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moser, Great Falls, Mont., became the bride of M/Sergt. Carl Kotler, who has been in the Army for 20 years. Rabbi Hugo Schiff officiated.

A reception at the church followed the rites, to which several of the couple's Army friends were invited.

After a honeymoon in Ocean City, Md., the couple will return to Washington, where Sergeant Kotler is stationed at the National Airport.

Van Zandts Returning

Miss Lydia Van Zandt and Parker Van Zandt, who went in July to lecture at the University of Denver's first congress on air age education, have been vacationing at Estes Park, Colo., and are expected back in Washington today.

Harris & Ewing

BESIDES WORKING REGULARLY at Georgetown Hospital as a nurses' aide, Miss Jane Davis, daughter of former Senator James Davis, Pennsylvania, is studying music in Washington and Baltimore. Last month she went to Pittsburgh to participate in the Welsh song fest held there. She is of Welsh descent and her mezzo soprano voice upholds Wales' reputation for fine singers

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY," when the result is such beauty as the 1945 silhouette. Undaunted by Government regulations, designers have created clothes reflecting classical femininity in smooth rounded shoulders, miniature waistlines, longer jackets and slim skirts with walking fullness. Daytime drama can be achieved when wearing any of the costumes pictured because all have finesse in smallest detail

THE 1945 STREET SCENE is one of modern simplicity, as shown by Anthony Blotta's diplomat suit (left), with three-quarter fitted coat of gray-white wool and black wool skirt. The high neckline, so dominant in new fashions, has been cleverly manipulated by Joseph Halpert in cocoa-black wool suit, center. Anna Miller's expression of the black irreplaceable dress (right), is Slavic-inspired with soft underarm sleeves

Italian Envoy, Wife, Once Hunted Exiles

Continued from Page 1

feminine; that they have a place to fill with their own personality and individuality. However, she's all for women being educated and a complement to their husbands, both in work and play.

Like her husband Signora Tarchiani is a scholar. Educated at the Sorbonne in Paris, she has never stopped studying. The entire Tarchiani family are intellectuals, as well as liberals. The twins plan to begin work on their masters' degrees at George Washington University this fall.

BUT more about the head of the house. All of Alberto Tarchiani's family were ardent disciples of Mazzini. Soon after finishing courses at the universities of Rome, Genoa and Florence, young Tarchiani threw himself into the liberal movement. In 1907, then 22, he came to the United States; first of many trips, studying popular government and sending home enthusiastic reports on the American system.

He returned to Italy in 1915 when Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies. After the Armistice he returned to newspaper work with a job on the staff of Corriere della Sera, Milan's democratic, militant daily. Later promoted to editor in chief, he eventually became the focal point of democracy's struggle against the rising tides of communism and fascism.

When the then powerful Il Duce cracked down on the liberal press and Alberto Tarchiani in 1925, he escaped and continued his written warnings from France. Unable to stop his writings, Mussolini complained to French authorities and had him arrested. The arrests, subsequent releases, promulgated by Mussolini, were repeated in England and Switzerland. In desperation Il Duce set his gangsters on his heels to murder him. When the Germans invaded France in 1940 he escaped to New York. He returned to Italy with the first wave of Allied troops landing on the Salerno beach.

Even though members of the Tarchiani family are comfortably, if not luxuriously, settled in the spacious Italian Embassy here, they have wandered too long as exiles to think their positions fixed permanently.

Emley-Brown Rites, Of Capital Interest, Read in New York

A wedding of interest to Washington is that of Mrs. George H. Brown, New Brunswick, N. J., and Tenannah Lake, Roscoe, N. Y., and Warren E. Emley, Berea, Ohio, formerly of Washington, which took place August 18 at 12:30 at Birch Spring, Tennanah Lake, and was performed by the Rev. A. Claire Potter.

The bride was attended by her daughter, Mrs. Daniel H. Lipman, and Warren E. Emley, jr., was best man for his father.

A reception took place following the ceremony. The couple will live in New Brunswick. Mr. Emley, now retired, was formerly chief of organic materials division, National Bureau of Standards.

Promoted in California

Adele B. Harshfield, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Beulah May Harshfield, 4645 Brewer pl. nw., has been promoted to the rank of private first class, at the Air Transport Command, Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base, Fairfield, Calif.

Nevada's Gay Spot to Visit— And Has Apartments for Rent

Continued from Page 1

Home of the Immortal Mark Twain. Floyd Walker, Plastering, Cement and Brick Work." Yep, it was all on one sign.

Then we found out that it was not really Sam Clemans home, but his brother, Orion Clemens, let Sam live with him. Orion was the first State secretary and he gave his brother a job as secretary to the secretary.

Mark Twain did his first writing out here as a newspaper reporter and they say he wasn't much good. In fact he was so lazy about digging up news that he made it up, the story goes. He wrote one gory episode about a desperate prospector who carved up a man in a Virginia City bar, shoved the pieces under a table, and went to sleep on top of the table. Not bad going for a fellow who later wrote Huck Finn.

THERE were only two other highlights of Carson City which we saw. One was the numerous "Apartment for Rent" signs. We hadn't see one since before the war.

The other was Berger's Pool Hall. That's where all the men folk of the town gather for a game of pool in late afternoon. Around 5:30 the truck arrives with the Reno Gazette and it is tradition that everyone stop their game to help wrap the papers and tie elastics around them for the delivery boys.

For their efforts they get a free drink of beer. So you might see the Governor or Chief Justice E. J. L. Taber or any other State or city official wrapping papers for free beer.

It was time we started home. Along the side of the road runs a little train from Reno to Carson City and as it trundled by with its sharp little whistle, you could believe you were back in the Comstock days. The little engine is the same original locomotive, converted from wood to coal. The two yellow cars trailing behind were the same ones that took the rich if not fashionable folk back and forth in the lush days of the nineties.

This little section of Nevada seems ever to believe the past. No matter where you are there's a story to be told of those other days.

Home Rites Unite Couple In Marriage

The marriage of Miss Martha Morrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Morrow, Greenwood, Eaton, Ohio, and Lieut. (j. g.) Edward Northcott Logan, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Logan, Luray, Va., took place August 7 at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Howard J. Brown performed the ceremony before members of the families and intimate friends. A wedding supper followed the nuptial rites, after which the couple left on a honeymoon.

Mr. Morrow escorted his daughter to the improvised altar in the living room. She wore a white silk mesh gown fashioned on princess lines with a tiara of stephanotis. Her bouquet was white gladioli, roses and gardenias. Miss Mary Jane Morrow, a sister, played nuptial music, and another sister, Miss Marian Morrow, was maid of honor. She wore a maize silk mesh gown and carried a colonial bouquet.

Lieut. (j. g.) Meredith Johnson, USNR, was best man.

The house was decorated with honeysuckle and summer flowers. Mrs. Morrow wore a gray silk print with white accessories and a corsage of gardenias and pink rosebuds.

The bride attended Earlham College and received the B. S. degree from Ohio State University, where she was a member of Alpha Chi Omega and Tri Kappa. Lieutenant Logan attended Virginia Institute, Lexington, and the University of Munich. He received his commission at Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1943 and has spent the last two years in the Pacific. He will report to San Diego, Calif., shortly, for further training.

Draws Hawaiian Duty

Joan Marie Reilly, Mailman 3/c USNR, reported recently for duty in the Hawaiian Islands. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Reilly, 4527 9th st. nw. Her three brothers serving in the armed forces are Sergt. Francis M. Reilly, USSAC; Pfc. James E. Reilly, AUS, and Joseph R. Reilly, USNR.

Miss Burke Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Burke announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Teresa, to EM 1/c Harlan F. Bartlett, USNR, son of Mrs. George Bartlett, Charlotte, N. C., and the late Mr. Bartlett. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wac in France

Corpl. Ann R. Mills, Wac, 4216 First st. se., is now stationed with the Air Technical Service Command, St. Germain en-Laye, France.

Miss Fisk Engaged, Plans Winter Rites

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Mae Fisk to Dr. Frank J. Eichenlaub is announced by her father, Howard S. Fisk.

The bride-elect, whose mother is the late Mrs. Fisk, is a graduate of Sibley Memorial Hospital and has attended Catholic University and George Washington University. Dr. Eichenlaub is a dermatologist. The wedding will take place December 30.

Attends Wac School

Lieut. Eleanor P. Sprecher, Wac, is a member of the sixth class of student officers assigned to the Wac School for Personnel Administration at Purdue University. At the end of the course she will return to her command as commanding officer of a Wac hospital company at Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, Ohio.

White Gladioli Decorate Altar For Ceremony

The Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, decorated with white gladioli, was the scene August 14 of the marriage of Miss Corrine Slicer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Glenn Slicer, Sligo Park Hills, Md., and Lieut. Robert M. Walker, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Forest Walker, Gaithersburg, Md. The evening ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bernard Braskamp.

Escorted and given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white gown of point d'esprit with a finger-tip veil attached to a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book with gardenias and ribbon streamers.

Dressed in Mousseline

Miss Barbara Walker, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor and wore a gown of white mousseline de soie with bouquet and headdress of pink roses and blue delphinium. The other attendants, Miss Helen Evans and Miss Margaret Ezell, wore gowns of pale blue mousseline de soie with pink roses and blue delphinium for bouquets and headdresses.

T/Sergt. James Walker, jr., who arrived early in the week from India, was best man for his brother, and ushers were Kenneth A. Slicer, brother of the bride; Sergt. Robert Wells and Gifford Watkins.

On Virginia Trip

A reception took place at the home of the bride, after which the couple left on a wedding trip to Virginia. On their return they will go to Nebraska where Lieutenant Walker is temporarily stationed.

The bride attended Queen College, Charlotte, N. C., where she was a member of Alpha Pi Theta Sorority. Lieutenant Walker completed his training at Childress Army Air Field, Childress, Tex., and prior to the wedding has been stationed at Las Vegas, Nev.

Meyers-Hawkins Betrothal Told

Capt. H. V. McCabe, USN, retired, and Mrs. McCabe announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia McCabe Meyers, to Sergt. Eugene Gaines Hawkins, AUS, son of Mrs. Lien D. Hawkins and the late Mr. Hawkins.

The wedding will take place October 5.

Now in Indiana

Pvt. Mary M. Balnton, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Maizie K. Crosney, 2121 H st. nw., recently left First Wac Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for technical training at Wakeman General Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Gray Hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

Canute Water

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!

• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.

No other product can make all these claims

8 Application Size ..... $1.15 at drug stores

Leesburg Club Planning September Garden Party

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 18.—The Leesburg Garden Club has scheduled a garden party, flower and vegetable show to be held Saturday afternoon, September 15, at Bellgrove, the lovely country home of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, near Leesburg. Miss Florence Manning is chairman of the event and Miss Eleanor Chamberlain is in charge of the classifications.

Eight classes are on the program, including three specimen and five arrangement classes. The latter will be judged by popular vote. Entries will be received from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. on the day of the exihibition. A silver offering for the benefit of the Loudoun County Hospital vegetable garden and grounds will be take at the gate and refreshments will be served during the afternoon. Mrs. Harrison Williams is in charge of the refreshments.

Spends Furlough With Family

Corpl. William S. Ashbrook, jr., member of the Tenth Mountain Division, arrived home Tuesday to spend a furlough with his wife and small daughter here and also with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Ashbrook, sr., in Waterford. Corporal Ashbrook served for seven months with the Fifth Army in Italy. Also home from overseas is his sister, Mrs. Lucy Ashbrook Seidler, Red Cross military welfare worker, who has seen two years service on foreign soil.

Another member of the famous Tenth Mountain Division home for a 30-day furlough is Pfc. W. Stanley Jackson, who is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Jackson. Private First Class Jackson wears the Bronze Star and Purple Heart Medals. Donald Steadman, seaman 2/c, USNR, who has just finished his boot training at Bainbridge, Md., is spending a few days at his home in Leesburg.

Lieut. T. S. Moulton, AUS, has been a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peach. Lieutenant Moulton has been transferred from Camp Reynolds, Pa., to Fort Story, Va.

Former Internee Is Guest

The Rev. and Mrs. Armistead Welbourn have as their guest Mrs. Norman S. Binsted, wife of the Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines. Mrs. Binsted was interned in a Japanese prison camp for some time. Mrs. Marvin Corlette, sr., Nashville, Tenn., is a guest this week of Maj. and Mrs. Marvin Corlette.

Mrs. Frank Mason has as her guest this week Mrs. Ralph C. Smith, wife of the American Military Attache in Paris. Mr. Mason is now with General Smith in Paris. Mrs. Francis Gray, Lynhaven, Va., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Chichester, at the Leesburg Inn.

The Rev. and Mrs. Shenton Lodge have had as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Billups, their son, Fred Jr., and daughter, Betty Allison, South Orange, N. J. Pollock Janney, Baltimore, is the guest of his sister, Miss Lilias Janney. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lefferts and two childen, Arlington, spent the weekend with Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swadley, Washington, are guests this week of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Honicon. Miss Lucy di Zerega has returned to her home in Leesburg following a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fuller at Fall River, Mass., and other Northern points.

Attends Pennsylvania Wedding

Miss Christine Wildman left Friday for Torresdal, Pa., to attend the wedding of Miss Mary Gray Lewis and Horace Stevenson, which took place on Saturday. Miss Lewis is related to the Clagett, Gray and Bentley families of Leesburg.

Mrs. Heath White and children left this week for Washington, from which place they will go to Buenos Aires. Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave are spending several weeks at Cape May, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. S. Murray Rust and their daughter, Mrs. Paul Sheetz, left on Wednesday to spend some time at Biddeford, Me.

Hessler

ON THEIR HONEYMOON are Mrs. James Richard Freer, above, and Mr. Freer, who were married yesterday in Brookland Baptist Church. Mrs. Freer is the former Miss Doris Corinne Moon. (Story on Page 1.)

Texas Couple Wed By Rockville Pastor

The marriage of Miss Judy Aldridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Aldridge, Brownsville, Tex., and Ensign Alsede W. Hogan, USNR, son of Mrs. V. B. Hogan, San Antonio, Tex., took place August 14 in Rockville, Md. The Rev. J. Virgil Lilly performed the ceremony.

Both Ensign and Mrs. Hogan were graduated from the University of Texas. The bridegroom is now stationed at San Francisco, Calif.

Photo by Louise Pole

HONEYMOONING IN MEXICO is Mrs. Thomas Robert Davis, and Major Davis, who were married in Estes Park, Colo., last Tuesday. The bride is the former Miss Virginia Elizabeth Gaylord, sister of Miss Edith Gaylord, Washington. Major Davis is the son of Mrs. John G. Ayling, Washington

Vacation in New York

Mrs. Louis Simon and Mrs. Helen Goldenberg are spending the summer at the Star Lake Inn., Star Lake, N. Y.

"SOAPING" DULLS HAIR
HALO GLORIFIES IT!

Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!

1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it...leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
2. Even finest soaps leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap...made with a new type patented ingredient it cannot leave soap-film!
3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse... Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water... leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant!
5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!

Get Halo Shampoo today... in 10¢ or larger sizes.

HALO SHAMPOO For Normal Oily or Dry Hair

REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!

Latin-American Visitors Accorded Many Honors

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18.—The President of Paraguay, Gen. Higinio Morinigo, made an official visit to the Naval Academy, and was entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral John R. Beardal, who was then superintendent. The party made a tour of the academy grounds and witnessed a dress parade in their honor. Gen. Oscar Torres, Minister of War, Republic of Peru, accompanied by the Peruvian Military Attache, Col. Jorge Sarmiento, and Col. Alexander Roberts, USA, recently visited the academy officially.

After being received by the superintendent, with a full guard and band, a 19-gun salute was fired in honor of the visitors. They were then escorted on a tour of the departments and activities at the academy, after which a luncheon at the Officers Club, North Severn, was given in honor of General Torres.

The wave of Navy weddings which followed the graduation of a large Naval Academy class into newly commissioned officers has now subsided, but the Naval Academy Chapel was the scene of an interesting wedding Saturday at 4 p. m., when Miss Suzanne DuPuy Decker, daughter of Comdr. Walter Boardman Decker, USN, retired, and Mrs. Decker, Lockraven, Norfolk, Va., became the bride of Lieut. H. A. I. Sugg, Annapolis.

A small reception at Carvel Hall followed the ceremony.

Nuptials In Texas

Miss Mae Catherine Ray was married to Lieut. Edward J. Libotte, AAF, son of Mrs. Mary Libotte, Eastport, at a recent ceremony in the First Christian Church, Sweetwater, Tex. The Rev. Hugh B. Warner, pastor of the church, officiated.

Lieutenant Libotte is stationed at Abilene Army Air Field, awaiting reassignment. Before entering the armed forces, Lieutenant Libotte was a member of the engineering department staff at the Naval Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hobbs, Annapolis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth May Hobbs, to Pfc. Thomas Era Morrisson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Morrisson, Meadow lane, Chevy Chase. Private Morrisson is on furlough, after having served in the Twenty-eighth Infantry Division, ETO.

Miss Doris E. Phipps, daughter of Capt. Louis N. Phipps, AUS, former mayor of Annapolis and State Senator, and Mrs. Phipps, was married to Thomas Wayson, ACMM, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wayson, Annapolis, at the home of her parents, Saturday afternoon. Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, Ch.C, USN, performed the ceremony at 5 o'clock.

Will Live In Florida

A reception for all relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom was held at the Phipps residence after the wedding.

The couple are living in Opelika, Fla., near Lee Field, where ACMM Wayson is on duty.

Mrs. Daniel Banks entertained informally last Sunday afternoon at her home on Prince George st., in honor of Col. J. W. Knight, USA, and Mrs. Knight, Col. Oliver van den Berg, USA, and Mrs. van den Berg, and Col. T. Clagett Wood, USA, and Mrs. Wood.

Capt. R. S. Quackenbush, jr., USN, Mrs. Quackenbush and their son, Philip, have been spending a few days in Pikesville as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Howard C. Schied, who entertained at a dinner party in their honor.

Prof. and Mrs. G. R. Clements have returned home after a week's vacation at Rehoboth Beach, Del. During their absence their residence was occupied by their son and his bride, Lieut. Guy Morrison Clements, USNR, and Mrs. Clements, who left Wednesday night for Key West, Fla., where Lieutenant Clements reported for duty.

Council Plans Benefit

A meeting of the Pan-Helenic Council took place last Monday morning at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Byron Anderson. Plans for the annual Pan-Hellenic benefit show to be held Tuesday, September 11, were discussed. Proceeds of this show will be used towards a college scholarship for an Annapolis girl.

A son, Robert Lewis Snook, jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis Snook, sr., at the Naval Academy Hospital Saturday afternoon. Mr. Snook is employed in the superintendent's office at the Naval Academy.

The Rev. Dr. James J. Cole, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Annapolis, returned to the city during the week for the first time in two years and spent several days here before returning to his home in St. Petersburg, Fla.

A charter member of the Annapolis Kiwanis Club, Dr. Cole was guest at the club's noonday luncheon Tuesday, as was Winston G. Gott, jr., Baltimore, also a former member.

Miss Carol Arnold, Washington, was hostess at a party Wednesday afternoon (August 8), at the Admiral Club of Washington, in honor of four ensigns, all sons of Navy men, who had just received their commissions. They were Ensign Julian Arnold, jr., Ensign Dupuy McCormick, Ensign Hammond Earnest and Ensign David Brooks. Between 5 and 7 o'clock, many of their friends dropped in to congratulate them.

Ira L. Hill

SATURDAY BRIDE was Mrs. Edward S. Travers, jr., the former Miss Aileen Bowdoin, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Foley, jr., Washington, and Lieut. Comdr. George Temple Bowdoin, New York. The wedding took place in Newport, R. I., by candlelight. A reception followed the rites. (Story on Page 1)

Berendsens Fete Jordans, En Route To New Zealand

The New Zealand Minister and Mrs. Carl A. Berendsen entertained Friday afternoon from 6 to 8 p. m. in honor of the New Zealand High Commissioner to London, W. J. Jordan, and Mrs. Jordan who arrived earlier in the day with Mr. Berendsen from New York. The New Zealand High Commissioner to Ottawa, David Wilson, who accompanied them, was also an honor guest.

Guests included the New Zealand colony in and near Washington and the heads of the British missions here.

Mr. Jordan is en route to New Zealand, his first visit in nine years, where he will stay six months. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and Mr. Wilson will be in Washington for several days.

Waikarts Tell Of Niece's Troth

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Waikart, Washington, announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Irene Owens, to James Allen Robertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Robertson of this city.

MISS IRENE OWENS
. . . . *Plans fall wedding*

Miss Owens, who attended Notre Dame Academy and is now employed by a law firm here, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Owens, Leonardtown, Md.

Mr. Robertson, recently discharged from the Army of the United States, has been in service for four years, two of which were spent in the South Pacific.

Plans are being made for a fall wedding.

General Torres Leaves

General Oscar Torres, newly appointed minister of war for Peru, left Washington Thursday afternoon for his native land. The Peruvian Embassy and the War Department had planned to give parties in his honor, but he was forced to leave sooner than expected.

Sororities Give Tea

The Delta Gamma and Kappa Delta sororities of the College of Arts and Sciences, American University, feted prospective students yesterday at a tea and reception which took place at Mary Graydon Hall on the university campus. The reception replaced the usual summer rushing parties.

Mr. Hartley in Poconos

Mr. G. Hartley is at Pocono Manor, Pa., for a ten-day visit.

Marriage Depends on Individuals

Wartime's Gangplank Weddings Face High Mortality Rate-Foster

Detroit (AP).—With the country still debating the workability of wartime marriages, a leading educator cautions that the highest morality rate really is among "gangplank weddings."

Gangplank weddings are described by Dr. Robert G. Foster, head of the Family Life Division of Detroit's Merrill-Palmer private school, as "the kind that take place too soon after a veteran comes home."

Statistics show, Dr. Foster says, that more broken homes resulted from marriages during 1919, when soldiers were returning from the last war, than from those involving doughboys who married before they went across in 1917.

"A gangplank marriage faces additional hazards because of several factors," he explained. "For one thing, a veteran who has long been deprived of the companionship of women may mistake a perfectly natural need for love and make the jump from ship to altar a little too soon. Or both the man and girl may feel bound to prewar betrothals although their feelings have changed."

Dr. Foster has a four-point program to test probable success in marriage. It is designed especially for veterans considering matrimony, but is useful for any couple. He says:

"Any marriage, before a soldier leaves, after he comes home, or under peacetime conditions, has certain requirements for success. War simply adds extra difficulties and restrictions."

He thinks these more difficult marriages have a good chance if they meet these requirements:

(1) **A genuine desire for marriage. Marriage as an institution has become "a lot more popular in recent years," he believes.**

(2) An element he calls "good

mating," still little understood despite physical and emotional tests designed for couples considering marriage. Dr. Foster believes good mating results when young people meet many of the opposite sex and have known their prospective partners long enough.

To be well acquainted there must be at least 100 hours dating during at least three months.

(3) An adequate preparation for marriage. Here he suggests reading some of the books that have been written on the subject.

(4) Willingness to "work at the job." He points out that couples wedding during war years seem to have more determination "to make their marriages succeed than ever before."

"Sure, the statistics show that those marriages are difficult," he admits. "But marriage statistics are just like mortality rates; they show what is going to happen to a certain number of your group, but they have nothing to do with what will happen to you. Marriages are still up to individuals."

Smiths in Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarendon Smith are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. Arthur Clarendon Smith, jr., USMC, and Mrs. Smith at the cottage they have leased for the summer in Sherwood Forest, Md. Mrs. Smith will stay there two weeks and Mr. Smith will go down for the weekends.

Transferred to Coast

Lieut. June M. Brown, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Rosalie Fitzharris, 2745 29th st. nw., has been transferred from the Atlantic Overseas Air Technical Service Command to the San Bernardino Air Technical Service Command, Personnel and Base Services, San Bernardino, Calif.

Wac Promoted

Carrie Robinson-Bey, Wac, stationed at Lincoln Army Air Field, Nebr., has been promoted to the grade of corporal. She is the sister of Mrs. Mattie N. Jackson, 310 Ive st. nw.

Receives Commission

Lieut. Catharine Burton Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Kelly, Chevy Chase, Md., who recently received her commission is now a company officer at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Brumbaugh Here

Miss Jean Brumbaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Brumbaugh, recently was graduated from the University of Delaware and has returned to Washington.

Murphys in New York

Capt. W. J. Murphy, USN, and Mrs. Murphy are at the Hotel Barclay, New York.

Defective Vision Won't Keep These Children From Learning

Chicago (AP).—Children with defective vision are keeping pace with eagle-eyed kids in Chicago's public schools.

Youngsters whose sight has deteriorated to the danger point are put in special sight-saving rooms. There they study with a minimum of eye strain, and learn how to conserve or improve their vision.

Everything in these rooms seems unique. The walls are painted a seafoam green and light floods through huge, studio-sized windows. Movable desks are shifted about so the light always comes over the students' left shoulders. Adjustable desk tops are fixed at each pupil's reading range. Blackboards are soft green, yellow chalk is an inch thick and writing paper is buff colored. Books are set in large, 24-point type and wall maps are big, simple, heavily lined.

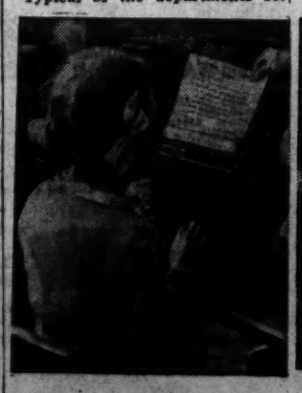
Typical of the departments set up within various regulation elementary and high schools, are two rooms at the Bell School. In one are tots of the first through fourth grades. Some have their strong eye covered with a patch. Each uses, and thus strengthens, the weak eye. In the other room are older boys and girls. Using the touch system, they poke out their written lessons on typewriters equipped with oversize letters. When their eyes tire, they rest.

Their condition is checked and rechecked. Of the 237 scholars placed in the special rooms in the three most recent semesters, 65 fared well enough to graduate and 62 recovered sufficiently to return to their regular classes.

Trained teachers instruct the sight-savers in the special rooms, but they recite in their regular classrooms. They also eat and play with their normal schoolmates.

Do they feel handicapped?

"No," an overseer reports. "They think they're privileged."



YOUNGSTERS LIKE THESE are taught to conserve their eyesight. Touch typing is learned by the little girl with poor eyes, while her classmate practices eye exercises

Wrong Size Chairs Ruin Your Posture

By Ida Jean Kain

No doubt it's been quite a long time since you read the story of "The Three Bears." To refresh your memory, little Goldilocks tried out the papa chair, the mama chair and the little baby chair and sat in the chair that was just right for her. As a postwar improvement plan for living rooms, I propose chairs just the right size. So many chairs are too big and too soft, too deep and well padded. They foster the middle-age spread, poor postures and backaches.

When a couple shop for chairs for the living room and maybe for a davenport, the thing of first importance is apt to be the color. She wants to see something in blue or rose-taupe to go with the gray or beige rug. He wants comfort. So they try out the various chairs for comfort, but if they have been shopping awhile they are dog tired and their feet hurt and those big, soft, luxuriously upholstered chairs feel so comfortable. The head of the house settles back and thinks of the long evenings when he can sink down in this easy chair and enjoy his paper. And she decides the color will go well with the nice big davenport they have picked to fit the space where it's intended to go in the room.

A couple of months later they wish they could start over and pick out chairs more nearly the right size.

It isn't color or period or line or fabric that is of first importance, it's the depth of the seat. Of course some men over 6 feet probably have quite a time getting them deep enough, but I'm the champion for the little woman because she is the one who has such a difficult time keeping her figure, and certainly those big chairs do nothing to help her.

The mama chair should be just the right depth in the seat so that she can sit with the back of the hips against the back of the chair, and the end of the seat should come just at the bend of the knee and the chair the right height to allow her feet to rest comfortably on the floor. Good sitting posture means resting on the sitting bones, with the trunk at right angles to the hips and head and chest balanced beautifully over the hips.

Chairs that are not too soft in the seat are better than the well padded ones. The kind of chair called an occasional chair is a good chair for sitting pretty and some of those old-fashioned low rockers were wonderful.

Colombian Envoy En Route to Capital

Miami, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP).—Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, newly-appointed Colombian Ambassador to the United States said yesterday he planned to remain in Miami Beach for a week before going to Washington to take over his new post.

Accompanied by his wife and three children, the South American diplomat arrived in Miami by clipper Wednesday night.

Officers to Dance At Statler Tonight

The Officers Service Club of the United Nations will celebrate our victory over Japan by holding their Saturday night dance in the Presidential ballroom of the Hotel Statler tonight.

Hours will be from 9 to 12 o'clock. Several distinguished guests have been invited

READY FOR A SWIM is Mrs. Milton W. Arnold, wife of Brigadier General Arnold, Washington, photographed at the Bathing and Tennis Club, Spring Lake, N. J. The Arnolds are spending his furlough at the Essex and Sussex Hotel at the Jersey resort. The general is attached to the Eighth Air Force

Underwood & Underwood

AT HOME AT THE SHOREHAM is Mrs. Marc A. Mitscher and her husband, colorful Vice Admiral Mitscher, who commanded Task Force 58. They will be in Washington while the admiral is Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air. Mrs. Mitscher came here from Coronado Beach, Calif., where she had lived when the admiral was at sea

Foods Are Often Responsible For Baby's Eczema; Check Milk

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Luckily for everyone there is nothing contagious about eczema, though it is hard on babies who suffer from it.

To discover the causes of eczema in children who have had it a long time, go back to the diet they were taking when it developed. There are countless food enemies responsible, as well as endless external factors. The commonest are animal dandruff, makeup of pillows, wool, powders, to all of which every child is exposed in ordinary living.

Be Suspicious of Milk

When the rash is principally on the face the most probable cause is food. Milk, eggs and wheat are probably the villains most often to blame.

When the baby developed eczema before he had vegetables or cereal or egg yolk or even orange juice in the diet one has to be suspicious of milk. If fresh milk has been used for the formula, then try one of the processed milks. Both provide protein in a changed form which may not be upsetting.

If neither of these changes work any improvement in the rash, then goat's milk is an excellent choice. It may be fresh goat's milk, boiled for three to five minutes, strained and mixed with the water and sugar, or it may be evaporated goat's milk. In using goat's milk the formulas suitable for cows milk can be used.

Try Soybean Products

If none of these changes brings about any skin change then one of the soybean products may have to be used. Soybeans provide a good type of vegetable protein for the child who cannot tolerate any form of animal protein.

Accurate check should be kept of the foods the child gets daily. In this way only can experiments with the diet and elimination of suspected foods be expected to yield permanent results.

Major Chess Event By Radio Set For Sept. 3

By Willard Mutchler

A major international chess event is scheduled for the Labor Day week end. Chess masters of the United States and Russia will meet by radio in a match of 10 boards with each pair playing two games. The Russians will play from Moscow, the Americans from New York. Maurice Wertheim is match chairman, while W. W. Lancaster, secretary of Russian Relief, is vice chairman. Proceeds will provide occupational therapy equipment in five hospitals for Red Army amputees. On the first three boards the pairings read Denker versus Botwinnik, Reshevsky versus Smyslov, and Fine versus Boloslavsky.

Samuel Reshevsky, erstwhile champion of the United States, in effect becomes champion of the Americas by clinching first honors in the Pan-American Congress at Los Angeles in the semi-final round. Grandmaster Reuben Fine, the local pride, remains with an excellent chance of garnering second prize.

Reshevsky was undefeated, and drew only with Fine, Horowitz and Rossetto, while Fine had draws against Araiza, Pilnik and Cruz. The present standings:

Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.
Reshevsky	10½	1½	Araiza	4½	5½
Fine	8	2	Steiner	4½	5½
Pilnik	6½	3½	Cruz	4	6
Morowitz	7	3	Seidman	3	9
Kashdan	5½	3½	Brodermann	3	9
Rossetto	5½	4½	Camarena	½	9½
Adams	4½	5½			

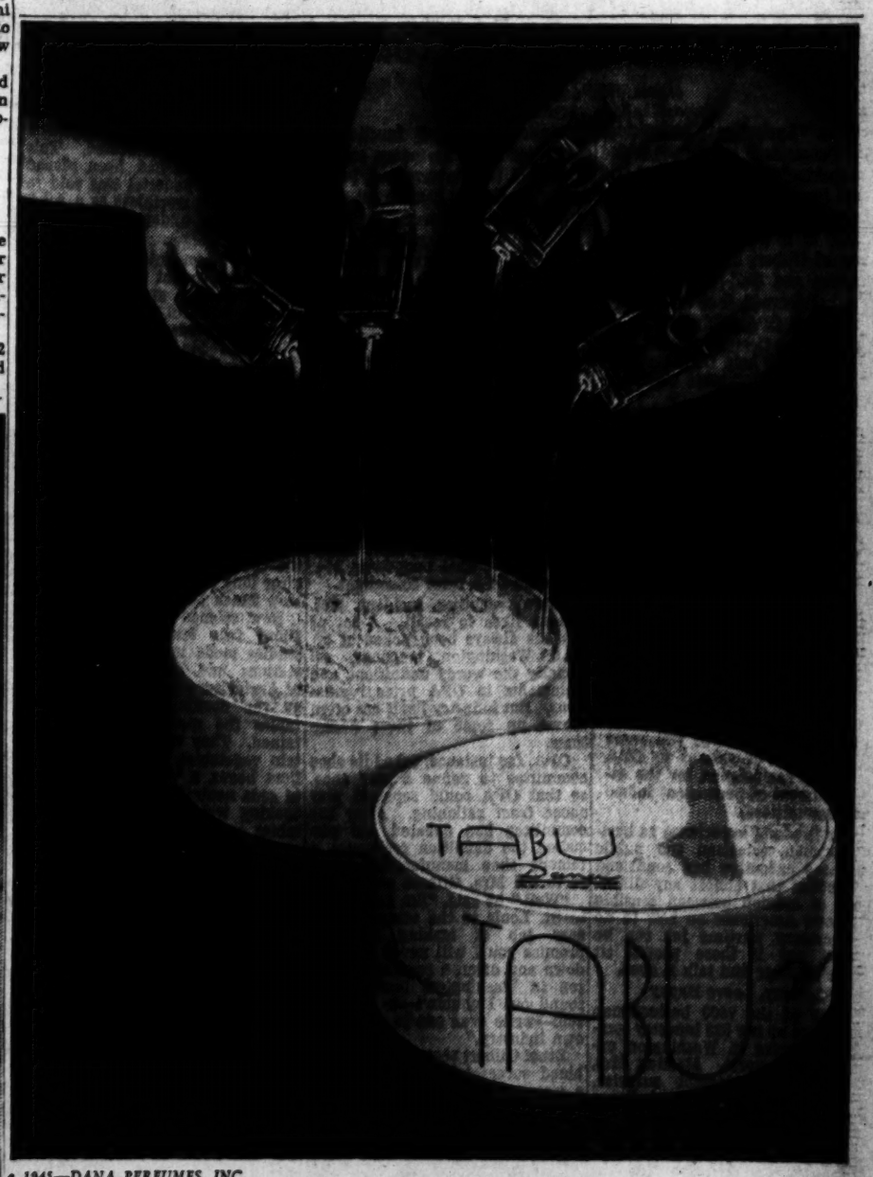
Two Chess Divanites, Reuben Fine and Donald H. Mugridge, perennially retain their titles of speed champion of the United States and the Chess Divan, respectively. This year, for the second time, Mugridge and Oscar Shapiro were tied for premier honors at the end of the tournament. Mugridge again won a playoff match of 10 games, scoring 5 wins and 2 draws.

Chess fans are invited to assemble at Hains Point today to enjoy an outdoor chess picnic sponsored by the Chess Divan, starting at 11:30 a. m.

Mrs. Rose Hurvitz of the Federal C.C. is the representative here of the national organization now forming groups to visit hospitals to teach and play chess with wounded servicemen. Mrs. Hurvitz's group attends Walter Reed Hospital each Thursday evening. Those wishing to volunteer in this worthy project should telephone Mrs. Hurvitz at Decatur 6400, Extension 220.

Celebrate Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Schueler, Baltimore, Md., who have lived in Washington three years, celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary Wednesday night with dinner at the Mayflower. A large party was given in their honor last night in Baltimore.



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Mary Haworth's Mail

Man, 25, and Girl, 19, Are in Conflict About Wedding Plans; He Is Impatient, She Is Hesitant, Devoted to Her Family

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a girl, 19. I was engaged last year but that's all over. Then last October I met a young man, 25, an Italian from Italy and a Catholic like myself and we have been going out together since. He is one of three children, an only son and very spoiled. However, I love him dearly and he loves me.

He has a good position, high moral standards and has become very insistent that we get married next spring. But we are a large family and my brother, 20, and I are the only ones old enough to help. The youngest is a baby. We have to count every penny and my father is just starting to build a house. It will cost a lot.

He Offers Home With His Folks

MY PARENTS like Tony and would consent to our marriage. They say I am old enough to know what I'm doing, but I don't know how they would manage without me. It will be a hard year for them if we get married. As for me, I have a little money saved but not enough to dress myself for my wedding. Tony knows about this and wants to dress me and pay for everything. But my father wouldn't hear of such a thing and I feel it isn't fair to Tony and his family. It would make me feel out of place with them.

It is understood that we would live with them after marriage. Would that be wise? If we do stay with them we can save a lot of money, but their ways are very different from ours. They are very nice to me now, but would it always be so? Should we marry next spring or wait another year? And could it be right to let Tony pay for everything?

Man Holds Out Bed of Thorns

DEAR L. C.: You come of stout people, game and independent, and would always be miserable in the role of doormat wife. So don't marry Tony until he is prepared to give you a home of your own, where you will have a free hand in coping with his spoiled darling traits, which are all too evident in his ruthless impatience to be married next spring, regardless of your fluttering objections.

He is offering you a bed of thorns in planning to start marriage under his family's roof. I cannot imagine a worse beginning for you (or for any girl) with Tony, than to trail him home to play third or fourth fiddle amongst the women folk of his family, who are accustomed—with "old country" female subservience to the male,—to doting on him. And to let him buy your wedding finery, as though you were a begger maid, would be to place yourself at a hopeless disadvantage in trying, later, to assert and defend any self respecting rights as a spirited full partner and real wife.

Judging by your skittish reaction to Tony's urgency, a skittishness voiced in terms of overwhelming filial concern for your family, I should say you have not yet matured, emotionally, to a matrimonial frame of mind. Which is quite all right. You can love Tony without wanting to marry him, yet. There is no reason to feel contrite or confused about that.

Delay Advisable In This Instance

AT YOUR age, a secret preference for more years of single blessedness is sound psychology. It signifies self confidence, common sense and a capacity to be contented at progressive levels of experience. Psychologists say, and surveys indicate, that girls in the Western hemisphere who marry at 19 seldom choose as wisely—with regard to life-long compatibility,—as girls who marry around the age of 23. Also, long engagements,—even as long as two to five years,—are excellent marriage insurance.

For advice: at 19, and obviously at no loss for suitors, you can afford to take your time about getting married. So let Tony wait until you are fully ready, in mind and trousseau; and don't marry him in any case until he can provide a home apart from his family. If your leisurely pace, proper demands and spirited obstinacy rouse his resentment and drive him away, don't fret. You must discipline him now or become his dithering slave. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

THE TRADITION OF CAREFREE PICNICKING goes on now that gasoline rationing is over. Beauty spots of Nature are again banquet halls for lovers of the outdoors. Traditional foods such as stuffed eggs, fried chicken, potato salad and chocolate cake that made the picnic one of the classics of the Nineties may not follow modern nutrition patterns, but there's no denying they add joy to a lazy Sunday in the country

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Peace Has Come to the World, But War Goes On in Kitchen

Not only are geographical boundaries being changed these days, but science is reversing some former precepts about food and its cookery. In fact, several miniture bombshells have hit the kitchen, exploding long-established conclusions about the cookery of such vegetables as peas, potatoes and spinach.

Spinach long held the limelight as a worthy vegetable. It was for a time a target for vaudeville and comic strips, as well as sort of curse word among anti-vegetarians and fashion writers. In the heyday of spinach, mothers pleaded and coerced and thrust it upon the resisting young fry who were wont to tantarums when told to eat their "green stuff."

Grown-ups finally overcame some of their aversion to spinach because it was such a beneficial food, and so ate spinach souffle, spinach ring, spinach timbales and even spinach pancakes. Then came the blow.. Some diet authorities announced that the value of spinach had been vastly overrated. This vegetable which had been placed on a dietetic pedestal was said to be practically worthless as a food, even harmful under certain conditions.

Home economics students have been taught that the addition of soda to green beans and peas is harmful even if it does produce a verdant glow. As missionaries, students have been carrying the good word home to mothers, grandmothers, aunties and friends.

They haven't carried on the soda crusade alone. Magazines, food columns and text books have lent their support in advocating that "soda saleratus" is the enemy of those great health-givers, the vitamins. They have been justified in doing so, for authoritative sources gave out such information after long and arduous research.

How Much Is "Little Bit?"

Now science has done a right-about face and announced that studies made in State experiment stations and at the Department of Agriculture show that the shorter the cooking time for vegetables the more food value retained. They show that with certain vegetables, such as peas and lima beans, a VERY LITTLE BIT of soda neutralizes the acid in the cooking water and so the vegetables cook faster.

How much is a "very little bit" of soda? Information coming from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics says:

"About a sixteenth of a teaspoonful to a pound and a half of peas."

Cautious cooks will query, "How much water to that amount of peas and how long is the cooking time?"

The answer from this same department is:

"Enough water to cover in the saucepan. Cook until tender, not one minute longer. The touch of soda in the water cuts the cooking time about in half. Seven to 9 minutes."

Those Fried Foods Again

If you have further interest in the cooking of peas, wanting to know whether or not you put a cover on the saucepan, when to add the salt, send a card to Home Economics Department, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and request the leaflet, "Green Vegetables in Wartime Meals."

Controversy about the digestibility of fried foods has brought on many a family tiff. The crisp crunchiness of fried potatoes, onions and cabbage has made them favorites with many persons. In fact, I've known men who like to be left on their to make meals, for then they can bring out the skillet, peel and slice the potatoes and FRY them.

I like fried potatoes, too. In my high school days I learned from text books about the harmful effect of fried foods, so that only with trepidation have I indulged in preparing foods in this tempting fashion. Statements from two of my text books gave the following information on the digestibility of fried foods:

"It is well known that fried foods are difficult to digest. This is true because fat digests very slowly. Children and persons with impared digestion should avoid fried foods. It is not wise for any one to make a practice of eating fried food. But there is no denying that when properly prepared it is very tempting."

No Astronomic Blunders

From the text book of a noted nutritionist I learned in college the following information:

"Foods which are fried in small pieces, so as to be well loaded with fat, are to be used sparingly and in combination with those having little or no fat. Thus fried potatoes 'go with' lean meat like beef or mutton, and not with fat pork or bacon. Foods fried in large pieces are not necessarily loaded with fat, but their texture is often objectionable."

Many persons have been influenced by like information and so have not committed gastronomic blunders. But, after following such advice, it was rather amazing to learn recently that food research now shows that the starch of the pan fried potato is more easily digested that that of the French fried potato and that the French fried process is more digestible that the starch of the boiled potato.

And so divergence of opinion goes on in the food world. It has been good news too, to those who prepare breakfast, to learn that the orange juice will not be any the less beneficial if the fruit is reamed and placed in the refrigerator overnight.

Ethel Gilbert of OPA Proves Tough Job Needed Soft Touch

By Nancy Davids

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

From "Agricultural Insecticides and Fungicides" through "Pickled Sheepskins" to "Reusable Iron and Steel Pipe" might be considered a strange itinerary.

But to a woman named Ethel Bedient Gilbert of the OPA it is familiar and well-loved territory. She has learned that territory as director of OPA's Office of Industry Advisory Committee—the committees which help OPA work out price controls for some eight million products.

Most Washingtonians were jolted when, a year ago, Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, appointed a woman to fill this tough job of go-between for business and the OPA. But his belief in Ethel Gilbert has paid off—in better business-Government relationships.

Takes Job in Stride

And today, with the huge job of reconversion pricing under way, Mrs. Gilbert and her industry advisory committees are more important than ever.

For Mrs. Gilbert, a tall, gracious woman with smartly bobbed, graying hair and blue-gray eyes, knows businessmen and knows OPA. For two years as industry consultant to OPA she had campaigned for the establishment of permanent industry committees.

Her life-long experience as businesswoman, salesman and public relations executive had confirmed her belief that almost any difference of opinion between sensible patriotic Americans on how to do a necessary wartime job can be ironed out if those people sit down together and talk it over.

Arrive Angry, Leave Happy

Many of the 7500 businessmen who make up her 623 industry committees arrive in Washington expecting the worst. Meeting Mrs. Gilbert is a pleasant surprise. More than anything she believes in a warm, friendly welcome.

She counsels her staff—who are businessmen, too, by the way—that "angry men can come in this door, but angry men must not go out." Her gracious manner, her friendly forthright approach— and perhaps the tea cups and brass kettle on a tea tray at her side make sure they don't.

Mrs. Gilbert recognizes that, for many industry men, working with Government is a tough, unfamiliar job. Many of her committee members have lived and breathed their industry and fought their competitors for 30 or 40 years.

Harsh cries of the OPA refer to the industry committees as "the most outrageous form of window dressing." Equally severe critics call them "pressure groups." Obviously they cannot be both.

It is apparent to the layman that an underactive committee can fall into the first category just as easily as an overactive group can fall into the latter. Mrs. Gilbert's contention is that a functioning committee is by no means an adversary of the Government, but a partner in the big home front fight to keep prices down.

She and OPA are richly rewarded by a growing interest on the part of committee members to help OPA do its tough wartime job. One of the men who had fought hardest in his committee against a regulation affecting his industry, after a time, began to see the size and challenge of Government—industry cooperation in each part of the war effort.

He wrote Mrs. Gilbert, "While I'm glad to get home and back to the mill I feel a little sad, nevertheless, not to be at OPA working out with you, and my other friends there, some of the hard problems you people have to tackle." That man later became an OPA price consultant.

There's another incident Mrs. Gilbert likes to recall. A lot of fun has always been poked at official Washington language, especially the wordy definitions and statements in OPA price regulations. But industry itself has often drawn up some of those definitions.

OPA, for instance, asked its shoe committee to define a play shoe, so that OPA could separate play shoes from rationing. After the committee had debated and discussed the definition for hours, a famous shoe manufacturer came in to bid Mrs. Gilbert goodby.

"Well," he said, "I'm going back to St. Louis to the comparatively easy job of making shoes. I promise you I will never again sit down and damn a regulation written in Washington, because I've found out I couldn't—to save my soul—write even one to satisfy my own industry."

Ethel Gilbert seems to have combined successfully a man's brain, a woman's heart and instinct for making the male comfortable.

From her vantage point as go-between for industry and OPA, Ethel Gilbert has done some pretty serious thinking on how Government and business must work together in the reconversion period. She tells this story to prove they can.

Good Reasons

During week after week of this sultry Washington summer, there were preliminary meetings of an industry committee, on an important civilian product. One man in particular caught Mrs. Gilbert's attention. He was a grocer, and a typical "down-easter" from Maine. His approach was earnest and painstaking.

One hot afternoon Mrs. Gilbert stopped him in the hall and asked him this question: "What in the world makes you stick it out down here in this terrible weather—through all these wrangling meetings?"

"Have you got a few minutes?" he asked abruptly.

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By Anne Adams

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Cumberland Valley Next Master Match

By Marian H. Barre

Now that the national championships are written off, tournament addicts anticipate the next master-point tourney at Wardman Park Hotel when Cumberland Valley titles go into annual competition September 14, 15 and 16. Events include women's, men's, mixed and open pairs.

This is the last of the refugee events brought to the Capital during the war. After the removal of wartime restrictions, D. C. fans will have to travel instead of having tourneys brought to them.

Hospitality Night Set

The first game of a new series of monthly master-point duplicates at the Euclid Studios will be played tomorrow at 1 p. m., with Mrs. D. E. Stephan directing. Also scheduled are two Agriculture Bridge Club meetings, on August 22 and 29. The latter is the traditional hospitality night in each month of five Wednesdays; then only may two guests play together—though rigid rules have been relaxed during this first summer season.

Two outstanding "mixed" pairs split the national awards in the Capital City Chess Club's monthly contest on August 11. Mrs. Edward Cotter and J. G. Stone won north-south with 185 match points, while Mrs. Scott Athey-R. E. Johnson had 205 east-west. Runners-up were Mrs. M. Boschan-Miss Kathleen McNutt, 176, and Mrs. J. D. Body-Mrs. Ida Terrant, 184½. Mere males paired together were completely plowed under in the fourteen-table field.

Federal Teams Form

Mrs. Breckinridge Long and Mrs. Jack Bennett defeated Mrs. L. L. Gibson and Mrs. Harold Young in the Goren group on August 13 when the master's pupils met for their monthly attack on ACBL awards, the winners scoring 81 match points for a 9-point lead. In third place were Mrs. F. E. Cross and Mrs. "Johnny" Klein with 67 points. Better known under her former name of Eva Milligan, Mrs. Klein has returned to Washington after living in Scranton, Pa. Another guest was Mrs. Frederick Eberson, who was en route back to Pittsburgh after playing in the Nationals.

Only three more open games and the doors are closed at the Federal Bridge League, where the team of four season for members only begins on September 11. During this interval there is feverish activity among captains charged with the formation of teams. A change in the rules this year raises the ante for "masters," who now must have twenty or more national points to meet Federal League standards. This lets down the bars so that each team may play four ten-point holders.

Robinsons Plan To Return Soon

Dr. and Mrs. Murry M. Robinson, Washington, expect to return to their home here about August 20, after visiting for several weeks in Mexico.

Dr. Robinson is attending a course in tropical dermatology sponsored by the Mexican Society of Dermatology and the National School of Medicine of the University of Mexico.

Cecil Jamisons Parents of Son

Capt. Cecil Alexander Jamison, USMCR, and Mrs. Jamison announce the birth of a son August 15 at Garfield Hospital. He will be christened Cecil Alexander Jamison, jr., but will be called Sandy by the family.

Mrs. Jamison is the former Eleanor Meem, daughter of Mrs. Harry G. Meem. Captain Jamison is now serving in the Pacific.

Washingtonians Visit in Maine

Mrs. Mitchell Palmer and James Cromwell are visiting Mr. Cromwell's mother, Mrs. Edward F. Stotesbury, at her home in Bar Harbor, Me. Later Mrs. Palmer will visit Mrs. Joseph Davies at her camp in the Adirondacks.

Other news from Bar Harbor is that Mme. Van Kaathoven is the guest of Mrs. Sumner Welles. Mrs. Marshall Langhorne also has joined the Washington contingent at the Maine resort, and the Luxembourg Minister and Mme. Le Gallais are staying for a while with Col. and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim at their home there. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. S. Hill will give a dinner the evening of September 4.

WCTU to Hear Mrs. Hess' Talk

Mrs. Pearl Kendall Hess, Orange, Calif., who is director of health and medical temperance for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak in Calvary Baptist Church Tuesday at 7:45 p. m. Music will be presented by the D. C. WCTU choir under the direction of Mrs. LaVergne Jeffries.

The Rev. A. Ray Petty, assistant minister of Calvary Baptist Church, and the Rev. Thomas E. Boorde, president of the D. C. dry forces, will participate in the program. Mrs. Caroline Coates, president of the D. C. WCTU, will preside.

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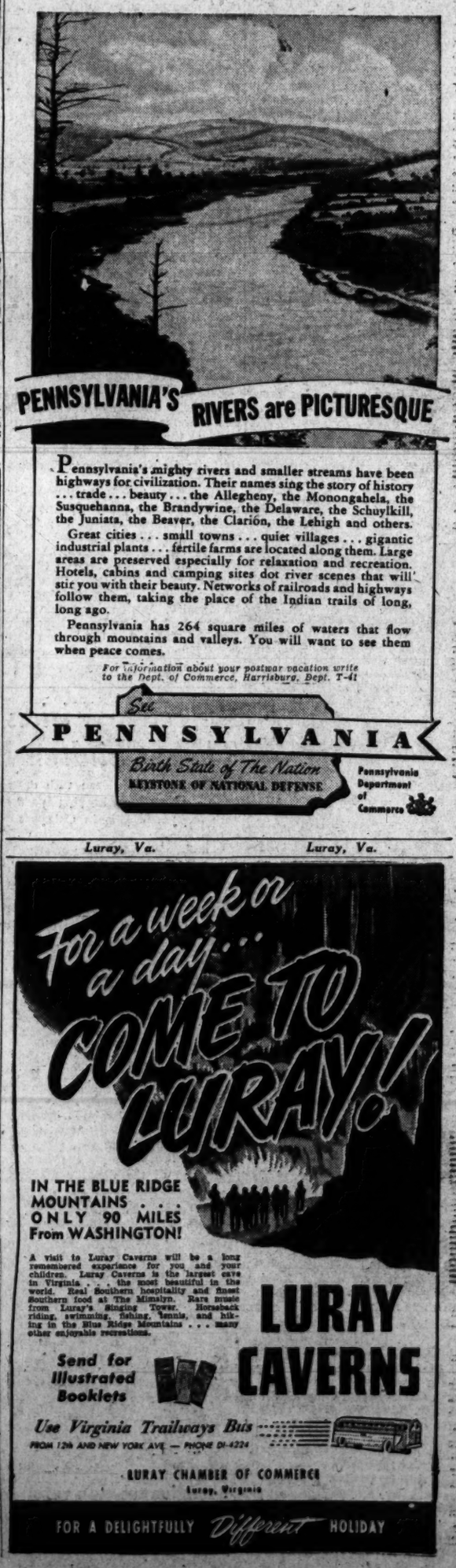

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The Post's Book of the Week

Peattie's Story of Vence Is That Village in History From the Neanderthal Man

By Sterling North

Immortal Village. By Donald Culross Peattie. The University of Chicago Press. $2.75 (Limited Edition $7.50)

The golden goat, pipes as old as those of Pan, two-thousand-year-old olive trees and haunting lyrics from the Courts of Love combine in the distillation which is Provence.

All this and much more is crammed into two hundred pages of Donald Culross Peattie's entrancing book on the village of Vence where for two or three years in the late 1920's Peattie and his wife began their careers as writers.

PEATTIE

The book has a lean, unselfconscious lyricism which is often far superior to the sentimental, self-consciously precious prose which Peattie has been writing in recent years. In those far off and humble days Donald Culross Peattie was more aware of his subject than of himself. He was aware of the necessity of packing each sentence and paragraph with meat. He did not attitudinize nor pose in pre-Raphaelite curvatures for the benefit of a breathless little circle of admirers. He was, in other words, still a writer rather than celebrity.

But the ironical aspect of Peattie's evolution is that he can republish at this time his stern and just critical evaluation of Vence's prelate-poet Antoine-Godeau of the early seventeenth century, whose work he finds "frequently platitudinous and often over-embroidered with imagery; the reader need not travel far before encountering a roseate wing, a gentle zephyr, or a gilded lily."

A reviewer can scarcely suppose an exclamation of "Physician, heal, thyself."

But garlands of gilded lilies quite aside (and in those days Peattie did far less gilding) this book has many of the qualities which earned the author's "An Almanac for Moderns" the gold medal of the Limited Editions Club.

Starting with Provencal history in the days of Neanderthal Man he comes up the millenniums at a leisurely pace, doing justice to Cro-Magnon, the artifacts and cave drawings and the first evidence of a belief in life after death, in short religion, which was to play a dominant part in all Provencal history.

Blue-Eyed Children of Templars Exist Today

Mr. Peattie believes that it was not the Phoenicians but the Greeks who brought trade and consequently the classic age and culture to Provence. He believes that they also brought with them "the olive tree, the bleating flocks, the wire presses, the shepherd's pipe and the white Ionic column" to make "Gaul another Greek." Rome brought its culture and fortunately little of its neurotic factionalism and strife to these pleasant shores.

The Middle Ages witnessed the expulsion of the Saracens, the pitiful though stirring crusades and finally the expulsion of the Templars who had evolved from crusaders into money lenders. Many of their blue-eyed children still exist in Lombardy and Provence.

Mr. Peattie does an expert and scholarly job on the Middle Ages from Good King Robert to Good King Rene. And he is very disillusioning about Queen Jeanne of song and story.

Curiously enough Peattie gives very little space to the Courts of Love and the Romanesque lyrics (which have so often been the major subject in books on Provence). Chivalry, he says, was seldom concerned with love.

Peattie does well by the Renaissance at Vence, but bogs down a bit in the Reformation and becomes actually boring in his chapter on "Kings and Quarrels" (1643-1706). He regains the reader's interest, however, in his chapter on the French Revolution when both Church and feudal lord lost control over the long suppressed and repressed common people.

A stirring account of a sunny village where Pan and the flower festivals still survive. Written by a man who believes in mankind and France.

The Pool. By Dana Burnett. Koff. $1

If you believe in life after death this beautifully told story will probably trickle like ice-water down your spine.

If you are as skeptical concerning immortality as this reviewer you will still respect the craftsmanship and deep sincerity of Dana Burnet's little tale of wartime love and sudden death.

BURNETT

The frame of reference is one often used by Ambrose Bierce, most effectively perhaps in his harrowing story "The Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge." Robert Nathan tried a similar device in "But Gently Day."

In the moment before death a soldier who has been mortally wounded in Normandy remembers a pool in the Maine woods which he loved as a boy. From the deep beech woods in England he remembers another pool equally important in the subconscious wonderland of an English girl with whom he has fallen in love.

How the two lives and the two pools mingle during that last moment of life is the substance of a story as compelling as the liquid note of the wood thrush hidden near that remembered pool in Maine.

It's a Free Country. By Ben Ames Williams. Houghton Mifflin. $1.75

Theodore Dreiser told his "American Tragedy" in hundreds upon hundreds of pages. Ben Ames Williams, seldom accorded so much as a mention among the immortals, has packed more American tragedy into 130 pages than Dreiser could manage in two volumes.

The themes are superficially similar. Premarital affairs between high school age youngsters spell tragedy at the beginning and at the end of Ben Ames Williams' bitter but compelling story.

WILLIAMS

In none of the bleak novels of protest published in the mid-thirties were we given a more blistering indictment of American weakness—in the face of the sudden collapse of the American dream.

The differences are perhaps more significant than the similarities.

Most of the proletarian novelists blamed the capitalistic system. Ben Ames Williams finds an equal share of blame should be placed upon the big-talking, dull-witted Eddies who took their Lenas through hell for more than a decade until the false boom of war created the illusion of prosperity.

The author has sympathy for his Eddies. But he has more sympathy for their overworked wives and children who starved while the men drank; saved pennies while their natural providers squandered money on old cars, radios and gadgets, and had to bear the ill-temper and abuse of the frustrated husband and father.

Ben Ames Williams is saying: Sure, this is a free country. A free country to drink to excess, ruin farms, abuse women and children and even to commit murder. But there are nobler uses for freedom. And all the freedoms in the world will not make high grade morons into upstanding citizens.

Twilight Bar. By Arthur Koestler. Macmillan. $2

Suppose you had the choice between complete happiness or instantaneous death?

Few living souls would choose the latter.

And yet our unhappy planet faced with the alternative presented by the release of atomic energy has precisely that choice. And it is by no means certain that we will not choose destruction of the human race.

KOESTLER

Arthur Koestler, facing utter disillusionment about the human species, in 1933 wrote a four act play which was later seized by the Gestapo. He has rewritten the play for publication in this slender volume.

Curiously enough he has built a situation which would have seemed fantastic four weeks ago, but which seems fairly realistic today.

Alpha and Omega, inter-stellar investigators from a happy planet in the orbit of Aldebaran, arrive on our earth to determine whether we are worthy of continued existence. They give the human race three days in which to make our planet paradise. Failing this we are to be destroyed by lethal rays.

Unprepared as our "realistic" rulers are to create a world of joy and plenty, the attempt is made. Senora Gonzales, a rich planter, stops shooting her coolies. Mary, revolutionary leader of the coolies, stops preaching bloody revolution. Sam, barman of the Twilight Bar, leaves his apron and glasses to pursue a far different role.

The cabinet attempts to revise its tyrannical pattern of thought but failing invites left wingers to take over. The left wingers, by this time stolidly conservative, fail as thoroughly as did the right. Finally Glowworm, the celestial and irresponsible gossip columnist, takes over and proves a point I have always believed—that a government of newspapermen would be a great improvement over most previous attempts.

Koestler as always is bitter and brilliant. His sense of fantasy proves once again his Hungarian-Viennese ancestry. But the underlying theme is less fantastic than the daily headlines. It will haunt a world now playing political football with atomic bombs.

ZELDA POPKIN, mystery writer, has done a 'straight' novel in "The Journey Home," (Lippincott, $2.50), which deals with problems of Veterans and takes home front apart

MR. ATTILA

They made a myth of you, professor,
you of the gentle voice,
the books, the specs,
the furtive rabbit manners
in the mortar-board cap
and the medieval gown.

They didn't think it, eh professor?
On account of you're so absent-minded,
You bumping into the tree and saying,
"Excuse me, I thought you were a tree,"
Passing on again blank and absent-minded.

Now it's "Mr. Attila, how do you do?"
Do you pack wallops of wholesale death?
Are you the practical dynamic son-of-a-gun?
Have you come through with a few abstractions?
Is it you Mr. Attila we hear saying,
"I beg your pardon but we believe we have made
Some degree of progress on the residual qualities of the atom?"

Carl Sandburg.

She Traded 'Valse Bleu' For Bicycle

By Clip Boutell

Even 10 minutes with **Gertrude Lawrence** (that was all the time she could spare for an interview) somehow makes you feel that you have been around—you know, like the Duke of Windsor.

I met her at the Doubleday office, and my first question was whether she had written her autobiography, "A Star Danced," all by herself.

"Of course, I did," she answered brightly, flashing me one of those famous smiles. "It might have been better if I hadn't."

"What were some of the titles of Noel Coward's records back when you were children and you used to trade him your bicycle for his Victrola?" I asked.

"'Valse Bleu' and something called 'In the Shadows' are the only ones I can remember at the moment," she replied.

Wrote Famous "Ballad"

John Latouche, author of "Congo," a stunning new book with photographs by Andre Cauvin, tells me that 90 per cent of the uranium ore used in the atomic bomb comes from Central Africa and mainly from the Belgian Congo. Before the war, it was being shipped to Belgium, but recently it has been flown to America to be processed in Canada. One thousand and seventy-one tons of uranium ore were brought out of the area in 1940 alone, the last year any figures were released.

It's Same Difference

Mr. Latouche, by the way, wrote the famous "Ballad for Americans" which was sung so beautifully by Paul Robeson and he is now working with Mrs. Robeson on a new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And just to make things really complicated Mrs. Robeson has just published her own book, "African Journey."

I met **Eslanda Goode Robeson** at the Council on African Affairs on publication day and she was so delighted that her book was already out of stock that she had called her husband to tell him the news. "Why that," said Mr. Robeson, "is just like when you can't get tickets for 'Othello.'"

AN ILLUSTRATION BY ANDRE CAUVIN FROM "CONGO"
. . . John Latouche, the author, knows Africa

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CERF

The anthologist's lot is not a happy one. If he chooses the best, the stories lack novelty; if he chooses the unfamiliar he often proves his selections deserve to be unfamiliar.

Here are Faulkner's "That Evening Sun," perhaps his finest story; "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber," Hemingway at his best.

And Damon Runyon's little heartbreaker, "Miss Marker," Eudora Welty's poetic "Livvie Is Back," Richard Wright's strong "Almos' a Man," Saroyan's charming fairy tale, "The Shepherd's Daughter" and Albert Maltz's cruel "Afternoon in the Jungle."

Dorothy Parker, Katharine Anne Porter, Irwin Shaw, Thurber, Caldwell and Steinbeck are also here, making this a representative collection of the American short story in "its finest hour."

An excellent collection—a credit to the editor's taste and the publisher's policy of good reading at low prices. M. M.

Valet Wiggar Aids Solution

Accident, Manslaughter or Murder? By Lee Thayer. Dodd, Mead. $2.

When Donald Goodrue, noted artist and lady killer, falls through the ice at Lake Kearsage, Maine, and drowns, local authorities call it an accident. Peter Clancy, New York sleuth, thinks otherwise but can't prove a thing until the following summer.

Clancy, aided by his imperturbable British valet, Wiggar, is just an unofficial guest this time, but his detecting is still pretty smart.

Romantic Spy-Mystery Concerns Underground

The Double Agent. By Hildegarde Tolman Teilhet. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Cally Houten, M.A., Ph.D., of the Pomona (Calif.) Memorial Library, lands in liberated France to assist in packing the Mathias Collection for shipment to America, and who should be hiding out in Montmartre but her artist husband, John Houten (nickname, Hoot), gone these five years without sending so much as a postcard.

Very mysterious he is, too, and since it's rumored he's been a Nazi agent, Cally isn't too happy about it, as she is being hotly wooed by Paul Morlaix, an elegant Parisian with faultless table manners and a surprising amount of food on his table, considering that most of the city is starving in a gallant sort of way.

This vigorously romantic spy tale illustrates once more the axiom that you can't tell a thing by appearances, and before Cally gets through tearing around the French countryside with her two men, fleeing the French underground, as well as the Nazi underground, and being none too certain of anybody, she's not only pretty well exhausted but extremely confused, as is the reader.

Bedelia. By Vera Caspary. Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Charles Horst, an upright young architect with a house in the country outside Bridgeport, Conn., comes back from Colorado Springs with a cute, adoring little wife who turns out to be a model housekeeper, a charming hostess and a taking little creature altogether.

Then Charlie, who carries heavy insurance on his life, has a stomach upset and the young man next door who says he's an artist, but is really a private detective, credits Bedelia with a horrible past in the husband poisoning line.

There isn't much mystery to this tale, since it's pretty obvious what Bedelia is up to. The suspense comes from the reader's interest in finding out how Charlie will react. Miss Caspary has created a staggering character in her heroine and excuses the slightly musty quality of her story by laying it back in 1913, when it was considered daring for women to use rouge, smoke cigarettes and murder their husbands.

Calamity at Harwood. By George Bellairs. Macmillan. $2.

Solomon Burt, real estate speculator, turns historic Harwood Park (between London and Brighton) into modern luxury flats, and is promptly troubled by what seems to be a poltergeist. When Burt is killed during one of the supernatural manifestations, Scotland Yard is called in. And Scotland Yard doesn't believe in poltergeists.

Pleasantly written story of wartime England combining good solid British sleuthing with sinister German spy activity in the beautiful Sussex countryside.

"The Deadly Dove" by Rufus King. Crime Club $2.

Joe Inbrun, former racketeer of the Volstead era sends his operative, the Dove, up to Belder Tor, in the Catskills, to eliminate Christine Belder Admont, just married to Alan Admont many years her junior. Alan thinks he'll inherit her fortune, but Christine, who is no fool, puts all of her money in an annuity. It is thus up to Alan to keep her alive, but he can't find the Dove to call off the murder.

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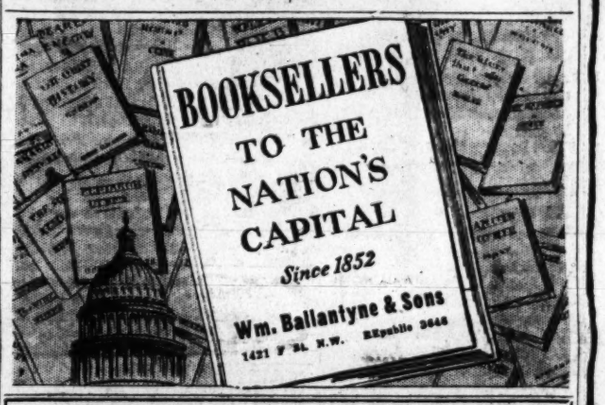

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By Ruth Fenisong
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—EDWARD WEEKS, *Atlantic Monthly*

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Guest Speakers to Discuss Postwar Radio Prospects

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

AUTHORITIES on radio communication will be intermission speakers on the CBS Symphony programs, now heard Sunday at 4:30 p. m. to replace the New York Philharmonic for six weeks. E. K. Jett, FCC commissioner will open the series of talks with "Frequency Modulation." Subsequent speakers will discuss postwar prospects of radio and wartime developments.

JACK SMITH

Of more universal and tangible interest, is WPB Chairman Krug's recent "guess" that there will be about 2,500,000 new radios by the end of this year.

JOINING WTOP-CBS's vocal talent, is Jack Smith who begins his Tuesday through Friday schedule next week. On September 10, Smith will add Mondays.

A quiz show, "Give and Take," with prizes for smart contestants and smarter questioners (the listening audience submits questions by mail), will be available Saturdays at 10 a. m. over WTOP-CBS.

Not new, but not to be overlooked, are the post-vacation return of "Ozzie and Harriet" Sundays at 6 p. m. over WTOP-CBS, the change to Friday nights at 8 by "Blind Date" over WMAL-American and "Mazie's" temporary change to 10:30 p. m. Wednesdays over WTOP-CBS.

IN addition to WWDC's hour-long series of anecdotes and personal items about members of the Washington Nats ball team which will be heard tonight and next Sunday only at 8 p. m., news-hungry sportsmen will be served for the rest of the season by a 15-minute "Baseball Review of the Week" at 11:15 p. m. Sundays over the same station.

NETWORKS and local stations had set up such fool-proof and instantaneous methods of signaling their newsrooms of President Truman's announcement of the surrender of Japan, that they all had the news on the air in a matter of seconds after the press conference had adjourned, an efficiency that has led each of them to conclude that it was first on the air with the flash. WINX, which offers logical evidence of having preceded the networks by several seconds, accomplished the deed with one of the oldest but most effective stratagems in journalistic history. By the simple expedient of tying up for one hour in advance the only public telephone in the Oval Room which adjoins the President's office, WINX's news editor, Bill Gold, gave his staff the "go ahead" signal before the other newsmen could sprint across the Oval Room into the pressroom beyond, to give a telephoned OK to expectant announcers, teletypers and managing editors.

WHETHER or not the American Broadcasting Co. wins the litigation in which it is involved with the Associated Broadcasting Corp., over the right to identify itself as ABC, the attendant publicity may serve to impress the listening public with the fact that American no longer goes under the name "Blue." Last week, Associated filed suit against American to restrain it from using ABC, identifying initials which Associated, newly formed as a national network, had used even during the period when it was merely several regional networks combined. When the Blue network changed its name to American Broadcasting Co., it was careful not to use ABC as identification, although permitting publications to do so. When Associated recently announced itself as a coast-to-coast network to be called ABC, American suddenly started using the letters freely. Time enough had already elapsed for the press and public to have begun applying ABC to American even without suggestion from the network, and thereby it appeared that the radio announcements were simply conforming with public usage. In substance, that is what American has replied to Associated's complaint.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Second Infantry Division Memorial Program originates from the Second Division Monument with **Maj. Gens. Thomas Matson** and **William Cowell**, and **Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley** as guests. **WINX—3:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

CBS Symphony, conducted by Bernard Herrmann, plays Handel's Water Music Suite, a Pavanne by Faure, "Rounds" by David Diamond and Sibelius' Second Symphony. Frequency modulation is discussed at intermission time.—**WTOP—3 p. m.**

Tossy Spivakovsky is soloist with NBC Symphony, playing Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor. The orchestra plays Sibelius' Valse Triste and Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G minor.—**WRC—5 p. m.**

Chopin's "Polonaise" is played by Earl Wilde on the "Summer Hour."—**WMAL—6 p. m.**

BASEBALL

Washington Nats versus Cleveland Indians.—WOL—1:25 p. m.

Asia Road Trip Made By D. C. Men

Three D. C. men who recently made a trip over the Stilwell Road from India to China as members of convoys laden with war supplies for our Chinese allies are T/5 **Alec Marcopulos**, son of Mrs. Mable Marcopulos, 539 Tennessee ave. ne.; Sergt. **Hartman R. Keefer**, whose wife lives at 1325 North Carolina ave. ne., and S/Sergt. **Robert H. Fonner**, whose wife lives at 3534 10th st.

Word has been received here of the promotion from captain to major in the Army Air Forces of **Willard A. DeLano**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. De Lano, 4700 27th st., Mount Rainier, Md.

Bolitha James Laws, jr., son of Chief Justice and Mrs. Bolitha J. Laws, 7 Oxford st., Chevy Chase, Md., was commissioned a second lieutenant upon successful completion of the officer candidate course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., this month.

From the USS Salt Lake City in the East China Sea comes word that four men from this area were aboard the heavy cruiser when she hurled more than 150,000 tons of projectiles at enemy planes, ships and land emplacements off Okinawa. They are **Thomas P. Bender**, seaman second class, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bender, 3625 24th st. ne.; **William F. Griffin**, seaman first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Griffin, 211 1st st. ne.; **George M. Oyster**, storekeeper second class, whose wife lives at 750 Rock Creek Church rd., and **John J. White**, seaman first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, 1524 East Capitol st.

Capt. **Saul Holtzman**, Medical Corps USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holtzman, 7704 Blair rd., Takoma Park, Md., is the commanding officer of a medical detachment which was recently awarded a "meritorious service unit plaque."

Early this month two Washington men completed the AAF highly technical 36-week B-29 flight engineer course at Hondo AAF, Texas, and were awarded the newly adopted flight engineer wings which feature a four-blade propellor for centerpiece. They are Second Lieuts. **John Robert Barton**, 1203 Hamilton st., and **William MacDowell Siler**, 622 Fern pl.

From Iwo Jima comes word of the promotion of **Edward H. Connor 3d**, son of Col. and Mrs. E. H. Connor, jr., 3721 Warren st., to captain. He is assistant operations and gunnery officer in a fighter squadron.

Pfc. **Arthur L. Hildreth, jr.**, 1839 Summit pl., and Pfc. Robert K. Oliver, 8185 Allentown rd. se., aerial radio operators, have been awarded the Air Medal upon completion of 250 hours of operational flight in transport aircraft over the dangerous and difficult India-China air route. The Hump has been the main lifestream of vital military supplies for the Allied forces fighting the Japanese in China.

NAVY Electrician's Mate 3/c Thomas F. Jennings, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jennings, 2928 10th st. ne., and Lieut. John J. Keyser, USNR, whose wife lives at 309 N. Edison st., Arlington, Va., serve aboard a carrier in the Pacific

SEABEE Robert Loube met his brother Army T/5 Nathan Loube, on Okinawa. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Loube, 412 I st. ne.

Mr. Pemberton Observes Silver Anniversary

By Nelson B. Bell

As these lines were written late Thursday night, anyone seeking out Mr. Brock Pemberton would have found him celebrating the final hours of his observance—if any—of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Broadway producer.

It was on August 16, 1920, that Mr. Pemberton presented the first play produced under his individual auspices. The play was Gilda Varesi's "Enter Madam" and the place, the old Garrick Theater, the then New York home of the up-and-coming Theater Guild.

The comedy was an overnight success and Mr. Pemberton since has frequently said that if it hadn't been he probably now would be editing a newspaper in his native Kansas.

Born in Leavenworth, it was from the late William Allen White's illustrious Emporia Gazette that Mr. Pemberton graduated to New York in 1910 in quest of metropolitan newspaper experience.

This he acquired in satisfactory measure as dramatic editor of the New York Evening Mail, 1910-11, and assistant dramatic editor of the New York World and New York Times successfully, 1911-17, at which point it seemed advantageous to indulge a growing inclination toward the hazards and rewards of the theater by serving a three-year apprenticeship from 1917 to 1920 as a sort of general factotum on the staff of Arthur Hopkins.

A Steadying Influence

It was during this period and in that capacity, in a period when Mr. Pemberton was concentrating his talents upon the artistic interests of Miss Ethel Barrymore, that the quarter-century of friendly contact between one of the quietest and most reticent figures in "show business" and your reporter had its beginning.

In an era of flamboyance and glitter in the theater, his was a restraining and sobering influence upon his fellows in the craft of ballyhoo and sensationalism.

Informed, poised and touched a little with an agreeable dignity, he reduced the usual extravagances of his new profession to the impressively effective conservatism of a substantial banker. There was no "monkey business" about him.

Neither was there any tendency to ignore or belittle the wide vagaries of a precarious field of activity, any more than there was a willingness to condone any infringement upon the rights and prerogatives of those engaged in it. Mr. Pemberton on occasion and in his own unobstrusively efficient way can be a vigorous and sometimes bitter fighter.

All of which, obviously, has stood him in good stead. His record in the theater is a notable one.

He has produced approximately 40 plays, but refuses to commit himself to an accurate count because he says he doesn't like to be reminded of the flops.

Not Without Honors

Three of these have entered the charmed circle of plays that have been performd 500 times or more in continuous Broadway runs, with his current hit, "Harvey," rapidly approaching its 400th performance enroute to a total score which undoubtedly will place the capstone to the successful Pemberton achievements. Two Pulitzer Prizes have fallen to his lot.

But in the Pemberton estimation, his most valuable contribution to the American stage has been in the encouragement of new talent.

He introduced Luigi Pirandello to the world and produced the first plays of Gilda Varesi, Zona Gale, Sidney Howard, Maxwell Anderson, Paul Osborne, Lawrence Riley and Mary Chase.

Numberless players now famous received their first roles at his hands, one whose name will possibly be known to the widest public, thanks to the cinema, being Cesar Romero, who graduated from dancing to acting as successor to Tulio Carminati in "Strictly Dishonorable."

For the last 15 years Antoinette Perry has directed all of the Pemberton productions. At first Mr. Pemberton was his own director but, he explains, bowed to superior ability.

During the war years, Brock Pemberton, in addition to the complex business of his own enterprises has found time to criss-cross the country as one of the prime movers in and most active executives of the promotion of the State Door Canteens for servicemen.

In this capacity he has been instrumental in the entertainment of literally millions of men in uniform, for which he will be gratefully remembered by the same millions out of uniform and back in mufti.

To anyone seeking out Mr. Pemberton in celebration of his anniversary, it might have been helpful to know that he declared his intention to celebrate it by sitting in the box-office of the Forty-eighth Street Theater, where "Harvey" is playing, clocking the number of customers turned away.

It is an eloquent commentary on the life expectancy of "Harvey" that there has never been an unsold ticket in the 10 months it has been running in New York.

It is pleasant to record this happy culmination of an estimable gentleman's quarter of a century of honorable service to the theater and the public.

But look at the start he had. He used to be a newspaperman!

Triumph Over Darkness

While there have been many cases of physically disabled men and women who have overcome their handicaps and won distinction in the arts, sciences, the business world, politics, and even in competitive sports, the spectacle of a blind man playing the role of one with normal sight on the screen somehow seems more than ordinarily extraordinary and inspiring.

This is the remarkable accomplishment of Esmond Knight, portraying a vital role in "The Silver Fleet," currently on view locally, with such effectiveness that no observer ever would suspect that his vision is impaired.

Knight, one of the United Kingdom's favorite motion picture stars, was blinded on board H. M. S. Prince of Wales in the action that led to the sinking of the Nazi battleship Bismarck.

The odd irony of his performance in "The Silver Fleet" lies in the fact that years ago he was called upon to impersonate a blind man in a play. To lend his characterization complete authenticity it was necessary for him to play the part with his eyes closed. Now, sightless, he has mastered the inverse of the process and discharged his chore before the cameras with his eyes open.

No Surrender

At the outbreak of World War II, Knight was a stage and screen star headed for the peak of popularity in his native England. He immediately joined the R. N. V. R., went to sea and participated in the historic action in which H. M. S. Hood was sunk. Later he was blown up by a shell from the Bismarck. A shell fragment penetrated one eye and seriously injured the optic nerve of the other.

When he recovered consciousness he was in a hospital in Iceland. Eventually taken back to England, he was sent to St. Dunstan's famous home for the blind, where he learned to read by the Braille system and wrote a book, "Enemy in Sight."

The careers of Helen Keller, the late Senator Gore, Blind Tom, the Negro pianist of an earlier generation, and others who have triumphed over like affliction, are legend.

Esmond Knight, by his courage and indomitable spirit, deserves a place among them.

News of Fighters

E. S. Dobyns Is Awarded Bronze Star

Pfc. **Edwin S. Dobyns**, now stationed in Buchen, Germany, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action against the enemy, according to word recently received in this city. In addition to the Bronze Star, Private Dobyns wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Good Conduct Medal and ETO ribbon with four battle stars. Now a member of the Ninth Armored Group, he formerly was assigned to the Seventh Armored Division, with which he saw action in Honolulu, Hawaii, Private Do- in Honolulu, Hawai, Private Dobyns has been a resident of the District since babyhood. He is the son of Mrs. Aline Carusi Bell, 1328 Gallatin st., and great grandson of the late Eugene Carusi, founder of the National University Law School and at the time of his death dean of Washington lawyers. His wife and small son reside at 1421 Varnum st.

DOBYNS

Two Washington Navy men, **James E. Eddy**, chief electrician's mate, whose wife lives at 2808½ Olive ave., and **Arter S. Alexander**, machinist's mate 2/c, 4648 Hilltop ter., served aboard the "jeep" carrier USS Fanshaw, as she operated for 63 continuous days at Okinawa. During this time her fliers put in approximately 6600 hours of combat flying against Jap targets.

Maurice E. Cowan, aviation radioman 2/c, 2141 Wyoming ave., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Cowan, assisted in the shooting down of two enemy planes and the probable destruction of four others while serving as radioman and gunner aboard a big Liberator bomber during 73 combat missions Fanning out from bases at Morotal, Leyte and Clark Field in the Philippines, the Liberator crew sank a total of 17 ships, damaged 23 others and shot one Jap plane out of the air. Cowan is now in the States for leave.

Maj. George C. Hunt, whose wife lives at 203 E. Glebe rd., Alexandria, Va., has arrived in the Philippines after serving in this country and the South Pacific, and is on duty with Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath's Army Service Command headquarters.

Two Washington men stationed at a Superfortress base on Guam who helped to make possible the Twentieth Air Force's fast-recurring B-29 missions against Japanese war industry are S/Sergt. **Ellis F. McClees**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McClees, 1105 Anacostia rd se., who is a parachute rigger, and Pfc. **William R. Shores**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shores, 4107 Fessenden st., who is a telephone switchboard operator.

Three men from this area who have been advanced in rating from seaman 1c to specialist (S) 3c, are **William F. Sturgeon, jr.**, 132 3d st. se.; **John J. Balassa**, 807 Maryland ave. ne.; and **Mark W. Gray**, 1402 Downing st. ne.

Promotions of Luzon-based men include that of **Samuel T. Lawton, jr.**, Broadmoor Hotel, to major; **Howard L. Pearson**, son of Mrs. I. M. Pearson, 4810 Woodberry st., University Park, Md., to corporal.

For designing a guage which enables armament technicians to ascertain quickly if ammunition belts will function properly in the .50-caliber machine guns mounted in pursuit planes, S/Sergt. **Joseph A. Morris**, was recently commended by Brig. Gen. J. H. Houghton at Blackpool, England. Son of Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Morris, 2805 S. Abingdon st., Arlington, Va., Sergt. Morris already has the Air Medal, Purple Heart, and the Meritorious Service Award.

Capt. **Billy P. DeCherniss**, stepson of G. E. Seicshnaydre, 714 Berry st., Falls Church, Va., is now stationed at the AAF Proving Ground Command, Elgin Field, Fla., after returning from the ETO, where he completed 25 combat missions with the Eighth Air Force. He won the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Major Hontz Is Authority On Nazi Gear

Lee H. Hontz, whose wife lives at 4831 36th st., was recently promoted to the rank of major. Technical intelligence officer with G-2 Section, Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, Major Hontz is the recognized American authority on enemy equipment in MTO. He reorganized the American technical intelligence service from a struggling agency in the early days of the war to one fully competent to evaluate enemy signal, medical, ordnance, engineer, chemical and quartermaster equipment.

Maj. James E. Simmons is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Simmons, 1220 N. Utah st., Arlington, Va., after 30 months' service in the Pacific. A member of the Seventeenth Infantry, Seventh Division, he participated in landings on Attu, Kiska, Kwajalein, Leyte and Okinawa. He wears the Silver Star, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, Purple Heart with cluster, Combat Infantryman's Badge and five battle stars.

In recognition of his meritorious services during the Italian campaign the Cross of Knight Commander, Order of the Crown of Italy, recently was conferred upon Col. **Martin E. Griffin** by Crown Prince Umberto during ceremonies held at the Royal Palace in Rome. Colonel Griffin's family lives at 6626 7th st.

Latest developments in electronic equipment are being studied at the 268th Instructors' Indoctrination Unit, Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colo., by First Lieut. **Hobart W. Merritt**, 1774 N. Troy, Arlington, Va., and First Lieut. **James P. Morris, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morris, Hyattsville, Md., who has recently returned from aerial combat overseas.

Abraham Leichtling, 1225 Concord ave., has advanced to storekeeper 3c, while on duty with a Seabee unit at Guam. He has been in the Pacific 20 months.

Comdr. Douglas Lee Lipscomb Cordiner, USN, formerly of 3831 Garfield st., has recently returned to this country after one year in command of the USS Dashiell in the Pacific. Commander Cordiner, son of Col. D. L. Cordiner, USA, retired, deputy governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home here, was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star medal, and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star.

Men from this area who have been on duty with the Chinese Combat Command include Sergt. **George M. Reed**, whose wife and mother, Mrs. G. W. Reed, live at 2632 Douglas st. ne., and Pfc. **Dale Edmund Thoman**, son of Mrs. E. B. Thoman, 709 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va. The CCC is a U. S. Army Ground Forces organization which has been working with but not commanding troops of the Chinese Ground Forces.

Four Washington Navy men served aboard the escort carrier, USS Rudyerd Bay, as she marked off three major Pacific operations with her campaign at Okinawa. The ship, named for a small bay in Alaska, is called the "Rugged Rudy" by her crew which includes Lieut. (j. g.) **Ralph Ailey Howard**, 1001 Upshur st. ne.; **Carl Vernon Hawkins**, cook 1c, 1028 Sumner rd. se.; **Theodore Raphael Shumaker**, seaman 2c, 3310 8th st. ne., and **James Hamilton**, steward's mate 1c, 232 C st. ne.

Recent graduates of the sanitary technicians course in the medical training section of the Army Service Forces at Fort Lewis, Wash., included Pvt. **Newell Wright**, 506 Carroll ave., and Pvt. **Charles Boyd**, 503 Carroll ave., both of Takoma Park.

Two brothers who hadn't seen one another for two years, recently got together on Peleliu. They were **Raymond L. Joy**, storekeeper first class, and **Milton E. Joy**, motor machinist's mate third class, whose wives both live at 1323 S st. se. The meeting came about when Raymond learned his brother was on an island in the central Pacific, requested permission to visit him, and air transportation was arranged. Raymond held a reunion with two other brothers, **Henry** and **William**, while the three were stationed on Oahu in 1944.

Advertisement

"BEHIND THE MIKE" LOOK AT VJ-DAY . . . It took only three minutes to read the President's proclamation of Peace to the Nation. But, behind those three minutes of actual "time on the air" were months of planning by CBS staff members and five long days of waiting in the White House News Room by patient WTOP news correspondents — the coordinated effort of an entire organization, numbering hundreds of experienced radio men and women, here and in New York—all necessary to give you, the listener, an accurate account of this historic occasion.

★ ★ ★

V-J Planner

The rapid, accurate V-J reporting of the Jap capitulation from the Nation's Capital was made possible through on-the-spot coverage by WTOP-CBS newsmen under the leadership of Bob Wood, Washington news director for the Columbia network.

Bob Wood

Bob Wood came to Washington to head the Columbia newsroom at WTOP in September, 1939, from CBS in New York. Known as a top-flight newsman, Wood had previously served with the London Times, the New York Evening World, and as Director of Radio for the New York World's Fair.

During the expectant days before VJ-Day, Bob Wood was on the job twenty-four hours a day. He moved from his Virginia home to the Raleigh Hotel, just around the corner from the WTOP studios, in order to be available at a moment's notice to engineer Columbia's Washington coverage.

★ ★ ★

White House Vigil

A V-J Vigil was kept for five days as CBS news correspondents "sweated out" the watch in the White House News Room, keeping in constant touch with Washington and New York studios by a special three-way telephone which, when its White House receiver is removed, flashes a signal light on the desks of CBS News Director Paul White in New York, and Washington Director Bob Wood at WTOP. Tris Coffin, White House correspondent, left the White House press room only a few times, foregoing all but "cat naps" in a chair and having his meals brought in to him. Lee Vickers, presidential announcer was with him, or just outside in the CBS mobile transmitter, most of the time. Correspondent Bill Henry made a steady beat between the White House News Room, the mobile transmitter in front of the White House, and the WTOP studios in the Earle Building.

★ ★ ★

Five Men and Paul Revere!

Completing WTOP-CBS news coverage at the White House were Bob Evans, Bill Costello, and Bill Shadel, who alternated between the State Department and the White House Press Room. When the great news broke, all five men were there at assigned positions, working like clockwork to get the news to you in exactly 55 SECONDS —less than one minute—after Secretary Ross began distributing the prepared releases of the Presidential Proclamation to the hundreds of assembled correspondents.

Here's how! Bill Shadel received the statement from the hands of Secretary Ross; signalled Tris Coffin, who picked up the telephone, flashing the news simultaneously to CBS in New York and Washington. By previous arrangement, as Tris read the news over the phone to Bob Trout in New York, Bob Trout read it to you over the network microphone. Meanwhile, Bill Henry made a 1945 version of Paul Revere's dash, as he sprinted 300 yards across the White House lawn to the CBS mobile transmitter, and took the network following Bob Trout to give you further details!

WTOP-CBS reporters who also kept the five-day watch from the White House and from WTOP studios were Joe McCaffrey, Ernest McIver, Joseph C. Harsch, Cliff Allen, Gunnar Back and Claude Mahoney.

★ ★ ★

"Postwar" is Here

Now that postwar plans can become a reality, WTOP-CBS will present a series of talks by prominent authorities on radio communications, discussing radio and television facilities that will be available for general use in the near future. The first talk will be broadcast this afternoon during the intermission time of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony (3:00-4:30 p. m.). E. K. Jett, Federal Communications, speaks on "Frequency Modulation."

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, August 19 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8. Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:45, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Treasury Salute, 6:45. Music, 7-8:30. Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9 :00	News	World News Roundup	Churches of Christ	News; Nazarene	Wildwood Church	CBS Morning News
:15	Coast to Coast	Gardening	Good News	Church	Voice of Hope	D. C. Dateline
:30	On a Bus	Ranch Boys	Voice of Prophecy	Christian Science	News; J. B. C. Presents	Hasten the Day
:45	" " "	Waltzes of the World	" "	Goodwill Choir	J. B. C. Presents	Labor News
10 :00	Bud Ward	Bible Highlights	Bible Class	News; Musical	Mike Hunnicutt	Church of the Air
:15	" "	" " "	" "	Memories	Spotlight Revue	" " "
:30	Lothrop Sloddard	Recordiana	Melody's the Thing	Crown Capers	" "	Salt Lake Tabernacle
:45	News	"	" " "	" "	" "	" " "
11 :00	String Quartet	News; Isles in News	News; Review	News; Holiness	News; Rhythm,	News; Blue Jacket
:15	" "	Singtime	Love Affairs	Pentecostal Holiness	Rhyme and Reason	Choir
:30	Hour of Faith	Ray Bloch	Fourth Presbyterian	" "	News; Centennial	Invitation to
:45	" " "	Betsy Ross Girl	" "	" "	Baptist Church	Learning
12 :00	War Journal	News	Pilgrim Hour	WINX News	Bing Crosby	Today in History
:15	" "	Nancy Osgood	"	Variety Show	And Guest	Jay Carmody
:30	Friendship Ranch	NBC Concert	Lutheran Hour	On Wings of Song	Amateurs of 1945	Transatlantic Call
:45	" "	" "	" "	" " "	" "	" "
1 :00	John B. Kennedy	Dairy Farmer	News Analysis	News; Trade Winds	" "	People's Platform
:15	Bing Crosby	America United	Southern Harmonizers	Trade Winds Tavern	" "	" "
:30	Sammy Kaye	Chicago Round Table	Washington Nats	The Animal Fair	News; Composers	Lyman Bryson
:45	" " ; News	" " "	vs.	" " "	Meet the Composers	News; Ed Murrow
2 :00	Melodies to	Ford Show	Cleveland Indians	News; Symphony Hour	Swing Along	Stradivari Orchestra
:15	Remember	" "	" "	Symphony Hour	" "	" "
:30	Sunday Vespers	Westinghouse Program	" "	" "	News; Latin-American	World News Today
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	Tunes	" "; Olin Downes
3 :00	To Be Announced	World Parade	" "	News; Curtain Call	Hall of Hits	Columbia
:15	" " "	" "	" "	Curtain Call	" " "	Broadcasting
:30	Washington Story	One Man's Family	" "	Second Division	" " "	Symphony
:45	" " "	" " "	" "	Memorial Program	" " "	" "
4 :00	Darts for Dough	Army Hour	Your America	News; Gasl'l Galeties	Theater of Air	" "
:15	" "	" " "	" " "	Gaslight Galeties	" " "	" " ; News
:30	H-K Ranch	RCA Show	Crime Is My Pastime	The Lawyers Speak	News; Dance Session	Electric Hour
:45	(Curt Massey)	" "	Harvey Harding	" " "	" " "	" "
5 :00	Mary Small Revue	Symphony Hour	Leave It to Mike	News; Music	Battle of the Crooners	The Family Hour
:15	" " "	" "	" " " "	Your Veteran Rights	Hazel and Harold	" " "
:30	Charlotte	" "	Nick Carter	Twilight Time	News; Roosevelt Hotel	" " "
:45	Greenwood	" "	" "	" "	Orchestra	News; William Shirer
6 :00	Summer Hour	Catholic Hour	Abbott Mysteries	WINX News	Gospel Tabernacle	Ozzie and Harriet
:15	Paul Whiteman	" "	" "	Concert Hall	" "	" "
:30	Sunday Evening	Men at Sea	News, Cedric Foster	Three Quarter Time	News; Sports	Report to the Nation
:45	Party	" " "	Serenade	Progressive Four	Bible Question Box	" " " "
7 :00	Drew Pearson	Wayne King's Orch.	Sweetheart Time	News; Modern Moods	Ave Maria Hour	Men of Vision
:15	News; D. Gardiner	" " "	" "	Modern Moods	" "	" " "
:30	Quiz Kids	Bandwagon Mysteries	Crook'd Square Myst'ry	Beyond Victory	News; Show Time	Blondie
:45	" "	(Dick Powell)	Swing High	Piano Portraits	" "	" "
8 :00	String Ensemble	Frances Langford and	Mediation Board	News; Bibleway	Nat Baseball Rally	That's My Pop
:15	Raymond Moley	Spike Jones	" "	Bibleway Church	" " "	" " "
:30	The Fighting AAF	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	" "	" "	" " "	Crime Doctor
:45	" " "	" " "	Gabriel Heatter	" "	" " "	" " ; News
9 :00	Walter Winchell	Manhattan	Steel Horizons	News; Symphony Hour	Old-Fashioned	Radio Reader's Digest
:15	Hollywood Mystery	Merry Go Round	" "	Tschaikowsky's	Revival Hour	" " "
:30	" "	American Album	Double or Nothing	Violin Concerto	" " " "	Star Theater
:45	Jimmy Fiddler	Of Music	" " "	(Milstein)	" " " "	" "
10 :00	Tranatlantic Quiz	GE All-Girl Orch.	Brownstone Theater	News; Guest Star,	The Sunday Players	Take It or Leave It
:15	" "	" " "	" "	A Cappella Choir	" "	" " " " "
:30	Music by	Meet Me at Parky's	Most Honored Music	Music to Remember	News; TheNegroSpeaks	We, The People
:45	Freddie Martin	" " " "	" " "	" " "	The Negro Speaks	" " "
11 :00	News	News; Sunday Feature	News Summary	WINX News	" " "	Headlines
:15	Hour of Dreams	Light Music by Dark	Master's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Baseball Review	Service Time
:30	" " "	The Eternal Light	Calloway Orch.	Slumber Music	News; Church of	" "
:45	" " "	" " "	Harry Cool's Orch.	" "	God in Christ	News

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—College Medley
7:15 p. m.—Music for Sunday
7:30 p. m.— " " "
7:45 p. m.—Little Show
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Melody Parade
8:30 p. m.—Dance Time
8:45 p. m.— " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.— " "
9:30 p. m.— " "
9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Guest Star
10:20 p. m.—Concert Hall
10:45 p. m.— " "

2 SYMPHONY HOURS
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EVERY SUNDAY 2:05 P.M. and 9:05 P.M.
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